

Blount's
GLOSSOGRAPHIA:
OR A
DICTIONARY,
Interpreting all such
Hard Words

OF *B. 5. 41*
Whatsoever Language, now used
in our refined English Tongue;

With Etymologies, Definitions,
and Historical Observations on the same,

Also the Terms of Divinity, Law,
Physick, Mathematicks, and other Arts and
Sciences explicated.

*Very useful for all such as desire to understand what
they read.*

The Second EDITION, more correct; where in above
Five hundred choice Words are added.

By *T. B.* of the Inner-Temple, *Barriſter.*

Etaslm. Apoph.

Ut homines, ita libros in dies seipſos meliores fieri oportet.

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TO THE READER.

After I had bestowed the waste hours of some years in reading our best English Histories and Authors; I found, though I had gained a reasonable knowledge in the Latin and French Tongues, as I thought, and had a smattering both of Greek and other Languages, yet I was often gravell'd in English Books; that is, I encountred such words, as I either not at all, or not thoroughly understood, more then what the preceeding sence did insinuate: For Example:

In the Turkish History I met with Janizaries, Duffries, Cimariots, Batha's, Seraglio's, Shashes, Turbants, &c.

In the French History, the Salique Law, Appennages, Auidans, Daulphin, &c.

In the Spanish, the Escorial, Infanta, Sanbenito, &c.

In the Roman Histories I often found mention of Consuls, Tribunes, Dictators, Pretors, Cohorts, Legions, Cheaters, Obelisks; The Capitol, Vatican, Palquin, &c.

And in many other Books, mention of several Religious

To the Reader.

ligious Orders; as Carmelites, Carthusians, Cisterians, Theatins, Bonhomies, &c. So likewise both of antient and modern Sects; as Arrians, Eutychians, Jacobites, &c. Anabaptists, Arminians, Erastians, Chyaskites, Socinians, Quakers, &c.

In Books of Divinity, I found Sanhedrim, Atrium and Chorum, Shibboleth; Hypothetical, Circumfession, Introversion, Extrorversion, &c.

In every Mercurius, Coranto, Gazet, or Diurnal, I met with Camizado's, Pallizado's, Lantpezado's, Brigades, Squadrons, Curasiers, Bonmine, Hales, Junta's, Haroles &c.

In the mouths of common people, I heard of Piaza, Balcone, &c. in London: And in the Country, of Hocktide, Pinnyng days, Lurdanes, Quintins, &c.

Nay, to that pass we are now arrived, that in London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects; The Cook asks you what Dishes you will have in your Bill of Fare; whether Olla's, Bisques, Hachies, Omelets, Bouillon's, Grilliades, Juncades, Fricates; with a Haurgout, Ragout, &c.

The Vintner will furnish you with Montecalcione, Alicant, Vernaccia, Ribolla, Cent, &c. others with Sherbet, Agro di Cedro, Coffa, Chocolare, &c.

The Taylor is ready to make you into a Rochet, Pandillion, Gippon, Justacor, Capouch, Hoqueton, or a Cloke of Drap de-Berry, &c.

The

To the Reader.

The Shoo-maker will make you Boots, Whole-Chafe, Demi-Chafe, or Bottines, &c.

The Barber will modifie your Beard into A la Panchini, a la Galcofnade, or a la Candale.

The Haberdasher is ready to furnish with a Tigone, Codebet, or Castor, &c. The Semstrels with a Crobbat, Coplest, &c.

By this new world of Words, I found we were slippt into that condition which Seneca complains of in his time; When mens minds once begin to enure themselves to dislike, whatever is usual is disdain'd: They affect novelty in speech, they recal ore-worn and uncouth words, they forge new phrases, and that which is newest is best liked; there is presumptuous, and far fetching of words: And some there are that think it a grace, if their speech hover, and thereby hold the hearer in suspense, &c.

I believ'd my self not singular in this ignorance; and that few, without the help of a Dictionary, would be able to understand our ordinary English Books. I found nothing considerable in this kinde extant, though now many make it their study to be learned in our own Language; and I remember Aristotles, Verba valent in usu sicut & nummi. For these Reasons, and to indulge my own fancy, I began to compile this Work; which has taken me up the vacancy of above Twenty years.

Besides the Words of the nature before specified, you have here such and so many of the most useful Law Terms as I thought necessary for every Gentle-

To the Reader.

man of Estate to understand, not intending any thing elaborate for the studied Professors of that noble Science, there being some excellent Pieces of that nature already extant; yet I have glean'd divers Law-terms which escaped both Cowel and the Terms of Law.

The several parts of mans body, as the Pia and Dura Mater, the Mesenterij, Muscles, several sorts of Veins and Arteries, &c. with their proper Appellations; As also the names and qualities of at least ordinary Diseases, I thought fit for the knowledge of many, who neither profess the study of Physick, Anatomy, nor Chyrurgery.

I held it no less necessary for every Gentleman to be so far seen in Heraldry, as to know (at least) the most usual Terms; as when a Lyon or other Beast is said to be Dormant, Passant, Couchant, Saliant, Rampant, Seizant, Regardant, &c. and what is meant by a Fesse, Canton, Bend, &c. that he may by consequence be able to blazon his own Coat.

Here are likewise explicated all Latin words, that are used without alteration in English, as Encomium, Deccavi, Verbatim, Tirago, Bona fide, De bene esse, &c. And, with these, the terms of many Sciences unfolded; as, of Logick, Astrology, Geometry, Musick, Architecture, Navigation, &c. with those of our most ingenious Arts and Exercises, as Printing, Painting, Jewelling; Riding, Hunting, Hawking, &c.

Yet I will not say I have met with all that might require explication, for that were an employment for Archymedes,

To the Reader.

chymedes, Pulveris Erythræi subducere numerum: But I have inserted such as are of most use, and best worth knowledge; that is, Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula. To some words I have added Etymologies, to others, Historical Observations, as they occur'd, and this but ex obliquo.

I have avoided Poetical Stories, as much as I could, since they are not necessary to be understood by the generality; and as for Schollars and Poets, there is a copious Latin Dictionary of them, and somewhat of late done in English by Mr. Rois; Yet sometimes I am forced to touch a little upon that string; as to tell the story of Pandora, to make her Vice understood, and that of Tantalus, to render the word Tantalize intelligible.

I have likewise in a great measure, shun'd the old Saxon Words; as finding them growing every day more obsolete than other. Besides there is an excellent Dictionary thereof shortly expected from the learned Mr. Sumner. Yet even such of those, as I found still in use, are not here omitted.

In this Design, I met with two Objections; The first, that my labor would finde no end; since our English Tongue daily changes habit, every fantastical Traveller, and home-bred Sciolist being at liberty, as, to antiquate and decry the old, so to coyn and innovate new Words: Which Horace thus observed,

Ut Sylvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos:
Primi cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu floreat modo, neca vigeat pie.
Debemur morti nos, nostra, ----- De Arte Poet.

To the Reader.

Signifying hereby that words in Common Tongues, like leaves, must of necessity have their buddings, their blossoms, their ripenings and their fallings: Which old Chaucer also thus remarks.

I know that in form of speech is change
 Within a hundred years and words tho
 That haden price, now wonder nice and strange
 Think we them, and yet they speak them so,
 And sped as well in love, as men now do.

This we grant, and confess it impossible to keep Words of unlearned Tongues from falling and change in tract of time; which has even happened among the Latin Writers themselves, when theirs was a spoken Tongue as ours now is; who though they first made their own words, and gave them their allowance, yet divers of Cecilius, Statius, Ennius, and Plautus were by posterior Latinists rejected; and now again many of them, by the last Writers of all (though before, as it were, by Proclamation put down for baseness) are, upon a new Touch, warranted for good, and pass abroad as Sterling; thus we see our Latin Dictionaries seldom or never, Reprinted, without some Additions, Corrections, or Denotations of obsolete Words: So when any considerable Supplement of new English Words have legally passed the Mint and Test of our Vertuosi, the same liberty may be allowed this Work; not derogating at all from the use of it in the interim.

The second Objection was, That the use of such words was not commendable, According to that of Cæsar, Tanquam scopulum vitari debes verbum infrequens; and he that should use them would be subject

To the Reader.

to the censure of *Λογολυσταλ*, one that prefers the novelty or affected elegance of the phrase to the nerves and importance of the sense: which is confuted by our best modern Authors, who have both infinitely enriched and enobled our Language, by admitting and naturalizing thousands of foreign Words, providently brought home from the Greek, Roman and French Oratories; which though, in the untravel'd ears of our Fathers, would have sounded harsh, yet a few late years have rendered them familiar even to vulgar capacities. Witnessthe learned Works of the L. Bacon, Mr. Montagu, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir H. Wotton, Mr. White, Mr. Selden, Mr. Sands, Dr. Brown, Dr. Charlton, Dr. Heylyn, &c. wherein such words are used more or less: To many of which I have added the Authors names, that I might not be thought to be the Innovator of them. Nor is it my purpose to become an Advocate for the use of such Words; let every ones Genius and the quality of the Subject they treat of be their own Dictator; but certainly, at least to understand them can be no unnecessary burden to the Intellect; since Knowledge is Animi pabulum. And 'tis Galens Axiom, Whoever is ignorant of words, shall never judge well of things. *Lib. r. de Method. c. 5.*

My Lord Coke (that Oracle of our Law) In Pref has left us these words. In School Divinity, in Com. and among the Glossographers and Interpreters of the Civil and Canon Laws, in Logic and other Liberal Sciences, you shall meet with a whole Army of Words; which cannot defend themselves in *Bello Grammaticali*, yet are more

To the Reader.

more significant, compendious, and effectual to declare the true sence of the matter, then if they were expressed in pure Latin.

And Mr. Denham, in his quaint Preface to the Destruction of Troy; As Speech is the Apparel of our Thoughts, so are there certain Garbes and Modes of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our Clothes not being more subject to alteration, then that of our Speech: And this I think Tacitus means, by that which he calls *Sermonem temporis istius auribus accommodatum*; The delight of change being as due to the curiosity of the Ear, as of the Eye.

Having thus solved these two main Objections, I may, with an humble confidence, hope this Book will prove as useful to our Nation, as that Congenurous Essay, Des Merveilles de Nature, done by René, is to the French; which has been Printed almost twenty several times within little more then so many years.

To compile and compleat a Work of this nature and importance, would necessarily require an Encyclopedie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many learned Heads; yet that I may a little secure the Reader from a just apprehension of my disability for so great an Undertaking, I profess to have done little with my own Pencil; but have extracted the quintessence of Scapula, Minshew, Cotgrave, Spelmans Glossarium, Florio, Thomaſius, Dispodius, Rider, Hexams Dutch, and Dr. Davies Welsh Dictionaries, Cowels Interpreter, &c. and other able Authors, for so much as tended to my purpose; and

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To the Reader.

hope I have taken nothing upon trust, which is not authentick; yet should not I thus adventure to make it publick, but that it also had the perusal and approbation of some very Learned, and my Noble Friends.

It is chiefly intended for the more-knowing Women, and less-learned Men; or indeed for all such of the illiterate, who can but finde, in an Alphabet, the word they understand not; yet I think I may modestly say, the best of Schollars may in some part or other be obliged by it. For he that is a good Hebrician, Grecian, and Latinist, perhaps may be to seek in the Italian, French or Spanish; or if he be skil'd in all those, he may here find some Words, Terms of Art, or Notions, that have no dependance upon any of those Languages.

Such as neither understand Greek nor Latin, may, with a little pains, and the help of this Book, know the meaning of the greatest part of such words as we now use in English, and are derived from either of these Languages, which are many, and to facilitate this, they may do well to learn the numbers in those Languages, as En, dyo, treis, &c. unus, duo, tres, &c. and such words and particles as are most used in Composition; as Monos, Hemi, Pseudos, Tetra, &c. Circum, Subter, Præter, Ultra, &c. and then in simple words to understand but the nature and difference between a Verb, Verbal, Noun, Participle, &c. that when they know one of them, they may also comprehend all the Derivatives from the same Fountain; as to illaqueate, illaqueator, illaqueation, illaqueation, illaqueable, &c. And by once thoroughly learning these, all other words of this nature, which are not a few, would seem easie.

So

To the Reader,

So likewise for compound Words, knowing Pseudos to signifie false, they would understand Pseudo Prophet to be a False Prophet; circum, about, or round about; circumstation, a standing round about, &c. with the like. And this easiness of understanding all the words that come from one root, when one of them is known, made me forbear to insert the whole number of such words; presuming if the Reader know one or two of them, he will not be ignorant of the rest; and I have selected the most difficult.

Sometimes the same word is used both Substantively and Adjectively; as, *Datary*, *Expedient*, *Laudative*, *Dislute*, &c. And sometime both Substantively and Verbally; as *Attique*, *Reprive*, &c. which being unrestrained in the use, were almost impossible to observe in all Words: besides, if it be interpreted in the one acception, it will easily be understood in the other.

So likewise there is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say *Optique* (after the French) *Opriick*, *Opriuous*, or *Opriical*; which I thought unnecessary always to remark.

If I say a word is Greek, French, Italian, &c. I speak not always in rigor; for, commonly the words we borrow from other Languages, are a little altered from their Originals to make them speak English.

Something might also be said of the choice of Words in our refined English Tongue; which are to be liked and approved according to their tone, and the sweetness of their cadence, that is, as they run musically in the Ear. Latin Verbs of the first Conjugation are more usually

To the Reader.

usually converted into English; as *contamino*, as, to contaminate; *recalcitro*, as, to recalcitrate, &c. then those of the second, third or fourth Conjugations.

I have made use of several Authors of different persuasions in Controversial points both of Religion and other Literature, which possibly will not please all Readers; and therefore must crave pardon, in this particular, if some Citations pass under a non-liquent, since the nature of the Words enforced me to have recourse thereto.

To conclude, though I may truly say, I have taken much pains in this investigation of Words, yet it is but too probable, that in multiloquio non deerit peccatum; that in so great a Circumference, some Lines may not be truly drawn from the Centre; which yet I hope will not draw an oblique censure from the Reader, but his pardon rather, and animadversion; that I may, as St. Austin advises, Et scribendo proficere & proficiendo scribere, & quæ nescio discere. *De Trin. lib. 3. cap. 1.*

Rode Caper vites, tamen hic, cum stabis ad Aras,
In tua quod fundi cornua possit, erit.

THO. BLOUNT.

TO HIS HONORED FRIEND

Mr. T. B.

Upon his GLOSSOGRAPHIA.

HAd Babel, th'old World's *Rendezvous* (first meant
To center Mankind in one joynt consent
To undue Homage) by that Politick tye
Setled her Universal Sovereignty,
The World in one vast Fam'ly had combin'd,
Nor labor'd thus to know each others mind:
Language and *Laws* had firmly held together,
That Court and Tow'r had been the Mint for either:
But, when Diffension bred a Separation,
And each fixt *Colony* became a *Nation*,
Chance and *Design* in time more licenc'd grew,
And *Dialects* the Original ensue;
Which by degrees degenerate from their Mother,
Till they disown their birth, and seem another:
Besides, the various *Climates* tun'd their throats
And vocal *Organs*, apt for different Notes.
Then, *Speech*, which in this *Analyrick* vein
Was first resolv'd, compounded grew again,
As Enemies in conquer'd Countries fixt
And ill-according *Dialects* intermixt;
Which *Chante* went on corrupting till next for
Subdu'd that *Nation* and that *Language* too.
But most, in these our Modern times, this Ile
And *Language* oft became a double spoil
To Forciners; *Pishish* with *Danish* clung
Into our *Saxo-Belgick-Norman-Tungue*;
Nor all the *Targons*, fanci'd to inspire
By miracle that disagreeing Quire

Of *Babels Bricklayers*, were so numerous
As those which, by degrees, encroacht on us.
Nor was't all-jumbling War which wrought alone
This change, and shuffl'd many Tongues in one,
But even Peace (such is the uncertain Fate
Of *Speech*) which settles all things, alters that.
This nourish't Peace, bred Commerce, which inclin'd
Men to impart th'expressions of their Mind.
Civiler Greek and *Latin* interlac't
Our rude Ground, with their rich Imbroid'ries grac't.
Smooth *France*, neat *Italy*, and manly *Spain*,
Lent it some tinctures of a quainter strain:
And, as with Merchandize, with terms it fares,
Nations do traffick Words, as well as *Wares*,
Whon-our usurps upon our plain *Good-morrow*,
'Tis Neighborhood's best praise to lend and borrow.
Travellers, which about the World do roam
Had made us *Englishmen*, Strangers at home;
'Twas due unto their dearly earned praise
To dress strange Stories in *Exotick* phrase,
Nay homebred heads unsocially did strive
T'cstrange themselves and ~~the~~ *bibliotheks* contrive;
Trademen affected uncouth words to cant,
And blunder in terms non-significant;
Each *Company* would be thought a little Nation
And coyn a *Dialect* in their own fashion:
Arists grew *Mock-Divines*, and needs would reach.
Their tricks in mystick words 'bove vulgar reach.
Thus were we at a loss, and none could tell
What *Trav'lers*, *Grandfires*, *Books* or *Friends* meant wel.
We'd still been thral'd to th'School-boys stupid task,
Pos'd with *hard English Words*, to stop and ask;
Gallants had paid their Crowns to see the Play,
And ne'r known first what meant an *Opera*;
Had not this thred been spun to lead them through
Our *Tongue*, grown *Labyrinth* and *Monster* too.
Confusion, in this Book, in *Order's* set,
An *Heap* is form'd into an *Alphabet*:
Old *Babels Ruins* this in part repairs
And in an handfom *Work* the *Rubbish* rears,
Scatter'd thence to our Isle; nor shall we now
Unto their *Fars* our disacquaintance ow.
Rank't i'th' first *Class* of *Moderns* this would be,
Had not Wits taken toy at industry,

And thought all profitable subjects dull,
 'Cause they too solid are to pierce their *Skull*,
 Pervious to nought but what to th' ear best chimes,
 Sliding in low, or cap'ring in high Rhymes.
 But, since all Science first from *Notions* springs,
Notions are known by *Words*; there's nothing brings,
 Then treating these, to *Knowledge* more advance,
 Held *Pedantry* by witty *Ignorance*.

In fine, what's due t' industrious observation,
 And re-acquainting our self-stranger *Nation*
 With its disguised self; what's merited
 By rendering our hard *English* Englished;
 What, when our Tongue grew *Gibberish*, to be then
 National *Interpreter* to Books and Men;
 What ever praise does such deserts attend,
 Know, *Reader*, 'tis thy debt unto my Friend.

F: S:

GLOSSO-

GLOSSOGRAPHIA:

OR A DICTIONARIE

INTERPRETING HARD VVORDS.

A



Is the first
 Letter a-
 mong the
 Greekes,
 which they
 call *Alpha*,
 from the

first of the Hebrews, *Aleph*;
 It is sometimes used in num-
 bers, as *Alpha* the first, *Beta*
 the second, *Gamma* the third.
 In the Greek composition it
 has a divers use; but the pri-
 vative is most to our purpose;
 for being set before a simple
 word, it deprives or takes a-
 way its proper signification.

Cicero calls A, *litteram saluta-
 rem*, a comfortable Letter; be-
 cause it was a note of Absolu-
 tion; but C, *litteram tristem*,
 a sorrowful letter; because it
 denoted Condemnation. See
Ignominus.

Abactus (*abactus*) driven

away by violence or stealth;
 also deposed.

Abaddon (Hebr. 72N
Abadh) the Devil, so called in
 the New Testam. *Apoc* 9. 11.
quasi, A bad one; it properly
 signifies one that burns with a
 desire of destroying men.

Abandon (from the Span.
Abandonar) to banish or pre-
 scribe: to leave or forsake.

Abannition (*abannition*):
 banishing for a year, properly
 among the Greeks for mar-
 slaughter.

Abate (from the Fr. *Abatre*,
 i. to break down or destroy)
 signifies, in its vulgar sense, to
 diminish or take away; as to
 abate the courage of a man;
 so one that abateth in Lands
 and Tenements, by his entry
 diminishes and takes away
 the freehold in Law descend-
 ed to the Heir. In another
 sense it signifies to beat down
 or overthrow, as to abate

B

Cables,

Castles, Houses and the like; and to *abate a Writ*, is to destroy it for a time through want of good ground or other defect: And hence comes *Abatement*, which in our Common Law, is an entry into Land by interposition of one that has no right after the death of the Ancestor, and before the entry of the Heir.

Abba (Syriack) Father; So Christ expounds it, *Mark*, 14. 36. and *St. Paul*, *Rom.* 2. 15.

Abbat or *Abbot* (from *Hebr.* *AN Abb*, or the Syriack *Abba*, i. e. Father) a spiritual Lord that has the rule and preheminance over a Religious House.

Abbord (from the Italian *abbordare*) to go near the shore; also to board or grapple with a ship. *Florio*.

Abeyance or *Abeyance* (from the *Fr.* *Bayer*, i. to gape, cover, or expect) our Lawyers would signifie hereby a kind of hope or longing expectation; because those things that are in *Abeyance*, though for the present in no man, yet they are, in hope and expectation, belonging to him who is next to enjoy them. When the Parson of a Church dies, we say the Freehold is in *abeyance* (because the Church is in expectation of a successor) in *Potentia*, as Logicians phrase it. *Co. on Lit.* l. 3. c. 11. *Sell.* 645.

Abbridgator (Latin) one that abridges or makes a brief

draught of a thing. In *Rome* there are Officers belonging to the Pope, called *Abbreviators de parco majori* (whose Office is to entitle letters at request of suppliants, which inditing is termed a rough draught, or copy of the Request) And *Abbreviators* also *de parco minori*, whom the Italians call *Giannizzeri*, who also attend on the expedition of Letters.

1. *Part Treasury of Times.*

Abbrutture (*abbreviatura*) a brief writing, an Abbridgment or brief of a thing.

Abbas, a kind of Religious people among the *Persians* who take their name from *Abdala*, Father of *Mahomer*; they have no abode, vow poverty, lodge in Churches, &c. *Herb. Travels*, p. 167.

Abdera. A City in *Thrace*, where *Democritus* the laughing Philosopher lived. Hence *Abderian laughter* is used for mad, foolish, or incessant laughter; and *Abderite*, for *Democritus*, or any inhabitant of that place.

Abdicare (*abdico*) to reject, to renounce, to refuse.

Abdication (*abdicatio*) a rejecting or refusing.

Abdominous (from *abdomen*) pertaining to the outward or former part of the belly, or to an insatiable panch; unweildy, gross, panch-bellied. *Mr. Fuller*.

Abducere (*abduco*) to lead away by force, or flattery; to entice, to withdraw.

Abduct-

Abduction (*abductio*) a leading or taking away.

Abecedaray (*abecedarius*) pertaining to the Cross-row, or the A,B,C.

Abecedarian (*abecedarius*) one that teacherly or learns the Cross-row, or the A,B,C.

Abel (*Hebr.* *Ja mans* name, signifying mourning or vanity.

Abequitate (*abequito*) to ride away or from.

Aberration (*aberratio*) a wandering or straying out of the way. *Dr. Brown*, in his *Vulgar Errors*, uses the word *Aberrancy*, in the same sense.

Abesset or *Abbaissé* (*Fr.* *abaissé*) debased, dejected, humbled, bent, or brought down. *Rush. Dialog.*

Abet, in our Common Law signifies to encourage or set on to some evil: also to maintain or patronize.

Abegregate (*abgrego*) to lead out or from the flock, to separate.

Abhorrency (from *abhorreo*) an abhorring, hating, or detesting. *L. Bacon*.

Abicit (*abjectus*) cast away, condemned, base.

Abigar (*Hebr.* *the Fathers* joy, or Father of joy.

Abissines. See *Abyssines*.

Abition (*abitio*) a going away or dying.

Abidicate (*abjudico*) to give away by judgment.

Abjuration (*abjuratio*) a swearing or renouncing by Oath. In our Common Law it is an Oath taken to forsake

the Realm for ever. But there is a latter Oath so called; which concerns matters of belief, and was confirmed and established by Ordinance, 1643. ca. 15. and enlarged 1656. ca. 16. which may be tendered to any person, suspected of Popish Recusancy, at the age of 16. and is impugned by a notable Treatise called the *Christian Moderator*, Part 3.

Abiactation (*abiactatio*) a weaning as children from the Mothers Tear, or young beasts from their dam.

Ablation (*ablatio*) a taking away or from, a bearing away by stealth.

Ablecth (*ablectus*) that is set forth or garnished for sale.

Ablegation (*ablegatio*) a sending forth or out of the way.

Ablespy (*ablespy*) blindness of mind, unadvisedness, inconsiderateness.

Abligate (*abligo*) to bind from.

Ablocate (*abloco*) to set to hire, to take from one and set to another.

Ablutio (*ablutio*) a washing off, a renting away.

Abnegate (*abnego*) to deny earnestly or refuse, to say no.

Abnodate (*abnodo*) to prune or cut away knors from Trees.

Abolition (*abolitio*) an abolishing, dismantling or destroying utterly.

Abone (from the Ital. *abonare* or *abbonare*) to make good or seasonable, to ripen.

Abominate (*abominor*) to detest or abhor.

Abortion (*abortio*) the casting of the young, a bringing forth before time. Dr. Brown uses the word (*Abortment*) in this sense, and I have read *Aborcement*.

Abortive (*abortivus*) any thing brought forth before its time, that is delivered untimely, still-born.

Abadacarba (whence or what language *quare*, but) *Samonicus Serenus* ascribes a virtue to the word against *Agues*. *Cambden*.

Abazantius, a certain kind of Sorcerers or Enchanters among the Indians. *Treasury of Times*.

Abraction (*abrasio*) a shaving away.

Abrenunciation (*abrenunciatio*) a forsaking or renouncing.

Abzicot or **Abzicot plumb**, *quasi in aprico collus*. i. ripened in the Sun; because they grow not, unless in the Sun and warmth. *Min*.

Abzodietical (*abzodieticus*) that feeds daintily, curious in diet.

Abzrogate (*abrogo*) to disannul, take away or repeal: to lay aside, as of no use or fruit. See *Prorogue*.

Abzrupt (*abruptus*) broken off, rash, sudden, out of order.

Abzolutism, The opinion or

practice of *Abzolutism*, i. disobedience or rebellion against *Patents*.

Abzcession (*abzcessio*) a departing or going away.

Abzcession (*abzcessio*) a cutting off or away.

Abzconding (*abzcondens*) hiding, concealing.

Abzconsion (*abzconsio*) a hiding or concealing.

Abzsentaneous (*abzsentaneus*) done in absence, pertaining to absence.

Abzolutio (*abzolutio*) a dismissing, forgiving or discharging.

Abzsonant (*abzsonus*) un-
Abzsonous / tuneable, jarring, unlike, confused.

Abzorb (*abzorbeo*) to sup up all, to drink up, to consume, to devour. *Bac*.

Abzorpt (*abzorptus*) supped up, devoured, swallowed up.

Abztemious (*abztemius*) that drinks no wine, sober, temperate, moderate in diet.

Abzstention (*abzstentio*) an abstaining, or a with-holding an heir from taking possession of his Land. *Cressy*.

Abzterge (*abztergeo*) to wipe away, to cleanse or put away. *Feltham*.

Abztract (from *abztraho*) a small work or draught taken out of a greater. Also a term in Logick. See *Concrete*.

Abztraction (*abztractio*) a wiping away, or wiping out, a cleansing.

Abztrusbe (*abztrusus*) that wipes or makes clean.

Abztrude

Abztrude (*abztrudo*) to thrust away or out, to hide, to shut up. *Fel*.

Abztruse (*abztrusus*) hid, **Abztrusbe** / secret, dark, not easy to be understood.

Abztrusity (from *abztrudo*) darkness, secrecy. Dr. Brown.

Abzurd (*abzurdus*) foolish, harsh, without wit or grace.

Abzvoiate (*abzvolo*) to flye or vanish away.

Abztract, a dainty kind of meat with the *Medes* and other barbarous Nations, sharp, and quick of taste, to provoke and please the appetite, composed of Leeks, Garlike, Cresses, Senvie, Pomgranate kernels, and such like. *Plut. Mor*.

Abzysme (*abzysmus*) the same with *Abzys*.

Abzysinus (*Abzysini*) the people of that part of *Ethiopia* which is subject to *Pester John*.

Abzysse (*abzysus*) a bottomless gulph or pit, any deepness that cannot be founded. Hence

Abzysmal. Deep, bottomless.

Academy (*Academia*) a woody or shady place near *Athens*, where *Plato* taught; so called from *Ecademus*, one of the *Hero's*; now taken for any famous Shool or University; hence *Philosophers* of the Sect of *Plato* are called *Academicks*. In *Alexandria* (now called *Scandavia*) in *Egypt*, *Gautenus* (saith *Heylyn*) read Divinity and Philosophy in the year 180. from whom it is thought

the Orders of instituting Universities first began in *Christendom*.

Academick (*academicus*)

Academical / belonging to such a School or Academy,

Acataleptic (*acataleptia*) incomprehensibleness: the Opinion of the *Sceptiques*.

Accelerator (Latin) a hastener. *Bac*.

Accelerate (*accelero*) to hasten or make speed unto.

Accent (*accentus*) tune, tenor, the rising and falling of the voice, the due found over any word or letter, or the mark of any letter which directs the pronunciation. There are also accents of sentences; as in the close of a period we let fall the voice, in a demand, raise it.

Acceptilation (*acceptilatio*) a verbal Acquittance.

Accesse (*accessio*) to call forth, to send for; to provoke, to accesse.

Accesse (*accessus*) an approaching or coming to, an increasing, a growing, a passage, or a way to a place. The *Access* of an *Ague*, is the approach or coming of the fit, and the *Recess* is when the fit is over or leaves the Patient. In *Lancashire* they call the *Ague* it self the *Access*, as, such a one is sick of the *Access*.

Accessary (*accessarius*) a cessary / guilty of a fault: in our Common Law it signifies a man guilty of a felonious offence not principally;

B 3 but

but by participation, as by commandment, advice or concealment.

Acclamation (*acclamatio*) a shouting or crying out in liking or disliking.

Acclivity (*acclivitas*) steepness.

Accolyte. See *Acolyte*.

Accommodate (*accommodo*) to compose, fit, apply to, or lend.

Accommodatious (*accommodatius*) proper, fit, convenient; also applied, inclined, or disposed.

Accordant (*Fr.*) agreeable, well fitting unto, concordant.

Accordance (*Fr.*) an accord or agreement; a concord in music.

Accort (*Fr.*) discreet, advised, circumpect, foreseeing; also subtil and cunning.

Acrost (*from the Fr. Acrost-er, or Ital. accostare*) to joyn side to side, to approach or draw near to; also to affront.

Accoutred (*from the Fr. Accoustre*) attired, arrayed, decked, apparelled.

Accoutrement (*Fr. Accoustrement*) attire, dressing, apparall; also habit, cloathing, or rayment.

Accretion (*accretio*) an increasing, or growing.

Accumbina (*accumbens*) sitting at a Table, lying down. *Dr. Br.*

Accumulate (*accumulo*) to heap up, to encrease or load; to gather in heaps.

Acutere (*acutus*) curious, diligent, exact.

Accusative (*accusativus*) that whereby one is accused.

Ac-dine (*Sax.*) a kind of drink made of Acornes, used of old, in time of dearth and necessity. *Sax. Dist.*

Accephalick (*acephalus*) without head, title, or beginning.

Accephalists (*acephali*) a kind of Hereticks, that had no Author or beginning; the word importing as much.

Acervus (*acervus*) a four or sharp taste, cruelty, roughness.

Acerote (*acerotus*) full of chaff or straw, coarse, brown.

Acerbat (*acervo*) to heap together, to mough up.

Acersecomit (*Acersecomes*) one whose hair was never cut.

Acetaria (*acetaria*) salters or sawces made of roots or herbs mixed with vinegar, to stir up appetite.

Acetosty (*acetostis*) sourness, sharpness; the substance or taste of vinegar.

Acherontick (*acheronticus*) wanting joy and comfort; also pertaining to Hell, from *Acheron* a Lake in *Epirus*; which (as Poets feigned) who ever passed over, should never return; hence and for its ill colour and taste it is taken for Hell.

Acherusian (*acherusius*) pertaining to the Lake or River *Acherusia*, which is taken for the entrance into Hell.

Acidit (*aciditas*) sharpness, sourness. *Lord Bac.*

Acid

Acid (*acidus*) sour, sharp, biting.

Acoustick (*Gr.*) pertaining to the sense of hearing, or that helps the hearing. *Bac.*

Acolastick (*acolastus*) that liveth under no correction, riotous.

Acolyte (*acolythus*) a Minister, whose office is to bring water, wine, and light to the Altar: also a novice or young proficient.

Aconick (*from aconitum*) poisonous; or pertaining to the venomous herb called *Aconite*.

Acquest (*Fr. from acquirere*) purchases made, or things bought by the unmarried; or by, or for onely one, (therein different from conquests.)

Acquiesce (*acquiesco*) to be at rest or quiet, to rest upon, to lean or assent unto.

Acquisition (*acquisitio*) a getting, obtaining, or purchasing.

Acre (*Sax. Aker*) is a certain quantity of land, containing in length 40 Rods, Poles or Leaches, and four in breadth, or to that quantity, be the

length more or less. And, if a man erect a new Cottage, he must lay four Acres of land to it after this measure, ordained by Stat. 31. Eliz. ca. 7.

Acrimony (*acrimonia*) sharpness, sourness.

Acrematick (*acrematicus*) that hearkens or gives ear to any thing, that requires much study and search; also musical, harmonious, or delightful to the ear and eye.

Aristotles, was that part of *Aristotles* doctrine which he taught in the *Lycum*, wherein his more remote and subtil Philofophy was handled, and such things as appertained to the contemplation of Nature, and dialectic disceptations. *Hist. Phil.*

Acro-much (*acrocmus*) that hath long hair.

Acronychal (*acronychus*) belonging to those stars which rise in the twi-light, soon after Sun setting.

Acresticks (*acrestichis*) a kind of verses, when the first or last letters of every verse make some name, word, or sentence. As these upon *Mors*.

Mors solet innumeris morbis abrumperere vita M,

O mnia mors vostro deorat ipsa su O.

R ex, princeps, sapiens, serous, stultus, miser, age R,

S is quicunque velis, pulvis & umbra sumus S.

Acreon, Horned. A word made from *Akron*, who is poetically feigned to have been turned into a Stag; and it is sometimes used in a wag-

gish sense, for *Cuckholded*.

Actis, an order of Friars that wear Tawny habits, and feed on nothing but roots *Cotegrate*.

Aditation (*aditatio*) a debating of a cause in the Law.

Actuality (*actualitas*) among Philosophers, signifies the perfection of existence or being above formes; as when we say a man is, we say more then when we say a man.

Actual fin. See *Venial*.

Actius Fabius, a Roman South-slayer of great fame, in the presence of *Tarquin* did cut a Whetstone in two with a Razor; hence it is we use to say proverbially sharper then *Alius* his Razor, as in *Rel. Med.*

Aculeate (*aculeatus*) that hath a sting or prick, biting, vexing. *Bac.*

Acuminate (*acumino*) to make sharp-edged or pointed.

Acuminous (from *acumen*, *minis*) sharp edged or pointed: subtil in wit, of a penetrating judgment.

Acuspator (Lat.) an Embroiderer, or any one that works with the Needle.

Acute (*acutus*) subtil sharp-edged, ingenious, crafty.

Acryology (*acrylogia*) improper speech, or a speaking improperly.

Adage (*adagium*) a Proverb or common saying.

Adagial, proverbial or full of *Adages*.

Adam (Hebr. i. *rufescere*) any thing made of red earth; and because man is the

most excellent work made of earth, therefore the word *Adam* stands absolutely for man; and *Addam* in the Persian tongue, signifies a man. *Herb.*

Adamantine (*adamantinus*) belonging to, or hard as an Adamant or Diamond; invincible.

Adamical pertaining to *Adam*. Dr. Br.

Adamate (*adamo*) to love, dearly, to love foolishly or wantonly; to desire fervently.

Adamites (*Adamiani*) a Sect of Hereticks begun in *Bohemia* about two hundred years since, by *Adamus Pastor* an ignorant fellow, who pretended, forsooth, to raise a sort of sanctified people, but indeed it was rather an herd of shameless beasts; one proper mark of their profession was, to meet stark naked in their Synagogues, which were sometimes hot Stoves, and none were to be admitted into their number, but such as could stand stark naked before the rest of their company, men and women, for the space of an hour, without shame or blushing; they held sundry heretical Doctrines, as that in Christ there was but one Nature, &c. There were in the third age after Christ, some that gave beginning to such a Sect, but failing of acceptance, it dyed, or lay as it were raked up in Embers till

till the forenamed *Adamus* blew this cole in *Bohemia*, and afterwards about the year 1535 in *Holland*, chiefly at *Amsterdam*, *Utrecht*, and *Emden*, in which and many other places they are still conceived to be lurking.

Addition (*additio*) a deliverance of goods to the possession of another, or to him that offers most.

Additament (*additamentum*) an addition or increase.

Addomestique (Fr.) tamed, made gentle, housel, familiar.

Adelantado (Spanish) (change the *a* into *e* then it is French) a Lord Deputy or President of a Country for the King; a Princes Lieutenant in a Province; also a General or Admiral.

Adeling (Sax.) a Prince or child of a King; a royal youth.

Adelman or **Edelman** (Sax.) a Nobleman or Gentleman.

Ademption (*ademptio*) a taking away or from.

Adoulce (Fr. *Adoucir*) to mitigate with sweetness, to make sweet. See *Adulce*.

Adresse or **Adresse** (Fr.) a direction; a short course, a near and ready way. I address my self to such a person, is to resort unto, make towards, or make my application to him.

Decarist (from *a* and *Decas*) one that is against paying Tythes or Tenth.

Adoption (*adeptio*) an obtaining, acquisition or getting.

Adequate (*adequo*) to make even, plain, or level; to advance himself, that he may be even with, or like another.

Adhamate (*adhamo*) to catch or take with Hook or Net.

Adhesion (*adhesio*) a cleaving or sticking unto, a fastening to a thing.

Adjacent (*adjacens*) that lies near unto or borders upon.

Adiaphora (*adiaphoria*) indifference.

Adiaphorosis, Indifferent. Dr. Taylor useth it in his *Liberty of Prophecyng*.

Adjournment (Fr.) is, in our Common Law, an assignment of a day in Court, or a putting off or dissolving a Court till another day; or a warning to appear at a day.

Adipal (*adipalis*) fat or gross.

Adjument (*adjumentum*) help, aid, or assistance.

Adjunct (*adjunctus*) taken Substantively, is a quality joynted to another thing, as *heat* to *fire*; *weight* to *lead*, &c.

Adjunct (adjectively) joynted to or added unto.

Adjure (*adjuro*) to command a thing, by interposing the authority and name of God or Christ; As we adjure you by *Jesus*. Act. 19. 13.

Adjuration (*adjuratio*) a requiring an oath of another. Also an earnest charging or com-

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Adresse or **Adresse** (Fr.) a direction; a short, course, a neat and ready way. I address my self to such a person, is to resort unto, make towards, or make my application to him.

Adcastis (from *a* and *Decas*) one that is against paying Tythes or Tents.

Adaption (*adeptio*) an obtaining, acquisition or getting.

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Adjuration (*adjuratio*) a requiring an oath of another. Also an earnest charging or com-

commanding another to say or do somewhat. As when *Caiphas* said to Christ, *I adjure thee by the living God, to tell us if thou art Christ, the Son of God.* Mat. 26. 63.

Adjutant (*adjutans*) helping or aiding, properly in that which is good. One that helps another in the discharge of an Office, which is also signified by *Coadjutor*. Also an Officer in an Army so called.

Adjut (*Fr. Adjuter*) to place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyn handiwork, march fitly, dispose orderly, several things together.

Advocate (*advoco*) to help or aid, to further or favor.

Adjutor (*adjutorius*) that helps or pertains to aid or helping; the two bones which extend from the shoulders to the Elbow, are called *Adjutory bones*.

Administratoz (*Lat.*) in our Common Law is properly taken for him that hath the goods of a man, dying intestate, committed to his charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the Ordinary to call him thereunto. An *Administrator* is by the Statute of 31. Edw. 3. cap. 11. authorized to dispose of the goods of the deceased as fully, and to be accountable for the same, as Executors. Of Administrators and Executors, see a Treatise written by M. Wentworth of Lincolns Inn.

Administratix (*Lat.*) she that hath that charge or office.

Admiration (*admiratio*) wondering at, marvelling. An Admiration point is thus [!]. As when we say, *O tempora! O Mores!*

Ad Oto or Ut Oto. A term in Philosophy, which signifies the superlative degree; because in Philosophy the eighth degree is the highest, in which they distinguish qualities or accidents.

Adolescence (*adolescencia*) Youth: the age from 15 to 25.

Adorai (*Hebr.*) a Lord, or sustainer; the Jews use this as an ordinary name of God: On Festivals they pronounce *Jebovai*.

An *Adonicque* (*adonicque*) a kind of short verse consisting of a *Dactyle* and *Spondee*, such is *Rara juvenis*, so called from *Adonis*, in whose honor they were first made.

Adopt (*adopto*) to chuse, or take to be ones heir or child.

Adoption (*adoptio*) a free election or chusing one for his child out of the course of inheritance; a taking or admitting one to be his child by favor, who is not so by nature.

Adoxp (*adoxia*) ignominy, shame; slander, infamy.

Adriatic Sea (*Adriaticum*) the gulph of Venice, extending 700 miles in length, and 140 in breadth, was so called of *Adria*, once a famous Sea-

Town

Town on the mouth of *Eridanus* or *Poe.* *Heylyn.*

Adventitious (*adventitious*) which is brought or carried unto.

Adventual (*adventus*) (*adventive* or *rus*) that

Adventitious cometh by chance, besides the purpose, unlooked for.

Advent (*adventus*) the time from the Sunday that falls either upon St. Andrews day or next to it, till Christmas; which time was wont to be spent in some extraordinary devotion, by way of preparation for the Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour then approaching. The words bare signification is, a coming unto, or approaching.

Adversatise (*adversarius*) pertaining to an Adversary, which is contrary or against some person or thing.

Adversitate (*adversitas*) it waxeth or grows towards night.

Advigilate (*advigilo*) to watch diligently.

Adulation (*adulatio*) properly the fawning of a Dog, flattery.

Adulatory (*adulatorius*) pertaining to flattery.

To **Adulce** (*Fr. Adulceir*) to sweeten, mollify or appease. *L. Bac. Hen. 7.*

An **Adult** (*adultus*) one of full age. As *Adulta virgo*, a maid that is marriageable.

Adulter (*adulter*) grown to full age, come to his full ripe-

ness, force and bigness.

Adulterate (*adultero*) to commit adultery; to counterfeit or corrupt.

Adultery (*adulterium*) properly spoken of married persons; but if only one of two persons, by whom this sin is committed, be married, it makes *Adultery*; and this is felony by Act of Parl. 1650. ca. 10. *Adulterium*, seems to have taken that name, as it were *ad alterius thorum*, i. to another's bed, which the Adulterer always aims at.

Adumbrate (*adumbro*) to shadow, to resemble, to draw a picture imperfectly.

Adumbratio (*adumbratio*) a shadowing or bare portraying of a thing; also an imitation or expressing of another thing somewhat to the likeness and nature of the same.

Aduncity (*aduncitas*) crookedness, hookedness.

Aduncous (*aduncus*)

Adurque crooked downwards, hooked. *Bac.*

Advocate (*advocatus*) a man of Law that pleads, assists, or solicits another mans matter, so called *ab advocando*, calling unto, because he is called to his Clients assistance; most properly a Procurator or Doctor of the Civil Law.

Advowson (*advocatio*) the reversion of a spiritual promotion, and signifies, in our Common Law, a right to present a Clergy-man to a Benefice, as much as *Jus Patronatus*

ius in the Canon Law. Of this there are two sorts., *Advowzen in gross*, which belongs or adheres to any Manor, as parcel of the right of it; and *Advowzen dependent*, which depends on a Manor, as appurtenant thereunto.

Adure (*aduro*) to roast, burn or parch. *Bac.*

Adust ? (*adustus*) burnt, **Adust** ? parched, vexed. **Adustible**, burnable, parchable.

Adustion (*adustio*) parching or burning.

Adynamous (*adynamus*) weak, impowful.

Aditi (*aditis*) See *Edil*.

Aegipans (*aegipanes*) Monsters having bodies like men, and feet like Goats, Wood-Gods.

Aera. See *Epoche*.

Aereal (*aërius*) belonging to the air.

Aeromancy (*aëromantia*) a kind of divination by the air.

Aeromantick (*aëromanticus*) pertaining to such divinations.

Affability (*affabilitas*) curtesie in speaking and hearing others, kindness to men.

Affectation (*affectatio*) too much curiosity, study of eloquence against nature, an extream labouring without discretion to imitate another.

Afferours (*afferatores*, alias *affidati*) are those that are appointed in Court-Leets upon oath to mulct or set fines upon the heads of such as have

committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by Statute.

To **Affiance** (from *ad* and *fides*) to betroth, or make sure.

Afflictious (*afflictus*) feigned or counterfeit.

Affidavit, is borrowed from the Canonists, among whom *Affidare* is used for *fidem dare*, and so it signifies, he hath sworn or given his faith; but with us it is generally taken for an Oath, or Deposition put in writing.

Affinage (Fr.) a fineing or refining of metals.

Affinitiv (*affinitas*) kindred or alliance by marriage; sometimes likeness or agreement.

Affirmative (*affirmatus*) that affirms or avoucheth.

Affluence (*affluentia*) plenty, abundance.

Afforest (*afforesto*) to turn ground into Forest.

Affray (from the Fr. *Affres*, i. a fright) may be without word or blow given, as if a man shew himself furnished with Armor or Weapons not usually worn, it may strike a fear into others unarmed. For which reason it is a common wrong, and inquireable in a *Leet*; which makes it differ from *Affault*, which is always a particular injury. 4 *H. 6. 10. 8 Ed.* 4, 5.

Affricate (*affrico*) to rub upon or against, to grate or crumble.

Africa (Gr.) one of the four parts of the world lying Southward; herein is *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the Land of *Negroes*, *Ethiopia* interior and exterior, *Aegypt* and the *Ilands*. It is called *Africa* of the Greek word *Phryce*, which signifies cold, and the privative *A*; so, *Africa* signifies a Country without cold, as indeed it is.

Africk ? (*Africus*) pertains to *Africa*, or to the Southwest wind. *Africk-bird*, taken for a coward or one in gay cloaths that has little Spirit.

Ag (from the Gr. *αγω*, i. *duco*, to lead) an Officer that commands the great Turks *Fantzaries*, and is the third in repute in his Empire. **Sands**. **Agamist** (*agamus*) he that is unmarried.

Agarick (*agaricum*) a white and soft Mushroom, or excrescence growing on the Larch Tree; also a root in *Sarmatia* that helps digestion. *Coigr*.

Age (*etas*) that part of a mans life which is from his birth to this or his last day. A man, by our Common Law hath two *ages*; the age of 21 years is termed his full age, and 14 the age of discretion. *Lit. 1. 2. c. 4*. In a woman there are six. 1. At seven years of age the Lord her Father may distrain his Tenants for aid to

marry her; for at those years she may consent to Matrimony.

2. At the age of nine years she is *Dowable*. 3. At twelve years she is able finally to confirm her former consent given to Matrimony. 4. At fourteen years she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of Ward if she be of this age at the death of her Ancestor. 5. At sixteen years she shall be out of Ward, though at the death of her Ancestor she was within the age of fourteen years. 6. At one and twenty years she is able to alienate her Lands and Tenements. At sixteen years of age every person may be summoned to take the Oath of Abjuration. *Alls* 1656. c. 16. **Proclus** (a Greek Author) divides the life of man into seven Ages. 1. *Infancy*, contains four years. 2. *Childhood* contains ten years. 3. *Youth-hood* or *Adolescence* consists of eight years; that is, from fourteen to two and twenty. 4. *Young man-hood* continues nineteen years, that is, from two and twenty to forty one. 5. *Ripe man-hood* hath fifteen years of continuance, and therefore makes his progress to 55 years. 6. *Old age*, which, in adding 12 to 56 makes up 68. 7. *Decrepit age* is limited from 68 years to 88. See more divisions of Age, if you please in first part *Treasury of Times*, p. 377. and in *Vul. Err.* p. 216.

Agelastick (from *Agelastus*, Grand-

Grandfather of *Crassus*, who never laughed but once in all his life and that was to see a Mare eat Thistles, hence) we use it for one that seldom laughs ; sad, or fullen.

Agcinogians or *Agiam Ogians*, are those Christian children, which are seized by Turkish Officers, when they are between the age of ten, and eighteen or twenty, to be made Janizaries, or for other service of the Great Turk. The word signifies unsexperr, or untutored youths.

Aggerate (*aggero*) to heap up, to encrease.

Aggested (*aggestus*) heaped up, or laid on a heap. *Fuller.*

Agglomerate (*agglomero*) to fold or wind up in bottoms to gather together.

Agglutinate (*agglutino*) to joyn or glue together.

Aggrandisement (Fr.) a greatning, enlarging, advancement.

Aggrandize (from the Ital. *Aggrandire*) to greaten, augment, enlarge, encrease, or make great.

Aggravate (*aggravo*) to load or burthen ; to make a thing worse by words.

Aggregate (*aggrego*) to gather or assemble together, or in Troops.

Aggressor (Lat.) a setter upon, an Assailant, one that begins.

Aggression (*aggressio*) a setting upon or entrance into, an assault.

Agtoph (*agiographa*) a holy writing, a holy Writ. See *Hagiographer*.

Agist (from the Fr. *gift*) signifies in our Common Law to take in and feed the Cattle of strangers in the Kings Forest, and to gather the money due for the same to the Kings use : the Officers that do this are called *Agistors*, or *Guest-takers*, of whom the King had four in every Forest, where he had any *Pawnage* ; their function is termed *Agistment*, which is also used for the taking in of cattle into the Parks or grounds of Subjects. Hence comes the word *gifting*, or (as the Country people corrupt it) *joyfing* of cattle. *Manwood For. Laws.* See *Pawnage*.

Agitable (*agitabilis*) that may easily be moved or tossed.

Agitate (*agito*) to do often, to toss, shake or discuss.

Aglet (Fr. *Aguillette*) a little plate of any metal, the tag of a point.

Agnail (from the Sax. *Angnægle*) a fore under the nail of a man or beast, a Corn growing upon the Toes.

Agnator (*agnatio*) kindred by the Fathers side.

Agnition (*agnitio*) knowledge or acknowledging.

Agnize (*agnosco*) to acknowledge, confess or avow, to know by some token, to admit or allow.

Agnominate (*agnomino*) to allude to ones name, to nick-name.

Agony

Agony (*agonia*) horror or trembling, torment of body and mind.

Agonism (*agonisma*) the reward or prize won by activities ; the reward of victory.

Agonarch or **Agonotheta** (*Agonotheta*) a Judge or Overseer in feats of activity, a Master of Revels.

Agonist (*agonista*) a Champion, one that contends in masteries.

Agonistic ? (*agonisticus*) **Agonistical** warlike or skilful in exercises.

Agarian Law, were among the Romans, preferred by the Tribunes of the Commons, as well for division of lands and fields (conquered from the enemies) among the Commons, as to restrain the possessions of the Nobles within a certain limit. *Livy.*

Agreat (Sax.) altogether. As to take a work agreat, is to take the whole work altogether, or, as some say, *by the lump.*

Agrestical (*agrestis*) pertaining to the field, rude, rustic.

Agricole (*agricola*) a Husbandman, Farmer, or Plowman.

Agriculture ? (*agricultura*) **Agricolation** (*ra*) husbandry or Tillage of Land.

Agrotet (Sax.) joy'd, made big, welled. *Chaucer.*

Atax Shield, a proverb for a sure defence ; from *Ajax* a famous Warriour of the

Alrie of Hawks (Fr. *Aire*) is that we call a nest of other Birds.

Alabastrer (*alabastrum*) a kind of marble, white and very clear, which by reason of its natural coldness, preserves things long from corruption ; and therefore they used to make boxes of it, to keep sweet Oynments, and Tombs to bury Princes and great Personages.

Alabandical (*alabandicus*) barbarous or sottish.

Alar, A term in hunting, when the Hart is in full chase, and one lies near a covert and shakes off some fresh Hounds into the Cry, to supply and make it the stronger, lest some over-haled dogs should happen to sink in the latter end of the chase.

Alacritv (*alacritas*) cheerfulness, liveliness, courage, joyfulness of heart.

Alarum (*conclamatio ad arma*) a calling together to Arms, as is usually done in a Garrison, upon the approach of an enemy.

Alazonv (*alazonia*) a roganey, or pride.

Albe (*alba*) a long white linnen garment, wherewith Priests are clothed when they say Mass, by which *Albe* is represented the long white robe, by devision put on our Saviour in the presence of Herod. *Treatise of Mass.*

Albion, Great Britain, so called, either from the Greek word

word *Olbian* that is happy, or from *Albis rupibus*, its white rocks.

Albis (Lat.) as when we say a book in *Albis*, that is a book in quires or unbound. A term more used beyond Sea, then with us; we say in *Quives*, the French, in *blanc*.

Alboz (Lat.) any whiteness or white colour, the white of an egg.

Albugineus (*albugineus*) pertaining to the white spot in the eye, or to the white of an egg, or to any white colour. Dr. Br.

Alcaick Verse (*Alcaicum Carmen*, from *Alcaeus*, the inventor) has, after two Dactyles, two Trochees, thus *uu-vv-vv-vv*. But, according to *Fabricius*, it has five feet, he places the first a Spondee or Iambick; the second an Iambick, the third a long syllable, the fourth a Dactyle, the fifth a Dactyle or Amphimacra, and gives this example.

*Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soraëte, nec jam sustineat onus.*

Alchymy (*alchymia*) the art of distilling or drawing quintessence out of metals by fire, separating the pure from the impure, setting at liberty such bodies as are bound and imprisoned, and bringing to perfection such as are unripe. *Bac.*

Alchymist (*alchymista*) one that useth or is skill'd in that Art, a Chymick. A melter or extracter of Quintessences,

from the Gr. *Ἀλχημικός*, and that from the Hebr. *Alkum*.

Alchozan or **Alcozan** (i. Scripture) the book of the Turks Religion, first broached by *Mahomet*, who was an Arabian, and born in the year 572. his Father was a Pagan, and his Mother a Jew. In *Arabia* he was chosen Captain of a rebellious multitude, among whom he inducted a new Religion (which he pretended was revealed to him by the Angel *Gabriel*) consisting partly of Jewish Ceremonies, which he learned of one *Abdalla*, partly of Christian Precepts taught him by *Sergius* a Nestorian Monk, and partly of other phantastical fopperies, which his own inventions suggested to him. This Religion (if we may so call it) *Osmen* the fourth Caliph of the *Savacens* (who married *Mahomet's* Daughter, and by that means got a sight of all his papers) reduced into four Volumes, and divided into several Chapters, the whole Body of it is but an Exposition and gloss of these eight Commandments.

1. Every one ought to believe, that God is a great God and onely God, and *Mahomet* is his Prophet.

2. Every one must marry to encrease the Sectaries of *Mahomet*.

3. Every one must give of his wealth to the poor.

4. Every one must make his

his prayers five times a day.

5. Every one must keep a Lent one month in the year.

6. Be obedient to thy Parents.

7. Thou shalt not kill.

8. Do to others as thou wouldst be done unto.

And the Turk writes on the outside of his *Alcoran*, *Let no man touch this Book but he that is pure*. M.S. in *Arch. Bod.* You may read more of this heathenish superstition in *Dr. Heylins* description of *Arabia*, and indeed in the Book it self, not long since printed in English.

Alembick (*alembicus*) A Still or Stillatory to distill waters.

Aletrypomachy (*aletrypomachia*) a Cock-fight.

Aletrypomaney (Gr.) divination by a Cock or by the Cock-stone. *Cotgr.*

Aletrymancy (Gr.) divination by barley meal mixed with wheat.

Aleger, the like kind of liquor made of four Ale, as *Vinegar* of wine. *Bac. Nat. Hist.* 155.

Alexipharmacon (from *Alexipharmacon*) that is good against poyson, enchantments and execrations.

Aleude (*aleudo*) fatness of body, grossness.

Aletes (Span.) an Ensign or Ancient-bearer in war.

Algebra (Syriack) the Art of figurative numbers or of equation. An Art, consisting

both of Arithmetick and Geometry; *Chaucer* calls it *Algrim*.

Algebratcal, pertaining to that Art.

Algid (*algidus*) chil, cold. **Algidical** (*algidicus*) which makes chil, or cold.

Algidry (*algiditas*) great Algor, cold or chilness.

Algorism (*algorismus*) the Art or use of Cyphers, or of numbering by Cyphers; skill in accounting.

Algorist (*algorista*) one skillful in reckonings or figuring.

Alhidade, a rule on the back of the Astrolabe to measure heights, breadths, and depths. *Du Bartas*.

Alibile (*alibilis*) nourishable, comfortable.

Alicant Wine, So called from *Alicante*, the chief Town of *Murcia* in Spain, where great store of Mulberries grow, the juice whereof makes the true *Alicant* wine.

Alienate (*alieno*) to alter the property of a thing, to sell or cstrange.

Alien (*alienigena*) a stranger, a stranger born, and not here enfranchised.

Aliment (*alimentum*) any thing that nourisheth the body.

Alimonie (*alimonia*) nourishment, maintenance; But in a modern legal sense it signifies, that portion or allowance, which a married woman sues for, upon any occasional separation.

separation from her husband, wherein she is not charg'd with *Elopement* or *Adultery*. This was formerly recoverable in the Spiritual Court, but now onely in Chancery.

Alimental } *Alimentari-*
Alimentary } *us*) pertaining to nourishment.

Alimentation, nourishment, or that causeth or breeds nourishment.

Allaborate (*allaboro*) to labour vehemently, to encrease a thing by labour.

Allaud (*allando*) to praise or commend.

Allectation (*allectatio*) an alluring, or enticing.

Allective (*alliciens*) that allures or enticeth.

Allegory (*allegoria*) a dark speech or sentence which must be understood otherwise then the literal interpretation shews, and is profecuted through the whole sentence. As when St. *Jo. Baptist* speaking of our Saviour. *Mat. 3.* said, *Whose fan is in his hand, and he shall make clean his floor, and gather the wheat into his barn, but the chaff he shall burn with unquenchable fire.* The meaning is, that Christ being supreme Judge of all, shall separate the good from the evil, rewarding the one in Heaven, and punishing the other in Hell fire. *Bull.*

Allegorical, pertaining to, or spoken by an Allegory.

Allenuah or *Allenua* (Heb.) *Pradise* ye our Lord, used as a

sign of exultation. *Paulus Diaconus* writes, that when the Britains were invaded by the Saxons and Picts, and ready to fight a battel with them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a French Bishop (sent hither with St. *Lupus*, to confute the Pelagian Heresie) that they should say as he said, and forthwith he cry'd out aloud *Alleluiah*, which when the whole Army of Britains had done, the sound thereof struck such a terror into their enemies, that they presently fled, and the Britains had the victory. *De gestis Rom. l. 15. & Bede Eccl. Hist. l. 1. c. 20.*

This *Alleluia* (saith a learned Author) is an Hebrew word, composed of *Allelu* and *Jah*, whereof the Imperative Mood *Allelu* (as near as can be uttered, for in it self it signifies joy beyond all utterance) is as much as *praise ye*; and the word *Jah* is one of the ten names signifying our Lord, which some think to be the first word that children pronounce, when they are new born. This word *Alleluiah* the Jews much esteem, and pronounce many times together in their Synagogues.

Allenate } (*allevo*) to lift
Allibrate } up, ease, or comfort, to assuage or diminish.

Allucency (from *allucio*) an allurement or enticing, a drawing or perswading unto.

Alligation (*alligatio*) a tying or binding to.

Alliant

Alliant or *Alip*, one that is in league, or of kindred with one.

Allison (*alliso*) a dashing against or upon, a rubbing against.

Alliteration (*alliteratio*) a figure in Rhetorick, repeating &c playing on the same letter.

Allibrogital (from *Allabroges*) of or belonging to the people of *Savoy*.

Allocation (*allocatio*) a placing or adding unto; also allowance made upon an account.

Allocution } (*allocutio*) a
Allouay } speaking or talking unto; a communication or parley.

Allodial Lands (*terra allodiales*) free-lands, for which no Rents, Fines, nor Services are due.

Allude (*alludo*) to speak any thing which hath resemblance, or is privily directed to touch another matter, to scoff covertly, to play to or with another, to speak by relation to any thing.

Alluminoz (from the Fr. *Allumer*, *i.* to lighten) one that colours or paints in paper or parchment; so called; because he gives light and ornament by his colours to the Letters or other figures coloured. *An. 1. Ric. 3. ca. 9.*

Allusion (*allusio*) a likening or applying of one thing to another, and it is as it were a dalliance or playing with words like in sound; unlike in sense; by changing, adding, or subtracting a letter or

two; so that words nicking and resembling one the other, are applicable to different significations. As the Almighty (if we may herein use a sacred Authority) in ratification of his promise to the seed of *Isaac*, changed *Abraam*, high Father, into *Abraham*, that is, Father of many; and *Savai* that is, my Dame, into *Sara*, that is, Lady of Dame. The Greeks nicked *Antiochus Epiphanes*, that is, the famous, with *Epimanes*, that is, the furious. The Romans likewise plaid with bibbing *Tiberius Nero*, calling him *Biberius Nero*. Soin *Quintilian*, the four fellow *Placidus* was called *Acidus*, and of late one called *Schaliger*, *Aliger*. *Cam. Rem. fol. 158.*

Alluvion (*alluvio*) the still rising and swelling of a river; a deluge or inundation.

Almanack (Hebr. *Almanakh*) a Prognostication or Kalender. But *Vershegan* derives it from the Germans; they used (says he) to engrave upon certain squared sticks about a foot in length, the courses of the Moons of the whole year; whereby they could always certainly tell when the New and Full Moons should happen; as also their Festival days; and such a carved stick they called an *Almon-acht*; that is to say, *Almon* hebr, to wit, the regard or observation of all the Moons; and hence is derived

the name *Almanack*, *Verstegan* p. 46. 47.

Almicantharats and *Almadarats*; Arabian names of Lines or Circles, which are imagined to pass through every degree of the Meridian Parallel to the *Horizon*, up to the *Zenith*. *Du Bartas*.

Alody (*alodium*) signified anciently what in the more strict sense Inheritance doth in our Law, that is, Lands descended from the Ancestor. *Selden*.

Almner } (*elemosynarius*) is an Officer of a King or Princes house, whose function is carefully to collect the fragments and distribute them every day to the poor: Charitably to visit the sick and leprous, those that are in prison, poor widows, needy persons, and those that have no constant abode; likewise to receive and faithfully distribute cast horses, robes, money and other things given in Alms; he ought also to stir up the King with often admonitions, especially on Festival days, to be bountiful in giving Alms, and to beseech that his rich Robes may not be given to Parasites, Maskers, Stage-players, or the like, but may go towards the increase of his Alms. *Fleta l. 2. cap. 22*.

Almath, is a fixed star in the horns of *Aries*, from whence the first mansion of the Moon takes his name, and is called *Almath*. *Chaucer*.

Alors. See *Lignum Vita*.

Alor *Zocatarina*, the juice of an herb brought hither dry out of *Zocataria*, an Affrican Island, the best wherof is clear, clean and red, like the colour of a Liver; It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholerick humors out of the Stomach, yet not good to be taken inwardly by such as are troubled with the *Hemorrhoides*. *Bull*.

Alologic (*alogium*) unreasonable, inconsiderate.

Alogy (*alogia*) without reason; also unmeasurable excess in cheer.

Alopecy (*alopecia*) a disease causing the hair to fall, the Foxes evil; shedding of the hair.

Alonha, A kind of drink in Spain, which they drink between meals in hot weather, it is made of water and hony, and is much of the taste of our *Medea*.

Alpha (*αλφα*) the first letter of the Greeks called of us (*α*) (as *Omega* is the last) it is used for the first or chief of any thing; Almighty God is called in the *Apocalypse*, *Alpha* and *Omega*, i. the beginning and ending, first and last. *Rev. 13. 13*.

Alphabet (*alphabetum*) the cross-row of letters, the A, B, C. so called from *Alpha*, and *Beta* the two first letters of the Greek Alphabet or Cross-row, and therefore most peculiar to the Greek tongue.

Alphab

Alphabetici (*Alphabetici*) belonging to or done after the order of the A, B, C.

Alphomacy (*Gr.*) divination by barley meal.

Alphonso, a famous Musician, who invented a particular way of playing on the Viol, which still retains his name.

Altercation (*altercatio*) an angry reasoning, contention or brawling in words.

Alteratib: (*alterativus*) changed, or that may be changed. *Bac*.

Alternative } (*alternatus*)

Alternate } done or changed by courses or turns one after another, interchangeable.

Alternity (*from alternus*) a succession by course, a changing by turn.

Altiloquus (*altiloquus*) that speaks loud or of high matters.

Altilonus (*altifonus*) which sounds clear or loud.

Altitonant (*altitonans*) that thunders from above, an Epithet of *Jupiter* used by Poets.

Altitude (*altitudo*) height, depth or loftiness.

Altrivolant (*altrivolans*) flying on high, or soaring aloft.

Alveary (*alvearium*) a Bee-hive, or the place where Bees or Bee-hives stand. It may be used Metaphorically for a house full of Inhabitants, a Library full of Books, or the like.

Alveated (*alveatus*) hol-

lowed like a hive, vaulted or trenched.

Aluminous (*aluminosus*) done with or full of Alume, tasting of Alume. *Vul. Er.*

Aluminate (*alumno*) to nourish or feed.

Alutation (*alutatio*) a tawing, tanning or dressing of Leather.

Alvath (*alvarcha*) he who seeth that good rule be kept at common Games and Exercises. *Gregory*.

Amalekites or *Amalecites*, were descendants of *Esau* by his Grandchild *Amalec* (which word is Hebrew, and signifies *populus lambens*, a licking people: these *Amalekites* inhabited some of the lands betwixt *Phenicia* and the red Sea, and were the first that took Arms against *Moses* and the children of *Israel*, as they were travelling betwixt the said Red Sea, and the land of Promise, over whom *Joshua* (appointed General of the Israelites by *Moses*) got a famous victory, as you may read in *Exod. 17*. Hence 'tis that enemies to the children of God or good people, or enemies to good proceedings, are commonly called *Amalekites*.

Amalthaan *hogen*, plenty of all things. So used from *Amalthaa*, a Goat, that *Jupiter* sucked, whose horns are feigned to have abounded with plenty of all things. *Cicero's* Library was also called *Amalthaa*, for being abundantly

dantly stored with Books.

Amandation (*amandatio*)
a sending away or removing.

Amanuensis (Lat.) a Clerk
or Secretary always attending;
a Scribe or publick Notary.

Amaritude (*amaritudo*) bitterness,
solitariness, grief.

Amaror (*amarus*) bitter,
sharp, froward, hard to be appeased,
frightful, sour.

Amarulent (*amarulentus*)
very bitter, frightful, envious.

Amator (*amatorius*) pertaining
to love or lovers; love-ly. *Spots.*

Amazons (*amazones*) warlike
women of Scythia, that had but one
Teat (their name in Greek importing
as much) they were very man-like,
and did cut off their right Breast,
that it might not hinder their shooting;
for they were excellent Archers;
they lived by themselves, and if at
any time they went to their Husbands
or neighboring men, and conceived;
if it were a Female child, they kept it;
if a Male, they sent it to the Father:
the Country where they live is denomi-
nated from them, and called *Amazonia*.

Ambage (*ambages*) an idle
circumstance of words, a far
ferched speech, or a speech far
from the purpose. *Etc.*

Ambagious (*ambagiosus*)

full of idle circumstances
of speech, or of deceitful words.

Amber (*ambra*) a kind of
hard yellow Gum, wherewith they
make Beads and Brace-
lers.

Dioscorides saith, it falls in
manner of a liquor from Poplar
Trees into the River *Po* in Italy,
where it congeals and becomes
hard. But *L. Guiciard.* affirms
(and more probably) that it is
the juice of a Stone, which grows
like a Coral in Poland in a
Mountain of the North Sea,
clean covered with water, and
in the Months especially of
September and *December*, this
liquor is by violence of the Sea,
rent from the rock, and cast into
the Havens of Poland and the
neighbouring Countries. Besides
its beauty, and the quality it
hath of burning like pitch, and
attracting straws and iron, like
the Adamant, it is good for
stopping the blood, Falling-
sickness, Dropsies, and many
other Diseases. *Heyl.* But see
more of the quality and nature
of *Amber*, in *Dr. Browns Vulgar
Errors*, l. 2. cap. 4.

Ambergreece } (*Fr. Am-*
or *bergriis*) a
Ambergriise } sweet Aro-
matick Juice or perfume so
called. *Erius* and *Simon Se-*
thius (Greek Authors) af-
firm it to be a kinde of *Biru-*
men coming forth of the
Foun-

Fountains or Springs in the
bottom of the Sea, and that
by floating upon the water
it becomes hard, &c. A
great quantity thereof is
found in *Sofala*, and in the
Isles of *Comaro*, *Demogra*, *Mo-*
zambique, and along this
Tract even to the Isles of
Maldina or *Naledina*, which
look into the East. There is
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lours; White, Gray, Red,
and Black, which comes ac-
cording to the variety of
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Ambidexter (Lat. *ex ambo*
and *dexter*) he that useth his
left hand as well as his right,
that plays on both sides. In
our Common Law it signifies
that Juror or Embraceor,
that takes of both parties, for
the giving his Verdict. He
forseits ten times so much as
he takes, Anno 38. Edw. 3. c. 12.
Cromptons Justice of Peace,
fol. 156. B.

Ambidextrous, That can
use both hands, that plays on
both sides.

Ambient (*ambiens*) envi-
roning, encompassing, seeking
of honor ambitiously.

Ambifarious (*ambifarius*)

double, or that may be taken
both ways.

Ambiguity (*ambiguitas*)
doubtfulness, incertainty, ob-
scurity.

Ambiguous (*ambiguus*)
doubtful, obscure.

Ambitious (*ambitiosus*)
left-handed. *Vul. Er.*

Ambiloge } (*ambilogium*)
Ambilogy } a doubtful
speech.

Ambiloquent (*ambiloquus*)
that speaks doubtfully, or
that can speak two langua-
ges.

Ambitude (*ambitudo*) a
circuit or compassing round;
also ambition.

Ambosexous (*ambosexus*)
that is both male and female,
of both Sexes.

Amblygone (Gr.) a blunt
angle, or a triangle, one of
whose angles is blunt. *Cotg.*

Ambrose (Gr.) divine, im-
mortal.

Ambrosia (Gr.) is Poetical-
ly used for the meat of the
gods, as *Nectar* was their drink.
It is sometimes taken for im-
mortality.

Ambrosiack } (*Ambrosianus*)
Ambrosial } divine, fra-

Ambrosian } grant, (sweet-
smelling, also immortal.

Ambulatory (*ambulatorum*)
substantively is a place to
walk in, a Gallery.

Ambulatory (*ambulatorius*)
adjectively, going or walking
up and down, changeable.

Amburbial (*amburbialis*)
that goes about the City.

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Ambrosiack } (*ambrosianus*)
Ambrosial } divine, fragrant, sweet-smelling, also immortal.

Ambulatory (*ambulacrum*) substantively is a place to walk in, a Gallery.

Ambulatory (*ambulatorius*) adjectively, going or walking up and down, changeable.

Amburbial (*amburbialis*) that goes about the City.

Amburbial Sacrifices were, when the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed.

Ambuscado (Spa.) soldiers hid in a secret place to entrap the enemy unawares; an ambush, a way-laying, or laying in wait for.

Ambustion (*ambustio*) a burning or scorching about.

Amebean Verse (*Carmen mebeum*) a Song or Verse when one answers another by course, or is sung by turns.

Amen (Heb. *i. e. verè*) in the end of prayer, wishing that it may be so, to be it. But when it is found twice repeated, as *Amen, Amen*, then it implies *verily, verily*, for confirmation of a truth, *Mat. 18. 2. Joh. 6. 26.* *Durantis* saith, that *Amen* imports, *Be it to us which we have prayed for.* *Amen* is used in most languages; in Turkey they use (*Homin*) instead of it. *S.H.B.*

Amenite (*amanitas*) pleasantness, mirth, delight, amity.

Amercement (from the Fr. *merci, i. Mercy*) signifies the pecuniary punishment of an offender against the King or other Lord in his Court that is found to be in *Misericordia, i. to have offended* and to stand at the mercy of the Lord. There seems to be a difference between *Amercements* and *Fines*, *Kitchin* fol. 214. For *Fines*, as taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly

from some Statute, and *Amercements* are arbitrarily imposed by Affectors. *Cow.*

America, one of the four parts of the world, so called from *Americus Vesputius* a Florentine, who with *Columbus* a Genoese, first discover'd this Country about the year 1492. which is most aptly called the *New world*; new, for the late discovery; and *world*, for the vast spaciousness of it. For, it being divided into two parts, *Mexicana* and *Peruana*, the compass of the first is deemed 17000, of the other 13000 miles. *Heyl.*

American Disease, The great Pox, brought first from the Indies, by the Spaniards into Christendom, and at the Siege of *Naples*, they bestowed it on the French their enemies in the year 1528. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Anfractuosity (*anfractuositas*) a manifold winding, turning, involution, intricacy, compass.

Anfractuosity (*anfractuosity*) full of turnings or windings, intricate, maze-like, perplexed.

Amitable (*amicabilis*) friendly, like a friend.

Amict, or **Amice** (*amictus*, *us*) a garment or attire; particularly it is that linen attire, which Priests put first on, when they vest themselves, by which is represented the head-cloth wherewith the Jews covered the face and eyes of

our Savior, when buffering him they said, *Prophecy, who is he that struck thee?*

Amited (*amictus*) clothed or covered with a garment.

Amie, from the (Fr. *amiè*, beloved, and that from *Amatus*) a name common both to men and women. The Earls and Dukes of *Savoy*, who are commonly called *Aimè*, were in Latin called *Amadeus*, that is, loving God, as *Theophilus*. We now use *Amias* for this, in difference from *Amie* the woman's name. *Cam.*

Amistion (*amissio*) a loss or losing.

To **Amis** (*amitto*) to lose; to pardon.

Ammodite (*ammodites*) a creeping vermin like a Viper, but of a sandy colour, and full of black spots.

Ammoniac A kind of gum almost like Frankincense, so called, because it grows in *Lybia*, near the place where the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* or *Hammom* was. There is also a kind of salt so called, which is found in *Africa* under sand, and is like *Allum. Bull.*

Amnesia (*amnesia*) forgetfulness of things past. *Icon. Basil.*

Amnicus (*amnicus*) of or belonging to a River.

Amontes, taken either for a distinct people descended from *Amon*, or generally used for all the Heathen (whereof they were the worst and wickedest) which possessed

the land. *Gen. 15. 16. Josh. 2. 10. Amos 2. 9.*

Amorist (*amator*) a lover, an amorous fellow, a wooer.

Amorositè (from *amor*) amorousness, loveliness.

Amorose (Ital.) a he-lover, and *Amorosa*, a she-lover.

Amor (from the Fr. *amorti*) extinguished, deadened, quenched. Hence 'tis we use to say to those that are melancholy, *what, all-a-mort, or amortified?*

To **Amortize** (from *mors*) to deaden, kill or slay. *Lord Bacon* and *Chaucer*.

Amotion (*amotio*) a removing or Putting away.

Amphibology (*amphibologia*) a word or speech that hath a double or doubtful understanding or meaning.

Amputation (*amphibium*) **Amphibious** (*amphibius*) that lives as well by water as on land. *Fuller.*

Amphibolous } (*amphibolus*)
Amphibolical } (*bolicus*)
Amphibological } doubtful or doubtfully spoken.

Amphyctones (*Amphyctiones*) were the most noble Counsellors of Greece, selected out of the twelve prime Cities, and instituted either by *Acrisius* (as *Strabo*) or (as *Halicanassus* thinks) by *Amphilyon* the son of *Helen*, from whom they seem to have derived their name: They had power to decide all controversies, and to enact Laws for the common good; their meetings were at the beginning of the

Spring and Autumn. *Ryder.*

To *Amphionize*, i. to play the *Amphion*, who was the author of harmony, and by his Eloquence brought men from savageness to civility. *Apol. for Learning.*

Amphiscians (*amphiscii*) such people as live under the burning Zone, near the Equinoctial line; so called, because their shadows at noon are sometimes toward the North, sometimes toward the South. *Bull.*

Amphitheater (*amphitheatrum*) a kind of round Scaffold or Play-house full of benches of divers heights, for people to sit and behold publique exercises; It differs from a Theater as the Full Moon from the half: this was but half-circled, that round, and composed as it were of two Theaters, and is thereof so called. *Caius Julius Caesar*, (says *Polydore Virgil*) built the first Amphitheater in the field, and consecrated it to *Mars*. *Verona* a City in *Lombardy* boasts of an Amphitheater, able to contain 80000 people. And *Vespattians* Amphitheater at *Rome*, said to be as great. *Theoderick King* of the *Goths* did utterly abolish the pastimes then used to be exhibited upon these Amphitheaters.

Amphitrite (*Gr*) the wife of *Neptune*, used for the Sea. *Ovid.*

Amphozal (*amphoralis*) containing or pertaining to *Amphora*, which is a vessel or

pot with two ears, by some taken for a Rundlet of nine gallons. Antiently the Italic *Amphora* contained five Gallons, the Attick *Amphora*, seven Gallons and a half. *Godwin.* 143.

Ampliation (*amplatio*) a deferring or prolonging of Judgement or trial, till the cause be better certified: an enlargement, a Reprive.

Amplification (*amplificatio*) an amplifying, enlarging or dilating.

Amplitude (*amplitudo*) greatness, dignity, breadth, largeness.

Amphibagant (*amphibagus*) that stretcheth far, or hath a large scope.

Amputulous (*ampullarius*) pertaining to, or empty as a bottle or such like vessel: also proud, swelling or gorgeous.

Amputation (*amputatio*) a cutting off, away, or about, a proyning.

Amulette (*amuletum*) a ball like a Pomander, good against infection or bewitching; also any thing that is hung about the neck to preserve one from bewitching or infection.

Ann, A barbarous word used by Physicians, and signifies of every one a like quantity.

Anabaptists, a sort of Hereticks, whose erroneous Tenents or the greatest part of them are.

1. That Christ took not flesh from the Virgin *Mary*, but that he past through her, as the Sun beams through glass, or

or rain through a spout.

2. That there is no original sin.

3. That children ought not robe baptized.

4. That such as have been baptized in their infancy ought to be re-baptized when they come to years of discretion.

5. That lay-people may Preach and administer the Sacraments.

6 That Absolution and the Church-peace ought to be denied to such; who are fallen into any grievous sin, yea though they repent of it.

7. That *Luther*, and the Pope are false Prophets, but of the two *Luther* the worst.

In matters of S: are they hold,

1. That the people may depose their Magistrates and chief Rulers.

2. That a Christian with a good Conscience may not take up a him or bear the office of Magistrate, or keep any Court of Justice.

3. That none may administer oath to another.

4. That no malefactor ought to be put to death.

In family-government they hold,

1. That no man hath a Property in his goods; but that all things ought to be held in common

2. That it is lawfull to have more wives then one at once.

3. That a man may put away his wife, if she differ from

him in point of Religion, and be not of their Sect.

There are divers sorts of *Anabaptists*, whereof some hold but part of these opinions; some all of them, and others more then these, whereof you may see more at large in Dr. *Fealy's* description of *Anabaptists*, Entituled the *Dippers* dip, and in *Herefiography*, an English book so called. *Melancthon* saith, that one *Nich. Stork* first broached *Anabaptism* in *Germany*, about the year 1521. which very much reigns at this time in many parts of Christendom.

Anabathrum (*anabathrum*) a Pulpit, or any place whereunto we ascend by steps or stairs.

Anacephalize (from *Anacephaleosis*) to make a breif rehearal or recapitulation of things spoken. *Mr. Euellin*

Anachorete or } *Anchoreta*,
Anchort } (so called, because they use to live *away* *alone*, i. retired from company) a kinde of Religious persons that live solitarily in Cells, and dig their graves with their nails.

Anachoretical } (*Anachoret*
Anachoretal } *tal*) belonging to solitariness or Hermites.

Anachronicism } (*Gr*) an
Anachronism } error in Chronology, or an undue connection of time; a false Chroni-
cling, a repeating of time.

Anacronick Verse } (so called from *Anacresh*, a Lyric Poet,

Poet, who was the first inventor of it) consists of seven syllables, which as I take it, are not tied to any certain Law of quantity. As

*Sat est quiete dulci
Fessum fovere corpus.*

Anadem (*anadema*) a kinde of ornament for womens heads, as Garlands, Cornets or Borders.

Anaglyphicks or } (*anagly*
Anaglyphicks } *phycus*)
pertaining to the Art of Carving, Embossing or Engraving

CAROLUS REX.

Anagr.
CRASERO LUX.

The precise in this praise, strictly observing all the parts of the definition, are onely bold with *H.* either in omitting or retaining it, for that it cannot challenge the right of a letter; but the Licentiates, somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a Letter, if the sense fall aptly, and think it no injury to use *E* for *A*, *V* for *W*, *S* for *Z*, and *C* for *K*, and contrariwise.

The Greeks (saith *Camden*) refer this invention to *Lycophron*, who was one of those Poets, whom they called the seven stars or *Pleiades*, and flourished about the year 380.

Anagogical (*anagogeticus*) subtle, or of deep understanding, or belonging unto high matters.

Anagrammatism. The art of making Anagrams, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his Elements, and a new composition (without addition, subtraction or change of any letter) into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named; As

HENRICUS PERCIOS.

Anagr.
HIC PUER SINCERUS,

before Christ, in the time of *Ptolemaus Philadelphus* King of Egypt, whose name he thus Anagrammatized,

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ.

ΑΠΟΛΗΤΟ. Made of honey.

And upon *Arsinoe*, his wife, thus, ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗ.

Hegs. tov. June's Violet.

Anagraph (*anagraphe*) a registering or recording of matters: an Inventory.

Analecta (*analesta*) fragments, scraps of neat or crums gathered together; and Metaphorically it is used for collections or fragments of learning, gathered out of any Book or Author.

Analemm (*analemma*) a Mathematical Instrument, whereby is found out the elevation of

of any Planer, or the height of any other thing.

Analogism (*analogismus*) a forcible Argument, from the Cause to the Effect, implying an unanswerable necessity.

Analogia (*analogia*) the just proportion, correspondence and measure, which the object or subject holds with true reason required therein: An Agreement, harmony or apt answering of the thing to the considerations proper thereunto. *El. of Ar.*

Analogon } (*analogicus*)
Analogia } proportional,
equal, resembling.

Analogists (*analogiste*) tutors who are not bound to give account of those whom they have under tuition; as Guardians and protectors of Wards.

Analyse (*Lar.*) a resolution or unfolding of an intricate matter: or a resolving or distribution of the whole into parts.

Analyse, to resolve or explicate an intricate matter, &c.

Analytick, that which resolves.

Anathas (*Heb.*) the grace of the Lord, or (as some will have it) *Divinatio Domini*.

Anapest (*anapestus*) a foot in a Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables and one long, as, *vācās*.

Anapestick Verse (*anapesticum*) or *Aristophanick*, commonly used in Tragedies, hath three feet, an *Anapest*, a *Da-*

ctyle and a *Spondee*, which are used in all parts of the verse indifferently, as,
Castos sequitur mala paupertas.
Vitioque potens regnat adulter.

Anapoegetic } (from the
Anapoegetos) inexcusable,
or without excuse.

Anarchic (*anarchicus*) belonging to Anarchy, without rule or government.

Anarchia (*anarchia*) when people are without a Prince or Ruler; lack of Government, confusion.

Anarchism, the Doctrine, Positions or Art of those that teach Anarchy; also the being it self of the people without a Prince or Ruler.

Anathema (from the *Gr. anathema* with an *eta* or *é longum*) an offering or gift given to an Idol, or to the Church, and hanged up in the Temple in testimony of devotion or thanksgiving.

Anathema (from *anathema* with an *epi*son or *é breve*) a man that is accursed or given to the Devil by Excommunication; also execration or excommunication it self. *Anathema Mayanatha* is one accursed for ever, or eternal execration, 1 *Cor.* 16. *Anathema* belongs to all obstinate scandalous offenders, *Anathema Mayanatha*, onely to blasphemers of the Holy Ghost. *Gal.* 19. *Rom.* 9.2.

Anathematize (*anathematizo*) to excommunicate, to swear, curse, and give to the Devil.

Anathematizans

Anatiferous (from *anas*) that brings the disease or age of old women. Dr. Br.

Anatocism (*anatocismus*) a yearly revenue of usury, and taking interest for interest.

Anatomy (*anatomia*) the incision or cutting up the body of man or beast, as Surgeons do to discover the substance, actions and use of every part.

Anatomical (*anatomicus*) belonging to, or skilful in that Art.

Anatomize, to cut up the body of man, &c. *Ut supra.*

Antecessor (*antecessor*) a fore-runner. In Law there is a difference between *Antecessor* and *Predecessor*, the first is applied to a natural person, as *J. S. & antecessores sui*. The last to a Body Politique or Corporate, as, *Reitor de D. & Predecessores sui*.

Anchoral (*anchoralis*) pertaining to the Anchor or Cable.

Anchoress, a religious woman that lives solitarily in a Cell. *Vide Anachorite.*

Antel (*ancile*) was a short Buckler or Scutcheon which was formed without corners, being rebated on each side in the fashion of a decreffant or Moon in the last quarter. This *Antel* (as they say) fell from Heaven into the hands of King *Numa* in time of a plague at *Rome*, and he being advertised by *Egeria*, that it was for the health of the City, and ought to be kept safe, caused eleven

more to be made so like, as they could not be known from the pattern, which hereby was preserved; the keeping hereof was committed to the 12. *Salii*. *Livy & Fern.*

Andzem (Gr. *Andreas*) manly or manful.

Androgynal (*androgynus*) pertaining to male and female, Hermaphroditical.

Androgynæ (*androgynus*) he that is male and female, an Hermaphrodite.

Anelate, a Faulchion or wood-knife, which I gather out of *M. Fav. p. 535. & 542.*

Angelical (*angelicus*) of or like an Angel.

Anfractuosity. See *Amfractuosity*.

Angelot (Fr.) a kind of little Cheeses in France, so called.

Angle (*angulus*) a corner, nook, or secret place. It is also a Geometrical term for a corner, included by two lines; of which there are three sorts, to wit, a right, an acute, and obtuse angle.

1. A *Right Angle*, is when the two lines meeting do frame a just square Angle of 90 degrees.

2. An *Acute*, is when the two lines inclose less than a square, thereby becoming more sharp, and therefore *Acute*.

3. An *Obtuse Angle*, is when the two lines include more than the square; making it thereby the more blunt and dull, and is therefore called *Obtuse*. *Enchirid. of fortificat.*

Anatocism

Anglicism, the form or manner of speech proper to the English.

Angor (Lat.) anguish or grief either of body or mind.

Anguineous (*anguineus*) of or belonging to a Snake.

Angular (*angularis*) which hath angles or corners, crooked.

Angularity, Fulness of Angles or corners; the being of a thing cornerwise.

Angust (*angustus*) strait, narrow, slender.

Anhelation (*anhelatio*) shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, the Phthisique.

Anhelid (*anhelus*) which breatheth with pain or difficulty, puffed up, broken winded.

Anillity (*anilitas*) old age

Antry of women: dorage.

Animable (*animabilis*) that which may have life or soul.

Animadversion (*animadversio*) an observing, considering or giving attention unto; also a punishment or correction.

Animal (Lat. *ab anima*) a living creature that hath sense, man or beast, sometimes we call a Block-head or dull-head an Animal. *Animal spirit*, See in *Vital*.

Animalillo (Span.) a little Animal.

Animality (*animalitas*) the essence or being of a living creature.

Animare (*animare*) to hearten or encourage, to give life or inspire with life.

Animosity (*animositas*) liveliness, courage, stoutness; also heart-burning or stomaching.

Annals (*annales*) brief histories or Chronicles of memorable things done from year to year, properly spoken of acts done in former ages, not in present. *Tacitus* applies to *Annals*, matters of State; to *Diaries*, acts and accidents of a meaner nature.

Annalist, he that makes or writes such *Annals* or yearly *Chronicles*.

Annian Law, was a Law among the Romans, first proposed by *L. Julius*, a Tribune of the Commons, touching the year of the age requisite to sue for any publick Office, or to exercise the same. *Livy*.

Annats, First fruits paid of spiritual things; so called because the rate so paid, is also after one years profit. These *Annats* (says *Pol. Virg.*) began first at the Popes own Benefices, whereof he was Patron. But *Clement* the fifth generally decreed it in the year 1305. *Boniface* the ninth, and *John* the 22th renewed that Decree.

Anne (Hebr. *Hannah*) gracious or merciful.

Anneale, To paint upon glass, to annoint, or do any thing with oil.

Annicerians, a Sect of Philosophers, which took name from *Anniceris*, Disciple to *Parabates*.

Anniterous (*annifer*) that bears fruit all the year.

Anathlath

Annihilate (*annihilo*) is the opposite to creation; as to create, is to make something of nothing, or to produce an effect without the help of precedent materials: so to annihilate is utterly to destroy or to reduce something to its old nothing; and as to create is an action proper onely to God himself, so in like manner to annihilate is onely proper to Him, whereas other kinds of productions and corruptions are the ordinary effects of subllunary and second Causes.

Anniversary (*anniversarius*) that comes every year at a certain time, yearly, or from year to year.

Those were of old called *Anniversary days*, whereon the martyrdom or death-days of Saints were celebrated yearly in the Church; or the days whereon at the years end, men were wont yearly to pray for the souls of their deceased friends, according to the continued custom of Roman Catholics.

Annosity (*annositas*) old age, agedness.

Annotation (*annotatio*) a noting or marking.

Annual (*annualis*) of or belonging to the year, yearly or every year.

Annuity (*annuus redditus*) a yearly Rent to be paid for term of life or years, or in Fee. There are divers differences between a Rent and an Annuity, whereof the first is, that

every Rent is going out of Land, and an Annuity goes out of no Land, but charges onely the person of the grantee, or his heirs, that have Assents by descent. The second difference is, that for the recovery of an Annuity, no Action lies, but onely the Writ of Annuity against the Granter, his heirs or successors: but of a Rent the same Actions lie, as do of Land, as the case requires. The third difference is, that an Annuity is never taken for Assents, because it is no Free-hold in Law, nor shall it be put in execution upon a Statute-Merchant, Statute-Staple, or Elegit, as a Rent may. *Dottor and Student. Dial. 1. c. 3. and Dier fol. 345. num. 2.* speaks also to this effect.

Annuil (*annihilo*) to frustrate, make void or bring to nought.

Annulated (*annulatus*) that weareth Rings, ringed.

Annulet (*annulus*) a Ring, or any thing like a Ring.

Annunciate (*annuncio*) to declare unto, to bring news or a message.

Anodyne (*anodyna*) medicines, which by provoking sleep, do assuage pains and grief.

Anosance. See *Nusance*.

Anomaly (*anomalía*) inequality, irregularity, unlikeness.

Anomalous (*anomalus*) unequal, unlike, irregular.

Anonymus (*anonymus*) without name, without Author.

Anope (*Gr.*) want of sight,

sight, dimness of sight, darkness of colour. *Vul. Er.*

Anorexy (*anorexia*) queasiness of Stomack, want of appetite.

Antagonist (*antagonista*) one that contends for mastery against another; an adversary or enemy.

Antarchy (*Gr.*) an opposition to Government.

Antarctic Circle (*antarcticus circulus*) a Circle in the Heavens southwards towards the *Antipodes*, remote from our sight; so called because it is opposite to the *Arctic Circle*, and is 45 degrees distant from the Tropick of Capricorn. *Heyl.*

Antarctic Pole, the South Pole of the world.

Ante-as (*ante-asla*) deeds done in former times, by-past actions.

Anteambulate (*anteambulo*) to go before, as Ushers do.

Antecedaneous, the same with *Antecedent*. *Apol. for Learning.*

Antecede (*antecedo*) to go before, to excell or surpass.

Antecedent (*antecedens*) that hath a Relative, that goes before or excels; In an Argument or discourse consisting of two Propositions, which by Logicians is called an *Enthymem*, the first Proposition is called the *Antecedent*, the other inferred out of the first, is called the *Consequent*.

Antecessor (*antecessor*) a going before or excelling.

Antecursor (*Lat.*) one that runs or rides before, a forerunner.

Antediluvian (from *ante diluvius*) before the deluge or the great flood. So *Antediluvians*, are people that lived before the flood.

Antefact (*antefactum*) a deed done before, a former action.

Antegenital (*antegenitalis*) born before, elder born.

Antegression (*antegressus*) a going before.

Anticquoy (*anteloquium*) a Preface, or the first place or turn in speaking: also a term which Stage-players use, by them called their *Cue*.

Antemeridian (*antemeridianus*) before noon, or mid-day.

Anteoccupation (*anteoccupation*) a preventing, or seising first.

Antepone (*antepono*) to put or set before, to prefer.

Anterior (*Lat.*) that is before; the former.

Antevenio (*antevenio*) to come before, to anticipate, or prevent

Antiphon. See *Antiphon*.

Anthimus (*anthimus*) that *Anthimus* (*anthimus*) is full of, or made of flowers, or of the honey-comb.

Anthology (*Gr.*) a speaking or treating of flowers.

Anthologic (*anthologica*) books that treat of flowers or herbs.

Anthony (from the *Gr. Anthos*)

thos, a flower) flourishing.
Anthromancy (Gr.) divination by the raising of dead men. *Cotgr.*

Anthropology (Gr.) a speaking or discoursing of men.

Anthropophagy (Gr.) a feeding on mans flesh; hence **Anthropophagite**, to play the Canibal, to eat or feed on mans flesh.

Anthropopathy (Gr.) humane or mans passion.

Anthropomorphites (*anthropomorphitæ*) a sect of simple Heretiques that began in *Ægypt* about the year of Christ 395 in time of Pope *Siricius*, and of the Emperour *Theodosius* the elder: their peculiar Doctrine was, that God had a body or corporeal shape, consisting of head, neck, arms, &c. like a man; having their appellation from the Greek word *ἄνθρωπος*, which signifies *Man*; they are also commonly called *Vadiani* or *Audiani*, from their esteemed Father or Author *Audius*, a Syrian, that lived about the year 380. in time of Pope *Damasus*.

Antichrist (*antichristus*) an enemy or adversary to Christ. It is compounded of the Greek proposition *Anti* and *Christus*, which signifies contrary or against Christ.

Antechambre (Fr.) any outward chamber which is next or near the bed-chamber.

Anticipate (*anticipo*) to take before, to prevent, to forestall.

Antichristian (Gr.) a false or

contrary compute of time.

Antidate (*ab ante & datus*) the dating a Letter or other writing before the time of making or writing it.

Antidicomarians, i. *Maries* adversaries, a sort of Hereticks, enemies to the blessed Virgin. *Sir Tho. More.*

Antidote (*antidotum*) a medicine or preservative against venome or poison.

Antike work (*ab antes*, i. a prop or buttress) a work in painting or carving of divers shapes of Men, Birds, Flowers, Fishes, &c. imperfectly and disorderly mixt and made one out of another for delight sake.

To **Antigontze**, to play the *Antigonus*, who was a bountiful King of Macedonia.

Antigraph (*antigraphum*) an example, a copy, a counterpane.

Antigrapher (*antigraphus*) a Controller, Treasurer, he that keeps the accounts or money received to the Princes use, a maker or keeper of counterpanes of Deeds.

Antilogy ? (*antilogia*) **Antiloquy** contradiction, gainsaying, or thwarting.

Antimetrical, contrary, or against the rule or order of meter, or verse. *Recl. Pap.*

Antimony (*antimonium*) is a vein of the earth, like lead, howbeit it hath this difference from a mettall; a metal melts, *Antimony* is brayed, and will be burnt rather then molten; it is cold and dry in the third degree,

gree,

gree, and is used in Collyries for the eyes.

Antimotal, belonging to Antimony.

Antinomy (*antinomia*) the repugnance or contrariety between two Laws, or the contrariety of a Law. It was the custom in Athens to delegate five persons, to revise and examine every year the contrary-Titles of Law, which they call *Antinomies*, &c.

Antinomians (*ἀντινόμοι* contra, & νόμος lex, quasi adversarii legis, adversaries to the Law) are a sort of Reformists hatched in *Luthers* days, about the year 1525. by a disciple once of *Luthers*, called *John*, fir-named *Islebius*, a Husbandman (from the Town *Islebius*, where he and *Luther* were both born in the County of *Mansfield* in Germany) The Tenets of that Sect are; That there are no Devils; That the men of the Gospel are nor bound to do the good works of Gods Law, as being neither necessary, nor profitable; That whatsoever sins a man falls into, be they Whoredoms, Adulteries, Thefts; Rebellions, or whatever other, yet if he do but believe the promises of the Gospel, he is sure to be saved; with such other damnable points. This Heresie is still lurking in many corners of Christendom; one *John Eaton* is said to have been the first professor of it in England.

Antipast, The first dish of

a dinner, or meal; or somewhat eaten before meal, as Oysters, &c.

Antipathy (*antipathia*) a contrariety in nature, or natural repugnance; a contrariety in passions or inclinations, a disagreement of dispositions.

Antipathetical (*anti* and *patheticus*) of a contrary passion or nature.

Antipræstasis, a term used in Philosophy, when heat, being kept in by cold, waxes the stronger in it self; or cold kept in by heat grows more vehement: an encounter of contraries; or contrary circumstances.

Antipetlaræ (*antipetargesis*) the reciprocal love of children to their Parents, or (more generally) any requital or mutual kindness. *Cotgr.*

Antiphrasis (*antiphrasis*) a figure, where a word hath a contrary meaning.

Antipræstatal, that hath or gives a contrary meaning to words.

Antiphone (*antiphona*) as *Anthem*, a kind of Verse or Sentence, which Church-men sing by course, one singing one verse, and another another. *Vox reciproca duobus choris alternatim psallentibus.* A responsory song.

Antipileptical (Gr.) that is good against the falling-sickness; or which is contrary to that disease. *Dr. Br.*

Antipodes (Gr.) people dwelling on the other side of

the earth with their feet directly against ours, so as a right line, drawn from the one to the other, passeth from North to South, through the Center of the world. These are distant 180 degrees, which is half the compass of the earth. They differ in all things as seasons of the year, length of days, rising and setting of the Sun, with the like. *Plato* is said to be the first Author of this word *Antipodes*.

Antipodal, belonging to the *Antipodes*, or to those people that have their feet directly against ours. *Br.*

Antipræstigation (*antipræstigiatio*) a contrary juggling, the diversity or opposition of Legerdemain. *Hist. of Goths.*

Antiquary (*antiquarius*) one that searches, or is well skild in Antiquities, as Coyns, Histories, old words, &c.

Antiquare (*antiquo*) to bring into the ancient manner or estate; to abrogate or make void.

Antique (*antiquus*) old, ancient, out of use.

Antitrophe (*Gr. i. inversio*) a figure in Rhetorique, when between two things that mutually hang one on the other, there is an interchangeable conversion, As *Servus Domini, Dominus servi*.

Antisabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who would have no particular Sabbath at all, but every day to be a Sabbath to a Christian man.

Antithesis (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical figure, when contraries are opposed to contraries, as Spokes in a Wheel; a contrary Position, opposition.

Antithesis (*antitheta*) opposites, contraries.

Anti-Trinitarians, i. Adversaries to the blessed Trinity, who are more spoken of in Writers under the name of *Trinitarians*, which comprehends those Hereticks that reject the word *Trinity*, as not being found in Holy Scripture, and deny the number and distinction of Three persons in the blessed Trinity. As the *Arians*, who denied him to be truly God, whom true believers call the Son of the Eternal Father, or the second person of the Blessed Trinity. Or as the *Sabellians* (having their name from their Author *Sabellius* an Egyptian, who lived Anno Christi 260.) who denied any difference or distinction betwixt the Three persons, confounding the Three into One. Or as the *Macedonians* (so denominated from *Macedonius* a Bishop of *Constantinople*, living about the year of Christ 359.) who denied the Holy Ghost to be God, or, as many other old condemned Hereticks, to whose opinions subscribed those in the last age, who are termed *Deists*, followers of one *Gregorius Pauli* a Minister of *Cracovia* in *Poland* about the year of Christ 1564, who

who vented many blasphemies against the blessed Trinity; and divers others, as *Ludovicus Heiser*, *Michael Servetus*, *Campanus*, with many of their Disciples in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, and other places, where there are of them to this day.

Antitype ? (*antitypum*) an *Antitype* example or copy, like or contrary to the pattern. *L. Bac.*

Antonians, an order of Religious persons, instituted about the year 324, by the Egyptian Monk *St. Anthony*, who at the first sold his possessions, and distributed their worth among the poor, and afterwards betook himself to a most holy austere course of life, perpetually addicted to Prayer, Fasting, Watching, and other corporeal mortifications; teaching his Disciples or followers to fight against the Devil and his temptations with the sign of the Holy Cross; his life was written by *Athanasius*, one of the Greek Fathers, who lived in his days.

Antonomaastically, that is said or spoken by the figure *Antonomasia*, which is a putting one name for another. *Schism. disp.*

Anxiety (*anxietas*) sorrow, anguish, heaviness.

Anxious (*anxifer*) bringing sorrow, causing anguish.

Antian, An Epithere for the *Muses*; from *Aonia*, a part

of *Bzotia*, where there is a Well dedicated to them, who are thence called *Aonides*.

Apathy (*apatbia*) a wanting of affection, the affection of the Stoicks, without passion, impassibility.

Apelles *Cubic*. See *Table*.

Appennage ? (*Fr.*) the *Appennage* s portion of the Kings younger Sons in *France*, a child's part. They have in *France* a fundamental Law, which they call the Law of *Appennages*, whereby the Kings younger Sons cannot have parage with the elder. This Law was made by *Charlemain*, before whose time *France* was dividable into as many Kingdoms as the King had Sons. By this Law the younger (though sometimes they are content with yearly Pensions) are to be entituled to some Dutchy, and all the Profits and Rights thereto appertaining; all matters of regality only excepted, as Coinage, levying Taxes, and the like. It is derived from the German word *Abnauage*, which signifies a portion. *View of France.*

Apellean (*Apellens*) of or belonging to *Apelles*, an excellent Painter.

Apesie (*apesia*) crudity, bad digestion or rawness of the stomach.

Aperture } (from *aperio*)
Aperton } an opening, discovering, uncovering, or revealing. *Sir H. Wor.*

Aperient (*aperiens*) opening, discovering, revealing, disclosing. *Bac.*

Apertive (*apertus*) opening; also open, clear, manifest.

Aperitly (*apertè*) plainly, openly, evidently. *Bac.*

Aphelium (Gr. *aphelion*) is the point wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is most distant from the Sun. *Ricciolus.*

Aphetical (*apheticum*) pertaining to the Planet that is the disposer of life in a nativity.

Aphorism (*aphorismus*) a short selected Sentence briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serves as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, especially in Physick.

Aphoristical, pertaining to an Aphorism.

Aphodite (Gr.) the Sir-name of *Venus*.

Apian (*apianus*) belonging to Bees, sweet, or tasting like honey.

Apocalypse (*apocalypsis*) a divine Book written by St. *John Evangelist*, while he was banished in the Isle of *Pathmos*; so called because it contains many profound mysteries there revealed to him. The words genuine signification is, a revelation or vision.

Apocalypitical, belonging to the Apocalypse, or to a Vision or revelation.

Apocryphal (*apocryphus*)

that which is hidden, unknown or doubtful; whose original authority is not known; part of the Scripture so called, because it is doubted whether it be true Scripture, or not certainly known to be so.

Apodictical (from *apodixis*) pertaining to a plain proof, or demonstration of a thing. *Br.*

Apogee } (*apogæum*) a }
Apogee } Shroud or Den }
under the earth; also a term in Astronomy, signifying the point in the Heaven, where any Planet is furthest from the centre of the Earth; the remotest point of an Epicycle. *Rider.*

Apograph (*apographum*) a copy written by a pattern; Also an Inventory of ones goods.

Apollatize (*apollatizo*) to kick or spurn with the heel, to despise.

Apollinean (*Apollineus*) of or belonging to *Apollo* the god of Musick, Physick, and Poetry, or to the Sun.

Apollyon (Gr.) signifies a destroyer; a name attributed to the Devil in the New Testament, *Apoc. 9. 11. They had a King over them, whose name in Hebrew is Abaddon, and in Greek Apollyon.*

Apology } (*apologia*) a }
Apologism } defence or excuse, a speech or written answer made in justification of any one.

Apologetical

Apologetical } (*apologeti-*
Apological } *cus*) pertaining to such a defence or excuse.

Apologize (*apologizo*) to make such a defence or excuse.

Apologue (*apologus*) a Fable or Tale, such as *Æsops* were, when brut Beasts are feigned to speak, and which covertly teach lessons of good life.

Apomet (*apomeli*) a kinde of drink made of water and honey.

Apophlegmatick (*apophlegmatismus*) a medicine to purge the Flegm.

Aporthegm (*aporthegma*) a brief and pithy speech or sentence of renowned personages.

Apophoret (*apophoretum*) a New-years Gift, a Present.

Apoplectical (*apoplecticus*) pertaining to the Apoplexy.

Apoplexy (*apoplexia*) a very dangerous disease, wherein a man lies without sense or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes closed, and great difficulty in fetching his breath; it comes for the most part of cold and gross flegmatick humors, oppressing the brain in such sort that the Animal spirits cannot pass from thence into the sinews, as they were wont. It either causeth present death, or else ends in a dead Palsey.

Aporetique (from *aporia*) ever doubting, never certain

in any thing, wanting counsel.

Apostate (*Apostata*) he that revolts or falls from any thing he has undertaken to defend, as from true Religion. *Julianus* the Emperor was most infamous for this crime, and therefore called *Julian the Apostate*.

Apostatize (*apostato*) to make defection by revolt, to rebel or fall away from his Religion, duty or purpose.

Hence comes *Apostacy* the Substantive, and *Apostatical* the Adjective.

Apostemr. See *Impostume*.

Apostle (*Apostolus*) one sent of a Message, a Messenger or Ambassador. Therefore the twelve whom Christ sent to preach the word of God, are properly called *Apostles*.

Apostolicus } (*Apostolici*)
or } a sort of He-

Apostolians ticks that hold, 1. That many Christians in these days have more knowledge then the Apostles. 2. That there is a salvation to be revealed unknown to the Apostles themselves. 3. That God in a short time will raise up Apostles, men extraordinarily induced with visible infallible gifts to preach the Gospel, &c. with other such erroneous Tenets.

Apostroph (*apostrophus*) a mark or comma, signifying the cutting off some vowel, as 'tis for it, th' end, for the end,

and the like; most used in

Poetry. It is also a figure, when we convert our speech from one matter or person to another.

Apofume (*apostema*) an Impofume, an unnatural swelling of any corrupt matter in the body. See *Impofume*.

Apothegm. See *Apophthegm*.

Apotheca (*apotheca*) a place where any thing is laid to be kept, as a shop, ware-house, or store-house.

Apotomy (*apotomia*) a cutting off; a Mathematical term.

Apozeme (*apozema*) a decoction, or medicine made of water with divers kinds of Spices and Herbs boiled together, used instead of Syrrups; broth. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Appareil (*Fr.*) preparation, provision, ready making; It is an antient word used in the Accounts of the Inner Temple, and signifies that sum at the foot of an account, which the house remains in debt, or which remains charged on the house.

Apparitor (*Lat.*) a Serjeant, Beadle, or Sumner; but most commonly used for an inferior Officer that summoned in Delinquents to a spiritual Court.

Appeal (*Fr. appel*) is often used in our Common Law as in the Civil: which is a removing of a cause from an inferior Judge to a superior, as *Appeal to Rome*, *Ann. 24. H. 8. c. 12.* and *1 Eliz. c. 1.* So *St. Paul* appealed from *Fessus* to

Cæsar. And it is also commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a person who had interest in the murdered party; or of any Felon, by one of his complices in the Fact. See more of this in *Mr. Leighs Phil. Comm.*

Appellation (*appellatio*) a calling or pronouncing an Appeal.

Appellative (*appellativus*) naming, mentioning or calling. Grammatically it is taken for common, opposite to proper; as this word *homo*, a man, is by the Grammarians called a Noun, or name *appellative*, because common to all men; and this word *Petrus*, *Peter*, is a Noun or name proper to one individual person.

Appendant (*appendens*) is any thing belonging to another, As *Accessorium principali*, with the Civilians, or *Adiunctum subiecto* with the Logicians. An Hospital may be *appendant* to a Manor. *Fitzher. Nat. Br. fol. 142.* Common of fishing *appendant* to a Freehold. *Westm. 2. cap. 25. An. 13. Ed. 1.*

Appennage. See *Apenmage*.

Appenditious (*appendicinus*) that depends on another, pertaining to an *Appendix*.

Appendix (*Lat.*) a hanging, an addition, a Pent-house, label or any thing that depends on another.

Apponsor (*Lat.*) he that weighs or ponders.

Appetency (*appetentia*) appetite, desire, lust. *Av-*

Appetible (*appetibilis*) to be or that may be desired.

Appetition (*appetitio*) an earnest desire, endeavour, or lust. *Hist. of Philosophy.*

Appian Way (*Appia via*) a notable street or High-way which leads from *Rome* to *Capua* in *Campania*, which *Appius*

Claudius, in his Consulship, paved with stones and walled, and therefore took denomination from him; but was extended to *Brundisium* in *Calabria*, by *Julius Cæsar* and *Trajan*. Of all others it seems to be the principal, by the testimony of *Papinius the Poet*,

Appia cunclarum fertur Regina viarum.

Applaud (*applaudo*) to shew joy or liking of a thing, by clapping the hands, or other sign of rejoicing, to allow or praise.

Applause (*applausus*) a clapping the hands in token of joy or good liking of a thing.

Application (*applicatio*) a making any thing meet with another, an applying of one thing to another.

Amplumbature (*amplumbatura*) a joining or soldering with lead.

Apposite (*appositus*) put or set to, meet for the purpose, convenient.

Apposition (*apposito*) an adding or putting to, or together.

Apposile (*Fr.*) an answer to a Petition, set down in the margin thereof, and generally any small addition to a great discourse in writing. *Coigr.*

Apprentice (*Fr. Appreniti*, and that from *apprendre*, to learn, whence their *Apprentissage*, and our *Apprentiship*) is such a person, who serves a

certain time (for the most part seven years) by pact, for the learning of any Art. In former time Baristers were called Apprentices to the Law. As appears by *Mr. Seldens* notes on *Fortescu*, p. 3. So the learned *Plowden* styled himself; and *Mr. Hen. Finch* in his *Nomotechnia* writes himself *Apprentice del Ley*.

Appretiate (*appretio*) to esteem at an high rate or price.

Appretiation (*appretiation*) an high valuing or estimation.

Appretatively (*appretiative*) according to the price or value; It is usually contradistinguished to *intensively*; As we may be said to love a Dog more then a Child *intensively*, but not *appretatively*.

Appropriate (*approprio*) to hasten, to make speed to.

Appropinquation (*appropinquatio*) an approaching or coming nigh unto.

Appropriation (*appropriatio*) a term in our Law when any Body corporate or private person hath the right, and converts the profit of an Ecclesiastical

clesiastical Living to his or their own use, onely maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure.

To make an *Appropriation*, Licence must be obtained of the King in Chancery, and the consent of the *Diocesan*, *Patron* and *Incumbent* are necessary, if the Church be full; But if the Church be void, the *Diocesan* and the *Patron*, upon the Kings licence, may conclude it. *Plowden in Grendons Case*, fo. 496. b. & *Seq.* To dissolve an *Appropriation*, it is enough to present a Clerk to the Bishop; for, that once done, the Benefice returns to the former nature. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 35. F.*

Approbator (*approbator*) signifies in our Common Law, one that confessing Felony of himself, appeals or accuses another, one or more to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove that which he hath alleged in his appeal. *Stanf. Pl. Cor. fo. 142.* And that proof is by Battail, or by the Country at his election that appealed.

Appuyed (from the Fr. *Appuyé*) stayed, propped, supported or held up; also rested or leaned on.

Appication (*apricatio*) a warming or heating in the Sun.

Apricity (*apricitas*) the warmth of the Sun in winter, Sun-shining, fair warm weather.

Aprique (*apricus*) warmed with the Sun, or that loves to be in the Sun-shine, sunny.

Apritude (*aptitudo*) fitness, meetness, conveniency.

Aprôte (*aptotum*) a noun without a case, indeclinable.

Aprerie (Gr) the remitting of a Fever; or the shaking in the course of an Ague. *Riverius.*

Aqua Coelestis is rectified wine, being in some sort made like the heaven for subtilty and pureness. *Chym. Dist.*

Aquarius, or the Waterman; one of the twelve signs of the *Zodiack*, so called from the plenty of rain water, which we commonly have, when the Sun enters that sign. *Min.*

Aquatical (*aquaticus*) belonging to, living or breeding in the water.

Aquatic (*aquaticus*) that haunts or lives in the water.

Aquation (*aquatio*) a carrying, fetching, or providing water; also abundance of rain water.

Aqueduct (*aqueductus*) a conduit or conveyance of water by a pipe.

Aqueous (*aquens*) waterish like to water. *Vul. Ev.*

Aquiliferous (*aquilifer*) that bears the picture of an Eagle in his Ensign, such was the *Roman* Standard-bearer.

Aquiline (*aquilinus*) of or belonging to an Eagle.

Arabesque (Fr.) Rebeck work; branched work in painting or in Tapestry; or a small

small and curious flourishing. *Arabian Bird*, the Phenix, which the Country called *Arabia* in *Asia*, is said to bring forth.

Arabian stone, the stone called *Corneol*, being a kind of *Onyx*, and found in *Arabia*.

Arable (*arabilis*) that may be tilled or ploughed.

Araneous (*araneus*) full of Spiders webs.

Aratrate (*aratro*) to till or plough, to stir or ear ground.

Arbitrary (*arbitrarius*) that which is voluntary or left to our own will or censure; belonging to arbitrement.

Arbitratour (*arbitrator*) is an extraordinary Judge or Commissioner in one or more causes, between party and party, chosen by their mutual consents. This *Arbitrement* is either general, that is, including all Actions, Quarrels, Executions and Demands; or special, which is of one or more matters, facts, or things specified. The *Civilians* (says *Dr. Cowel*) make a difference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*; For though they both ground their power upon the comprimize of the parties, yet their liberty is divers. For *Arbiter* is tyed to proceed and judge according to Law, with equity mingled: *Arbitrator* is permitted wholly to his own discretion, without solemnity of process, or course of judge-

ment, to hear or determine the controversie committed to him, so it be *juxta arbitrium boni viri*.

Arboreary (*arborarius*) of, or belonging to Trees or Arbours.

Arborist (from *Arbor*) he that hath skill in Trees, a woodman.

Arbustive (*arbusivus*) of or belonging

Arbustine } to shrubs or young Trees, shrubby.

Arcauz (Sp.) a kinde of hand-gun or Caliever.

Arcauzier, one that serves with such a Gun in the wars.

Arcadian (*arcadicus*) belonging to the people or country of *Arcadia*, rustick, blockish, clownish.

Arcade (Fr.) an Arch or half a Circle. *Merc. Ital.*

Arcane (*arcanus*) hid, secret, privy, unknown.

Arcenal. See *Arsenal*.

Arche (Gr. *Archos*) the first or chief; Hence

Arche-type (*archetypum*) the first pattern or original Copy, the principal figure or example, whereby a thing is framed.

Arch Wapster, a chief Sewer, and is the Title that belongs to the Count Palatine of the Rhene, under the Emperor.

Arch-Duke, as much as the first or principal Duke. This Title belongs onely to the House of *Austria*, divided by the

the Emperor *Fredrick* to grace his Nephew *Philip*, when he was to marry *Joan* the Daughter of *Spain*. 2. part *Treasury of Times*.

Arch-flamens, were among the Heathens, what Arch-Bishops or Arch-Priests are among Christians; the Heathenish Romans had three Arch-Flamens in Britain in King *Lucius* his time, whose seats were at *London*, *York* and *Caerlion* upon *Uske*, and 28 Flamens; to whose power other Judges were subject. These by Pope *Eleutherius's* Legat, were converted from Idolatry, &c. *Hen. Hunting. Hist. lib. 1. and in Prolog. and Broughtons Eccles. Hist. fol. 273. See Flamens.*

Archigrapher (*archigra-phus*) the chief Secretary or principal Clerk.

Archiloquy (*archiloquium*) the first part or beginning of a speech.

Archimandrite (*archimandrita*) an Abbot, Prior, or chief of a Hermitage. *Dr. Taylor.*

Archimimus (*archimimus*) the principal Player or chief Jester.

Architect (*architectus*) the Master-builder, the chief workman in Architecture, the first inventor.

Architectonick (*Gr.*) of or belonging to a chief Master or Architect.

Architecture (*architectura*) the art of devising, framing, or drawing plots in building.

It is written that this Science did begin in *Cain*, because he was the first that ever built a City, which he called by his Sons name *Enoch*, as appears *Gen. 4.* This Art contains the condition of Carpentry, Masonry, Imagery, Goldsmithry, and whatever is to be wrought in either wood, stone, or metals. 1. part *Treasury of times*.

Architrave (*Architrabs*) the Crown or Chapter of a stone Pillar: The reason-piece or master-beam in buildings of Timber.

Archive (*archivum*) the place where ancient Evidences, Charters and Records are kept; the Chancery or Exchequer. *L. Bac.*

Arch-triumphant. See *Tri-umphant Arch*.

Archon (*Gr.*) the chief Magistrate among the Athenians.

Archonticks (*archontici*) certain Hereticks who affirmed the world to be the work of Princes, and denied the Resurrection. They took their name from *Archon* the first of that Sect, and began about the year of Christ 334. *Rider.*

Archypas Wooden Dove, (famous by *Agellius* and other Authors) which by reason of weights equally poised within the body, and a certain proportion of air (as the spirit of life) enclosed, flew cheerfully forth, as if it had been a living Dove. *Compl. Gent.*

Arctenent (*arctenens, ab arcum*)

arcum tenendo) which bears or shoots with a Bow.

Arctation (*arctatio*) a straitening or making narrow.

Arctick Circle (*arcticus Circulus*, so called for that it is correspondent to the Circle in Heaven called the *Bear*, in Greek *Arctos*) is distant from the Tropick of *Cancer* 45 degrees, and passeth through *Norway*, *Muscovy*, *Tartary*, &c. *Heyl.*

Arctick Pole (*Polus arcticus*) the North Pole of the world: for *Arctick*, of it self signifies northward or northern.

Arccuate (*arcuatus*) fashioned like a bow or arch. *Bac.*

Arccubalist (*arccubalista*) or

Arccubalist } a warlike engine to cast or shoot darts or stones. Our *Rich. 1.* first shewed the use of this Engine to the French, and was shortly after slain by a shot thereof discharged by *Bertram de Gurdon* at the siege of *Chaluz* in France. *Cam.*

Arccubusc. See *Arccubus*.

Arcculon (*arcelio*) one full of gesture, a busy body, a meddler in all matters.

Arccoir (*ardor*) ardent love, hot or fervent desire, parching heat.

Arcciter (*arduitas*) height, steepness, difficulty.

Arccatour (*areator*) a thresh-cr, or he that makes clean the floor.

Arccation (*arefatio*) a making dry or withered. *Bac.*

Arccy (*arefacio*) to make or become dry, to wither.

Arenaceous (*arenaceus*) of or like sand, sandy. *Dr. Br.*

Arenated (*arenatus*) mixed with sand, sandy.

Areopagite (*areopagina*) Judges of Life and Death among the Athenians, instituted by *Solon*; their custom was to use so much severity and integrity in judgment, that they heard all causes and matters in the night, to the end they might have no occasion to regard the parties, but only have their eye and respect earnestly on the matter before them. They were called *Areopagites* from the Greek *Areopagos*, that is, *Mars* his street, a street in Athens so called, where they sate. *St. Dionysius*, converted to the Christian faith by *St. Paul*, was one of those Judges. *Pol. Virg.*

Areopagay (*areopagus*) the Town where those Judges sate in Judicature.

Areopagettal, belonging to the *Areopagi*.

Arccalog (*arccalogus*)

Arccalagon, one that brags or boasts of virtue in himself, a talking fellow, a lyer.

Arccration (from *arefco*) a drying or withering up. *Felt.*

Arccaphila (*Gr. i. e. amatrix virtutis*) a lover of, or friend to virtue; a womans name.

Arccine (*aretinus*) of or belonging to the City *Aretinum*, now *Arezzi* in Italy.

arccin-

Argentangny (*argentangina*) the silver Squinny, when one for money feigns himself sick and not to speak.

Argent } (*Fr. from Argentum*) silver, coyn, or money; in Heraldry it signifies the silver colour, or white, which the Heralds hold to be the first and most excellent colour. And white (*Plato* saith) is the fittest colour for God; among the Planets it is compared to the *Moon*, and among precious stones to the *Oriental Pearl*. *Min.*

Argillous (*argillosus*) full of white clay, fat, fertile, clammy. *Br.*

Argonauts (*argonautæ*) the worthies that went into *Colechus* to fetch the Golden-Fleece; so called of the ship *Argo*, in which they sailed; the chief of them were *Jason*, *Typhis*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules* and *Theseus*. Also taken for idle and lazy Mariners.

Argonauticks, Books treating of Navigation or shipping.

Argutious (*argutus*) subtle, witty, of deep reach, full of words.

Arid (*aridus*) dry, barren, withered, unfruitful.

Arvido (*arido*) to make dry or barren.

Aridity (*ariditas*) drincels or barrenness.

Aries (Lat.) a Ram; an Engine heretofore used in

besieging Cities; so called because it had horns of Iron like a *Rams-head*, which batter'd the walls; or otherwise, because they rushed against the walls with it, as a Ram with his head, and back again. The form of which you may find in *Marcellinus*, l. 23. c. 3. Also the first sign of the *Zodiack*, so called, because when the Sun enters into that sign about mid-March, he begins to beat with his beams upon the beginnings of the New-year as a Ram doth butt, or push with his horns. *Du Bartas.*

Arietine (*arietinus*) of or like a Ram.

Arietation (*arietatio*) a butting like a Ram; or a battering with the Engine called the Ram.

Ariolation (*ariolatio*) foretelling, soothsaying. *Vul. Et.*

Aristocracy (*aristocratio*) a kinde of Government in a Commonwealth, wherein the Nobles or better sort only rule. Such is the Republicque of *Venice*, which is governed by a Senate of Noble men.

Aristocratical, of or belonging to that kind of Government.

Arithmetick (*arithmetica*) the art of numbering: It is written, that *Abraham* first taught this Art to the Egyptians, and that afterwards *Pythagoras* did much increase it.

Arithmaney (Gr.) divination made by number, which hath

hath consideration and contemplation of Angelical virtues; of names, signacles, natures, and conditions, both of Devils and other Creatures.

Arctide, the same with *Aridity*.

Arche (*Arca*) in holy Scripture signifies two things. 1. The Ark made by *Noah* at the commandment of God, which was 300 Cubits long, (one foot and half to the Cubit) 50 Cubits broad, and 30 high, *Gen. 6.* which sheweth (according to *Buteo*) the whole concavity to have been 450000. The remnants of which, *Josephus* saith, were in his time to be seen.

2. It signifies a most precious and consecrated coffer, or chest called the Ark of Testament or Testimony, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all over with gold: it had four corners, and in each corner a golden Ring, thorow which were put bars of the same wood, covered likewise with gold, which served for the carriage of it; This Ark was two Cubits and a half long, one Cubit and a half broad, and one Cubit and a half deep, *Exod. 25. 30.* in it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded. *Heb. 9. 4.*

Armada (Sp.) a great Army or Navy.

Armature (*armatura*) armor, or the use of weapons; the skill of bearing arms.

Armiferous (*armifer*) one that bears arms or weapons, warlike.

Armilet } (*armilla*) a *Armollet* } bracelet for the Arm.

Armillate (*armillatus*) which hath or weareth bracelets.

Arminian (so called from *James Arminius* a professor of Divinity at *Leyden*, who lived about the year 1605.) a sort of Hereticks, called also *Remonstrants*; that hold several erroneous opinions concerning Predestination, the Redemption of man by Christs death, &c. And in some points agree with the ancient *Pelagians*. *Heresiog.*

Armipotent (*armipotens*) powerful in arms, valiant, courageous.

Armomaney (*armomania*) Divination by the shoulders of beasts.

Armoniac (*armoniacum*) a gum issuing from the Cyrenian *Ferula*, or Fennel-gyant.

Armozick (*Armozica*) *Brittain* in France so called, and the people of that Country are called *Armozians*.

Arbre, a measure of Sugar among the Portuguese at *Brazil*, containing 25 of our English Bushels. *Heyl.*

Aromatick } (*aromaticus*) *Aromaticall* } sweet of savour, odoriferous.

Aromatization (*Aromatizatio*) among Physicians is defined to be an artificial manner of preparation, whereby medicaments are made more odoriferous and suaveolent, to the better acceptance of the Palate and Heart, and the greater strength and oblation of the vital and animal faculties. *Renodens.*

Aromatize (*aromatizo*) to perfume, season, or anoint with sweet odors or spices.

Arpent (Fr.) an acre or surlong of ground; the most ordinary one called *L'arpent de France*, is 100 Perches square (or every way) after eighteen foot to the Perch. This word is found in *Dooms day Book*.

Arquebuse (Fr.) a Gun, somewhat bigger then a Musket, a Caliever.

Arquebuser (Fr.) that serveth with such a Gun.

Arquebuseade (Fr.) a shot with a bullet of an Arquebuse.

Arratze, a Prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, when he is indicted and put to his Trial.

Arretrages (comes of the French *Arrievages*, i. *reliqua*) signifies the remainder of an account, or sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; it is also used more generally for any money unpaid at the due time, as arretrages of Rent.

Arreptitious (*arreptivus*) caught or tormented by a Devil; also he that steals or creeps in privily.

Arrest (Fr.) in the common signification it is well known for a seizure of, or Execution served upon a mans person or goods; But we sometimes use it (as the French) for a Sentence, Decree, Order or final Judgment of a Court.

Arrestant, An antient and pestilent Heresie (hatched by one *Arrius* a Lybian born (but a Priest of *Alexandria*) who denied the Son to be consubstantial or of the same substance with God the Father, and asserted him a Creature made by God, capable of vice, &c. To beat down which Heresie, the first Council of *Nice* was called, the *Nicen Creed* made, and the Clause of one substance with the Father, proved to be contentaneous to the word. To subscribe the Decrees of this Council, *Arrius* was sent for by the Emperor *Constantine*; To whom he went, having written his own heretical Tenets, which he hid in his bosom, and reading before the Emperor the Decrees of the Council, he wrote a Recantation of his heresie, swearing that he meant as he had written; which words the Emperor referred to the Recantation, but he to the paper of his own Tenets in his bosom: when he had taken this Oath, he went in triumph through the streets of the City, till a necessity of nature enforcing him

him, he withdrew aside to a house of ease, where he voided out his guts, and sent his Soul as a Harbinger to the Devil, to provide room for his body. *Heyl.*

This Heresie began about the year of Christ 315. in the time of Pope *Silvester*, and *Constantine* the great Emperor; and notwithstanding, *Arrius* and his deceived complices, were excommunicated by their own Bishop *Alexander*, upon the first broaching of their Tenets, and that the Heresie was condemned by the aforesaid Council of *Nice*; and thirdly, notwithstanding the aforesaid sudden and infamous death of the Author, the heresie died not with him, but did afterwards much spread it self (by the help of *Constantine* the Emperor) through all Christendom, but more in the East, then in the Western Church of God, nor is it to this day quite extinct, divers still adhering to it, especially in *Transylvania* and the bordering Countries.

Arride (*arrideo*) to smile or look pleasantly upon, to shew a liking and consent by gesture, to applaud.

Arrison (*ariso*) a smiling upon, an applause.

Arriba. See *Reevo*.

Arrogate (*arrogatio*) to attribute much to ones self, to boast, to claim more then is due, to presume.

Arrogance (*arrogantia*) pride,

presumption, haughtiness.

Arsenal (Fr. *Arsenal*, Ital. *Arsenale*) an Armory or storehouse of Armor, Artillery or ships.

The *Venetians* (saith *Heylin*) have an Arsenal, in which are kept 200 Gallies, nigh to which are houses stored with Masts, Sayls, and other Tackling: so that they can speedily set out a great Navy.

Arsenicum (*arsenicum*) a kind of gold colour called *Orpine* or *Orpiment*, others call it *Oker*: The natural one is of two sorts, the one red, the other yellow. *Coigr.*

Averte (*averte ignem*) a pretended spell written upon the door of an house, to keep it from burning. 'Tis a Tulcan word, *quasi Arsumum averte*.

Averse, Preposterously, perversly, the cart before the horse.

Artemise in *Month*, The month of *May*.

Arteria (*arteria*) a sinew like a vein, a hollow vessel, in which the spirits of life mixed with blood do pass through the body. All these kinds of veins proceed from the heart, where the vital spirits are made, and are those which pant or beat, called commonly the pulses. *Bull.*

Aorta (Gr) the great Artery, the root whereof is fastned to the little grisly bone which is in the heart; this is called the mother of all other Arteries.

F. Avillar

Axillar Artery (*arteria axillaris*) the Arm-hole Artery, or a left branch of the *Aorta*, from which it ascends obliquely towards the Armhole, where, after it hath sent its branches to the higher ribs and other adjacent parts, it descends to the bough of the Cubit.

Carotick Artery (*arteria carotica*) issues from the *Axillar*, and is divided into two branches; the inward and greater, which goes unto the brain; the outward, which passes unto the *Larynx*, tongue, nose, eyes and Muscles of the Temples.

Cervical Artery (*arteria cervicalis*) an Artery in the Nape or hinder part of the Neck, issues from the *Sous-claviere*, and goes thence from the Neck-bone to the brain.

Cœliaque Artery (*arteria cœliaca*) is a main branch of the great Artery, from which it descends to the Midriff and intrails.

Coronal Arteries, are two little branches of the great Artery, and led by it unto the left ventricle and broad end of the heart.

Crotaphique Artery (*arteria crotaphica*) is a great sinew near the Temples.

Cruval Artery, is the Artery of the Thigh, among whole Muscles it divides it self.

Cubical Artery, is a branch of the *Axillar*.

Cystepatique Artery, is a

branch of the *Cœliaque*, and goes to the Liver and Gall.

Diaphragmatique Artery, issues from the trunk of the great Artery, and thence goes to the *Diaphragma*.

Epigastrick Artery, is a branch of the *Iliack Artery*; and distributes it self among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

Gastriploique Artery, is a branch of the *Cœliaque*, whence it goes to the Ventricle and Epiploon.

Geminous Arteries; the twin Arteries, two small ones which descend to the joyn of the knee, between the processes of the Thigh-bones.

Grand Artery. As *Aorta*.

Hypogastrick Artery, is a branch of the *Iliack*, and distributes it self among the parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

Iliack Artery, is the descendent branch of the great one.

Intercostal Arteries, are two; an upper, which bestows it self among the Muscles that are between the four highest ribs, and an under one, which goes to every Muscle, that is between the rest of the ribs.

Lumbarie Arteries, the Loin Arteries, issue from the *Aorta* unto all the parts of the loyns, giving life to the marrow of the back-bone, and sending as many branches to its joyns, as there be holes in it.

Mamillar Artery, the Pap Artery, issues from the trunk of the *Aorta*.

Mesenterique Arteries, are two,

two, an upper, which distributes it self among the small guts, and an under one, which goes to the lower part of the *Mesentery*.

Plantar Arteries, are two branches of the Thigh-Arterie (which they divide in the middle of the Leg) an inward one, which descends to the joyn or setting on of the foot, and passing along the sole, ends in five branches, whereof two serve for the great Toe, two for the second Toe, and one for the middle Toe; the outward (as the inner) ends also in five branches, two whereof it bestows on the little Toe, two on the next unto it, and one on the middle one.

Privy Artery, issues from the great Arteries descendent branch, and bestows it self among the privities.

Radial Artery, A second branch of the arm-hole Arterie, whence it bestows it self on the *Radius* or the upper and greater bone of the Arm.

Renal Artery, the Kidney Arterie, issues out of the *Aorta*, and enters into the Kidney, bringing to it the serosity of the arterial blood.

Sacred Artery, a branch of the great Arteries descendent branch, goes to the Marrow which is in the *Os Sacrum*.

Sous claviere Artery, the ascendent branch of the great Arterie.

Spermatique Artery, goes

from the body of the *Aorta* to the *Testicles*, and there joyns with the vein that governs those parts.

Splenitque Artery, is the greatest branch of the *Cœliaque*, whence it goes to the Spleen and therein ends.

Thorachique Arterie, the Breast-Arterie, issues out of the great Arteries ascendent branch, and goes to the anterior Muscles of the Breast.

Venous or Veiny Artery, is one of the three principal ones of the body, issues from the left Ventricle of the heart and carries blood from thence to the Lungs for their nourishment.

Trachean or Tracheian Arterie, called also the pipe of the Lungs, is one of the three principal Arteries in the body, and the instrument of breath and voice, it begins at the *Larynx*, and ends at the Lungs or Lights.

Arterial (*arterialis*) of or belonging to the Arteries.

Arterious (*arteriosus*) full of Arteries.

Arteriotomy (Gr.) an incision or cutting of Arteries.

Arthritical (*arthriticus*) gouty, diseased in the joyns.

Astrick. See *Arstick*.

Arthur, a Latine name in *Iwoenal* drawn from the goodly fixed Star *Arcturus*, and that from *Arctus*, is the Bear, as *Ursinus* among the Romans. The famous *Arthur* made this name first famous among the Britains. *Can.*

But why may not *Arthure* be rather a British word composed of *Art*, which signifies a Bear, and *ur*, signifying a man, *Vir*? So *Arthur*, quasi, a man that for his strength and terror may be called a Bear.

Articular (*articularis*) pertaining to the joints.

Articulate (*articulo*) to set down articles or conditions of agreement, to joint or point.

*Ex multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho,
Ante focum, si frigus erit; si messis, in umbra:
Vina novum effundam calathis Arvisian Nectar.*

Pleasant with plenteous *Bacchus*, when we feast,
By th' fire, if cold: in shades, if heat molest:
I Boulds will with *Arvisian* Nectar fill.

The *Arbal* Brothers or Fraternity (*fratres arvales*) were twelve Priests among the old Romans, who (besides the performance of public Sacrifices) were appointed Arbitrators or Judges to decide controversies concerning Land-marks, and bounds of the fields, whence they took their name. *Godw.*

Arundiferus (*arundifer*) that bears or brings forth Reeds or Canes.

Aruspice (*aruspicius* or *haruspicius*) a kind of Divination, when men (by opening and viewing the Bowels of Beasts killed for Sacrifice) undertook to foretell things to come; and such persons were called *Aruspices*, *ab aras inspiciendo*.

Artificer (Lat. Subst.) a workman, a craftsman, a cunning artificer, a master of his Art.

Artisan or *Artist* (Fr.) *idem*.

Arbissian Wine, (so called from *Arvis* (now *Amista*) a mountain in the Island *Sio*, formerly called *Chios*, where it is made) one of the best sorts of Greek wine, thus praised by *Virg. Eclog. 3*.

Arithmancy. See *Arith-*

Ascalonite; *Herod*, so called because he was born at *Ascalon*, a Town in *Jury*.

Aspicer, a beholding sideways, or looking on one side.

Ascendant (*ascendens*) or *Horoscope*, is the point of the *Ecliptick*, arising at some determinate moment of the natural day; in which the Infant is conceived or born; (so called from two Greek Nouns *hora*, i. *Hora*, and *oikos*, *scopus*) which is the scope to be aimed at; for the condition of the whole life is believed to depend on that moment; and therefore that moment and point of the *Ecliptick*, is to be proposed and

and established as the principal scope level'd at in Astrological consideration. *Ricciolus* in his *Almagesto Novus*.

Ascentive (from *ascendo*) that ascends or climbs up.

Ascetike (from the Greek *Ascetes*, i. *Monachus*) pertaining to a Monastery or place where people give themselves to Meditation or Payer. Sir *Ken. Digby's Treatise of Bodies*.

Asclepiad (*asclepias, adis*) a kind of verse consisting of a Spondee, a Choriambique, and two Dactyles.

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

Asia, One of the Four parts of the world, bounding towards the East, so called from *Asia*, Daughter to *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, wife to *Iapetus*, and mother to *Prometheus*; It stretches in length about five thousand and two hundred miles, and in breadth four thousand five hundred and sixty; wherein are contained the several Regions of, 1. *Anatolia*, 2. *Syria*, 2. *Palestina*, 4. *Armenia*, 5. *Arabia*, 6. *Media*, 7. *Assyria*, 8. *Mesopotamia*, 9. *Persia*, 10. *Chaldaea*, 11. *Parthia*, 12. *Hircania*, 13. *Tartaria*, 14. *China*, 15. *India*, 15. the *Islands*. This part of the world hath worn the Garland of super-eminency.

1. Because here man was created, and put to Till the Land.

2. Here our *Saviour Christ* was born, wrought his Divine Miracles, and suffered on the Cross for our salvation.

3. Here were done the actions memorized by the Holy Pen-men of the Old and New Testament.

4. Here were the first Monarchies of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians and Medes.

5. This is the common mother of us all, from whence as from the Trojan horse, innumerable Troops of men issued to people the other parts of the uninhabited world. *Heyl*.

Asiatick (*Asiaticus*) pertaining to *Asia*.

Asinine (*asininus*) of or belonging to an Ass.

Asmatographers (*asmatographi*) they who set or make Songs, or Lessons for any instruments.

Asmedeus (Gr.) the Feind of Lechery, or Spirit of Carnality; Also the name of the Devil, that killed the seven Husbands of *Sara* the Daughter of *Raguel*, mentioned in the third Chapter of *Toby*. *Holy Court*.

Asotus, Intemperate, incontinent, prodigal. Hence perhaps 'tis we call a Drunkard a *Sot*.

Aspect (*aspectus*) beholding or viewing, sight, presence or beauty.

In Astronomy it signifies the distance between the Planets

nets and heavenly signs: and there are four such Aspects. The first called, a *Trine Aspect* (because it divides the Heavens into three even parts) is the distance of four signs from each other; as *Aries* beholds *Leo* and *Sagittarius* with a *Trine Aspect*, because these are distant four signs, the one before, the other after *Aries*. The second called a *Quartile*, is the distance of three signs, as *Aries* beholds *Cancer* and *Capricorn* with a *Quartile Aspect*, because they are distant three signs from him. The third called a *Sextile Aspect*, is the distance of two signs, as *Aries* beholds *Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this *Sextile Aspect*, being but two signs distant from them. The fourth, called an *Opposite Aspect*, is the farthest distant that can be, namely a distance of six signs asunder; As *Aries* beholds *Libra* with this *Opposite Aspect*, and *Libra* beholds *Aries* with the same. The like is of all the other Signs or Planets placed in them. For example, *Taurus* beholds *Cancer* and *Pisces*, with a *Sextile*; *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a *Quartile*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn* with a *Trine*, and *Scorpio* with an *Opposite Aspect*. The distance of one or five Signs is not called an Aspect.

Aspectable (*aspectabilis*) worthy the beholding, or looking on; visible, that may be seen.

Asper, A sort of foreign Coyn, of our money about five farthings; others say, ten *Aspers* make but six pence.

Asperate (*aspero*) to make sharp, rough, eager, or angry, to make more grievous.

Asprity (*asperitas*) sharpness, harshness, unpleasantness, rudeness of manners.

Aspernate (*asperno*) to condemn, reject, set light by, or abhor.

Aspersio (*aspersio*) a besprinkling, wetting or bedewing; and by Metaphor, infamy or slander.

Asphaltick, Of or belonging to the dead Sea, or Lake called *Asphaltines*, nigh which once stood the infamous Cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*. This Lake has such a bituminous or sulphury strong smell, that no living thing can endure it. *Rel. Med.*

Aspirate or *Aspiratio* (*aspiratio*) a spirating or breathing, aspirating or influencing; also the pronouncing a syllable with some more force of breath than ordinary, as we do those that have the Letter *H*, as *have*, *her*, *homo*, *hamus*, &c. contrary to which pronunciation is that which has nothing of the sound of *H*, as *are*, *ear*, *amo*, *onus*, &c.

Asportation (*asportatio*) a carrying or conveying away, a transporting.

Assare (*Fr. Essarter*) to glade or make glades in a wood; also to grub up or clear

clear a ground of bushes, shrubs, &c. or to lop off the boughs of a Tree. *Assart* is taken for an offence committed in the Forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are Thickets or Coverts of the Forest, and by making them plain, as arable land. *Manwoods For. Law.* But if a man sue out a Licence to *assart* his grounds in the Forest, and to make it several for Tillage, then it is no offence. *Cow.*

Assassine (*Ital. Assassino*) a Thief, a Cut-throat, a Murderer; one that kills another for gain or upon hope or promise of reward; such a one was he, who murdered the Count of *Tripolis* in the wars for the Holy Land; and such a one was he, who so desperately wounded our *Edw. 1.* at the siege of *Ptolemais* or *Acon.* *Heyl.*

Assassinate (from the *Ital. Assassinare*) to murder and rob together.

Assation (*assatio*) a roasting; in Physick, it signifies the coction of medicaments in their own juice.

Assault. See *Assray*.

Assatation (*assatation*) an accompanying, following or observing.

Assentation (*assentatio*) a flattering, soothing or dissimbling.

Assertion (*assertio*) an affirmation or avouching; a procuring of ones liberty.

Assessor (*Lat.*) a Council-

lor, a Judge lateral, an assistant, one that is associate in Office and Authority to another. It is an Officer in an Assembly of Presbyterian Divines, whereof there are two at the least.

Assessor (*Lat.*) a woman which is assistant or sits by another; a Midwife.

Asses (from the French *Asses*, i. *sat*) signifies in our Common Law, goods enough to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the Executor or Heir, in satisfying the Testators or Ancestors Debts or Legacies. See *Brook*, *titulo*, *Asses per descens*: By whom you shall learn, that whosoever pleads *Asses*, saith nothing, but that he against whom he pleads, hath enough descended or come into his hands, to discharge that which is in demand. The Author of the new Terms of Law makes two sorts of *Asses*. Viz. *Asses per descens*, and *enter mains*, the former being to be alledged against an heir, the other against an Executor or Administrator.

Asservation (*asseveratio*) an earnest affirming or avouching.

Assensus, it is controverted whether they were *Pharisees* or *Essenes*, or what they were; but see *Moses* and *Aaron*. p. 33.

Assiduity (*assiduitas*) diligence without ceasing, continual attendance, uninter-

E 4 mitted

mitted solicitation.

Assiduous (*assiduus*) daily, continual, diligent, approved, always at hand.

Assignation? (*assignatio*) **A**ssignment, an appointment or distribution, the passing a thing over to another.

Assignee (*assignatus*) is he that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an Assignee may be either in *Deed*, or in *Law*. Assignee in *Deed*, is he that is appointed by a person: an Assignee in *Law*, is he whom the Law so makes, without any appointment of the person. *Dyer fol. 6. num. 5. Perkins Tit. Grants*, saith, that an Assignee is he that useth or enjoys a thing in his own right, and Deputy he that doth it in the right of another.

Assimilate (*assimilo*) to liken, resemble or compare.

Assimulate (*assimulo*) to feign a thing, to counterfeit, to represent, to set a good face on the matter.

Assize (from the Norman word *Assize*, and that derived from the Fr. *asseoir*, i. *collocare*) is a word diversely used in our Common Law. *Littleton*, in the Chapter of *Rents*, saith it is *equivocal*, and sets down three significations of it; one as it is taken for a *Writ*; another as it is used for a *Jury*; the third as for an *Ordinance*.

But concerning the *General*

Assizes, take thus much out of *Sir Fra. Bacon's use of the Law*; all the Counties of this Realm (saith he) are divided into six Circuits, and two learned men are assigned by the Kings Commission to every Circuit, and to ride twice a year through those Shires allotted to that Circuit; these we call Justices or Judges of *Assize*, who have five several Commissions by which they sit. The first is a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to them and many others of the best account in their Circuits; but in this Commission the Judges of *Assize* are of the *Quorum*, so as without them there can be no proceeding. This Commission gives them power to deal with Treasons, Murders and all manner of Felonies and Misdemeanors whatsoever, and this is the largest Commission they have. The second is a Commission of *Goal delivery*. That is only to the Judges themselves, and the Clerk of the *Assize* associate: and by this Commission they are to deal with every prisoner in the Goal, for what offence soever he be there. The third Commission is directed to themselves only and the Clerk of *Assize* to take *Assizes*, by which they are called *Justices of Assize*; and the office of these Justices is to do right upon Writs called *Assize*, brought before them by

by such as are wrongfully thrust out of their Lands. The fourth Commission is to take *Nisi Prius* directed to none but to the Judges themselves and their Clerks of *Assizes*, by which they are called *Justices of Nisi Prius*. The fifth is a Commission of *Peace* in every County of their Circuit. And all the Justices of the Peace having no lawful impediment, are bound to be present at the *Assizes* to attend the Judges as occasion shall fall out: if any make default, the Judges may set a Fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions: The Sheriff of every Shire is also to attend in person, or by a sufficient Deputy allowed by the Judges, who may fine him if he fail, &c. See more of this in the *Use of the Law*, fol. 13. *usque ad 21.*

Associate (*associa*) to accompany, to joyn in Office, to make fit; to make ones self companion with another.

Assonate (*assono*) to sound together, to answer by found.

Assuetudination (*assuefactio*) a teaching or attaining by use, enurement.

Assuetude (*assuetus*) accustomed, practised, enured, exercised by long continuance.

Assuetude (*assuetudo*) custom, use, continuance, usage.

Assumpt (the third person of the Preterfect Tense of the Verb *assumo*, i. e. to take to or upon ones self) is a voluntary promise made

by word, whereby a man assumes or takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. This word contains any Verbal Promise made upon consideration; for a promise without consideration will not in Law bind to performance, but is called, *nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio*.

Assumption (*assumptio*) a taking to, or upon, a lifting up, an attributing: Also the Minor Proposition in a Syllogism; As

Whatsoever is due by the Law of Nature, cannot be altered.

But Allegiance and Obedience of the Subject to the Supreme Power, is due by the Law of Nature:

Ergo, it cannot be altered.

The first part of this Syllogism is called the *Major*; the second, beginning with *But*, is the *Assumption* or *Minor*, and *Ergo*, makes the Conclusion.

Assumptive (*assumptivus*) that takes to himself or promises, or that is lifted up.

Asterisk (*Asteriscus*) a little Star, also a figure in writing in form of a star (*) shewing want of something, or somewhat to be noted.

Asterism (*asterismus*) a constellation or imaginary form of fixed stars.

Asthma (Gr.) a difficulty of

of breathing, a disease when ones breath is hindered by some humor.

Asbmatia (*asthmaticus*) belonging to that disease, short-winded, pursey.

Asstipulation (*asstipulatio*) an assent, agreement, affirmation, or avowing a thing.

Asstim (*astismus*) a kind of civil jest, without prejudice or anger.

Astra, Justice; so called of *Astrans*, a most just Prince: *Sands*.

Astragal (*astragalus*) a term of Architecture, and is (according to *Vitruvius*, an ancient and famous Author thereof) a ring or writhen circle to deck or adorn the neck of a column, and is therefore transferred to the canon, agreeing somewhat in shape with the Column or Pillar. *Enchirid. of Fort.*

Astragalize (*astragalizo*) to make or use *Astragals*: also to play at Dice, Huckle-bones or Tables.

Astriction (*astridio*) a knitting, binding, or fastening to, or together.

Astrisbe ? (*astrisbeus*) **Astrinaut** which hath power to bind or knit unto.

Astriferous (*astrifer*) that beareth stars, an Epithete most proper for the Heavens or Sky.

To **Astringe** (*astringo*) to bind fast, to joyn together, to strain, to tie, to knit. *Bac.*

Astroarch (Gr.) the Queen

of the Planets, the Moon.

Astrolabe (*astrolabium*) a star-round instrument, whereby Astronomers gather the motion and distance of heavenly bodies, and whereby the length, height, and breadth of any other thing may be discerned and found out.

Astrology (*astrologia*) is a Science which tells the Reasons of the Stars and Planets motions. *Astrology* (says Dr. *Bullock*) doth promise by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets to foretell things to come; or (as my *Lo. Bac.* says) it professeth to discover the influence and domination of the superior Globe over the inferior; and therefore may be termed a kind of natural divination, so long as it keeps it self in due limits, and arrogates not too much to its certainty; into which excess if it once break forth, it can then be no longer called *natural Divination*, but superstitious and wicked; for the Stars may incline, but not impose a necessity in particular things.

Astrological, pertaining to *Astrology*.

Astrologer (*astrologus*) he that is well skilled in *Astrology*, or discourseth of the variety of constellations, planetary Aspects, disposing of the Houses; and by these and their dispositions, conjectures of future occurrences.

Astronomy (*astronomia*) a Science

Science that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the Planets, Stars and other celestial motions. This Art seems to be very antient; for *Josephus lib. 1. Antiq.* writes that the Sons of *Seth*, Grandchildren to *Adam*, first found it out; who hearing *Adam* foretell the universal Flood which should shortly drown the world, they thereupon erected two great Pillars, engraving in them the Principles of Astronomy, the one of which pillars was of brick, the other of stone, that in case the water should wash away the brick, yet the stone might preserve the knowledge hereof for posterity. *Bull.* These Pillars were called *Enoch*, or *Enos Pillars*. *Zoroastes* the first King of *Babylonia* (who reigned in the time of the *Assyrian* Monarch *Ninus*.) is said to have notably augmented or perfected this Science.

Astronomical, belonging to Astronomy.

Astronomer (*astronomus*) is he who (as *Heylin* describes him) searcheth the reason of the variety of heavenly motions, the diversity of circles, asterisms, risings and settings of Stars and the like.

Astute (*astutus*) crafty, cunning, subtle, malicious.

Asyle (*Asylum*) a Sanctuary, a defence or place of refuge for offenders. *Mont.* See *Sanctuary*.

Asymbolike (*asymbolus*) that

pays nothing of the shot or reckoning, scot-free.

Asymphony (*asymphonia*) a disorder in decant, a disagreeing.

Achievement (Fr. *Achevement*) the performance or accomplishment of any gallant exploit, a bringing to perfection; Also a term of Heraldry, signifying the Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully, with all that belongs to it; viz. the *Supporters*, *Helmet*, *Wreath*, and *Crest*, with *Mantles* and *Words*; such as is hung out on the front of a House of any person of quality after his death.

Atheism (Gr.) the damnable doctrine and opinion of the Atheists, infidelity, the denying of, or not believing in God.

Atheist (from the Gr. *Atheos*, i.e. *Sine Deo*, godless) he that believes there is no God or rule of Religion, and that the Soul dies with the body.

Athleticke ? (*athleticus*) **Athletical** skilful in the art of wrestling, active.

Atlantick Sea. i. The Mediterranean Sea, or a part thereof, lying westward, so named from Mount *Atlas* in *Mauritania*.

Atmosphere (Gr.) the Sphear of vapors, or the second Region, being as high in the Air, as the Sun carries any vapors.

Atome (*atomus*) a more flying in the sun-beams; the least

least moment of time, or any thing so small that it cannot be made less.

Atremental ? (*atramen-*
Atrementous (*talus*) be-
longing to ink, or black as ink.
Vul. Ex.

Attabilarte (*atra bilis*) that
is subject to or troubled with
black Choler or melancholy.
Attrate (*atratus*) made black,
one clothed in black.

Atrocitv (*atrocitas*) cruelty,
fierceness, outrageousness.

Atrophy (*atrophia*) a con-
sumption, that comes by a
fearful eating too little, or
greedily devouring too much;
want of nourishment.

Attacted (*attactus*) touched,
or briefly handled.

Attainder, from the Fr.
Attaindre, i. to attain unto, o-
vertake, catch, or touch, from
the Latin *attingere*, because
he that is *attainted*, is as it
were, caught, overtaken
and plainly deprehended: for
Attainder is a conviction of
any person of a crime or fault,
whereof he was not convict
before: As if a man have
committed Felony or Treason,
&c. and is thereof indicted,
arraigned, found
guilty, and hath judgement,
then he is said to have an *At-
tainder* sued upon him, or he
is *attainted*.

Attaque (Fr.) an assault,
encounter, skirmish, fight;
a violent meeting of two
Armies or Enemies. Sir H.B.
Voyage into the Levant.

Attemperate (*attempero*)
to make fit or meet, to aim
right.

Attenuate (*attenno*) to make
thin or slender, to diminish or
make less.

Attentate (*attento*) to at-
tempt, assay, or prove, also u-
sed substantively.

Attestation (*attestatio*) a
witnessing, affirming, or testi-
mony.

Atticism (*Atticismus*) a
phrase or manner of speech
of the Athenians: an elegan-
cy of speech.

Attiguous (*attiguus*) join-
ing or touching, by or near
unto.

Attinge (*attingo*) to touch
lightly or softly; to mention
or handle briefly, to reach to,
to arrive or come to.

Attique or **Attick** (*Atticus*)
pertaining to the Country of
Athens, Elegant. *Attick Faith*,
is most firm Faithfulness in
keeping promise.

Attire (from the Lat. *Ti-
ara*, which is an ornament for
the heads of the Persian Kings,
Priests, and women) a term
used among *Heralds*, when
they have occasion to speak
of the horns of a Buck or
Stag.

Attune (from *ad* and *tu-
nus*) to bring into tune or har-
mony; to make a comfort or
agreement, which we also call
an Attunement.

Attournment (from the Fr.
attournér, i. e. to turn) is in our
Common Law a yielding of the

the Tenant to a new Lord,
or an acknowledgement of
him to be his Lord (which
we usually call to *turn Ten-
nant*) for otherwise he that
buys or obtains any Lands or
Tenements of another which
are in the occupation of a
third, cannot get possession;
yet see the *Stat. 27. H 8. c. 16*.
The words used in *attournment*
are set down in *Littleton*: *I a-
gree to the Grant made to you*,
&c. But the more common
attournment is to say, *Sir, I at-
toun to you by force of the same*
Grant: or, *I become your Ten-
nant*, &c. or else deliver to the
Grantee a penny, half penny
or farthing by way of *Attourn-
ment*. *Lit. l. 3. ca. Attournment*.
whom you may read more at
large.

Attournment may be made
to the Lord himself or to
his Steward in Court. *Kitch.*
fo. 70.

Attraction (*attrahio*) a
drawing or pulling unto, a
bait or allurements.

Attreat (from the Fr. *At-
traire*) the same. *Cressy*.

Attreatment (*attreatatio*)
a soft and often handling, or
touching, a feeling or meddling
with.

Attribute ? (*attributio*)
Attribution an assign-
ment, delivery or giving unto:
also a fit term or title applied
to any thing.

Attrit or (*attritio*) a rub-
bing, wearing, washing or
striking against: In divinity,

it is Metaphorically used for
that sorrow which a sinner
hath for his sins, not being
founded principally on the
love of God above all things,
but in the fear of the pains of
Hell, or in the consideration
of the foulness of sin, or in
some other like thing. It is
also called imperfect Contrition.

Attitude (*attitus*) worn,
wasted, or fretted: or that
hath that kind of sorrow a-
bove-mentioned.

Avarice (*avaritia*) covetous-
ness or greediness, inordinate
desire of money, &c.

Audifical (*audificalus*) that
makes an encrease or augmen-
tation.

Audible (*audibilis*) encrea-
sing, causing growth.

Auctor (Lat.) he that en-
creaseth or augments; an au-
thor or first inventor.

Aucupation (*aucupatio*)
birding or fowling: also gain,
advantage.

Audacity (*audacitas*) rash-
ness, boldness, fool-hardiness,
sauciness.

Audible (*audibilis*) that
may be heard, understood or
perceived.

Audience (*audientia*) the
sense of hearing, listening;
sometime it signifies an assem-
bly of people hearkening to
something spoken: and when
an Ambassador delivers his
Embassy to a King, we call
it, *Giving him audience*.

Auditor (Lat.) one that
hearkens

hearkens ; But in the common acceptance it is an Officer to some great personage who does yearly (by examining the accounts of all Under-officers accountable) make up a general book, that shews the difference between their receipts and their allowances, commonly called *allocations* ; As namely, the Auditors of the Exchequer take the Accounts of those Receivers, which receive the revenues of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Collectors, and Customers, and set them down and perfect them. See *Stat. 33 H.8. cap.33.*

Avenage (Fr.) a certain quantity of Oats paid to a Landlord in lieu of some other duties. *Cotgr.*

Avenue (Fr. *avenue*) is the space that is left for passage to and fro, in and out, a Camp, a Garrison, or Quarter, when the place is either fortified with a Line of Communication or Barricado's ; an access, passage, or entry into a place.

Average (*averagium*) signifies service which the Tenant owes the Lord by horse or carriage of horse. It is also used for a certain Contribution that Merchants and others proportionably make towards their losses, who have their goods cast into the Sea, for the safeguard of the Ship or of the Goods and Lives

of those in the Ship, in time of tempest : And this contribution seemes to bee so called, because it is proportioned after the rate of every mans *average* or goods carried.

Averbupols, See *Avoir du pps*, and see *Weights*.

Avery is the place where Oats or Provender for Horses is kept ; From the Saxon and Belgick *Haber*, i. Oats, because Oats are the common Provender for Horses. *Min.*

Aver (from the Fr. *averer*) to justify, avouch or maintain.

Averment, a term in Law, when a Defendant offers to make good or justify an Exception pleaded in abatement or bar of the Plaintiffs act. *New terms of Law*. But Cowel rather thinks it should signify the act then the offer of justifying the Exception ; whom *vide*.

Avernian (*Avernalis*) be-
Avernian (longing to the Lake *Avernus*, or to Hell.

Avernus, A Lake not far from the City *Cuma* in *terra di lavoro*, anciently called *Campania* in Italy, the sink whereof killed birds as they flew over it : It was dedicated to *Pluto*, and is usually taken for Hell. Of which, thus *Virgil, Aen. l. 6.*

Quam

*Quam super haud ulla poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis, talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat :
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Avernum.*

O're which no Fowl unstruck with hasty death,
Can stretch her strengthless wings, so dire a breath
Mounts high heav'n from black jaws ; the Greeks the same
Avernus call, expressed in the name.

You may read more of *Avernus* in *Sands his Travels*, fol. 280.

Averpenny (*quasi average-penny*) is money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*. *Rastal.*

Averruncation (*averruncatio*) a scraping or cutting off, as men do Vines, a weeding or taking away, an appealing. *Gr.*

Aversio (*aversio*) a turning or driving away, a hating or disliking.

Augmentation (*augmentatio*) increase. The Court of *Augmentation* was erected 27 *H.8.* as appears by *chap. 27.* of that years *Parl.* It was so called from the *augmentation* or increase of the Revenues of the Crown by the suppression of Abbies and Religious houses ; And the Court was ordained, that the King might be justly dealt with, touching the profits of such Religious houses. *Cow.* For *Augmentations* to Preaching Ministers, See *Acts* 1649, 31. 1650, 5, 13. 1654, 49.

Algorithm (*algorithmus*) skill

in accounting or numbring.

Augury (*augurium*) a divination, foretelling or Soothsaying of things to come, by the chirping, flying, voyces or sitting of Birds : The Professors whereof (called *Augures*) were of great account among the Heathen *Romans*, inasmuch that there was a Colledge of them in the City, neither would the *Romans* undertake any publick matter of importance without asking their assent. But the vanity thereof was well derided by a wise Jew, named *Mosollamus*, as *Josephus* writes: For an *Augur* in the Wars once requiring that the Army which was then marching might stand still a while, till he took observation of a Bird, thereby to foreknow the success of that Expedition, this Jew (whilst the *Augur* was busie in his art) shot at the bird with an arrow, and by chance killed her ; whereat the *Augur* and others being highly offended ; Are you so foolish (quoth the Jew) to imagine this poor Bird can tell

tell what will happen to us, that could not foresee her own death so near at hand? They were called *Augures*, *ab avium garritu*, from the chirping and chattering of Birds. The Egyptians were the first inventors of this Diabolical superstition.

Augurize (*auguro*) to divine, prophecy, foretell or conjecture at things to come by the aforesaid vain observations.

Augures-staf, was a crooked wand, which the *Augures* held in their hand, when they made their divination. *Gr.* The ceremonies whereof, and the words of *Augury*, you may read in the first part of the *Treasury of times*, p. 184.

August (*augustus*) taken adjectively signifies Royal, Majestical, Imperial, Sacred; It is a common name of the Emperors among the Latins (as *Pharao* was of the Kings of Egypt) since *Octavianus Augustus* his time, who was the second Emperor of the Romans. In the 41 or 42 year of his reign was born our Saviour Jesus Christ. *August* also is the name of the *Sextile* or sixth month from *March*; which took denomination from the aforesaid Emperor *Augustus*, because that month he entered into his Consulship, brought Triumphs into *Rome*, and conquered Egypt.

Augustals (*augustalia*) Playes in honor of *Augustus*.

Augustan Confession (*Augustana Confessio*) the Protestant Confession of Faith, so called from the City *Ausburgh* in Germany, where at a General Diet, appointed the eighth of April 1530. this Confession was presented by the Duke of *Saxony* and some others to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. *Gr.* *Herb. H. 8.*

Augustine, by the termination of the word is a diminutive from *Augustus*, out of which it may be properly Englished *little Augustus*; It is the proper name of divers men, usually contracted in English into *Austin*, whereof the most renowned was *St. Austin*, Bishop of *Hippo in Africa*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church, a man of a most profound wit and learning, and of a most holy and religious life, after he was converted by *St. Ambrose* to Catholick Religion, from the *Manichean Heresie*.

Augustine, or *Austin-Friers*, are those that observe the aforesaid *St. Austins* institute of life; they live in common, serving God day and night, tied by the vows of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience; of which holy Institute and Vows was *Dr. Martin Luther*, before he became a Reformer.

Answering Augustines, is a phrase used in *Oxford* where there was a Monastery of these *Augustines*, who were so eminent for their abilities in disputing.

puting, that the University did by a particular Statute, impute it as an exercise upon all those that were to proceed Masters of Art, that they should first be disputed upon by the *Augusten-Friers*; which old Statute is still in force, produced at this day for an equivalent exercise. *Mr. Fullers Ch. Hist.*

Augustinians (not taking name from *St. Austin*, the Father & Doctor of the Church, but from one *Augustine* a late *Bohemian*) are a branch of those Reformers, ordinarily called *Sacramentaries*, who had their origin from *Andreas Carolostadius* about the year of Christ, 1524. These *Augustinians* (besides other blasphemies) held, that Heaven gates were not yet open, but remain shut till the general Resurrection, and last Judgement. *Lindanus Dialog. 2.*

Aviary (*aviarium*) a place where birds are kept, or where birds haunt or use; a Cage.

Avid (*avidus*) desirous, greedy, covetous.

Avidity (*aviditas*) desire, earnest, or ardent affection, greediness.

Bulnage (*Fr.*) Ell-measure, the measuring with an Ell.

Uiso (*Spa.*) an admonition or advice.

Bulnegoz (from the *Fr.* or *aulne*. i.e. an

Bulnegoz (Ell) one that carries or measures with an

Ell: an Officer of the King, who by himself or his Deputy in places convenient, looks to the assize of woollen cloth made through the Land, and two Seals for that purpose ordained him, an 25. E. 3. stat. 4. ca. 1. Also an 3 R. 2. ca. 2. who is accountable to the King for every cloth so sealed. *Atin.*

Aulick (*aulicus*) belonging to the Hall, or Court, courtly.

Aumone (*Fr. aumosne*) the tenure of Land by divine service, was antiently called by this name, *Cok. upon Lit. 97. Briton. 164.*

Auncient Demeasn, *Demean* or *Domain*. (*i. publicum vestigal*, or *Vetus patrimonium Domini*) signifies in our Common Law, a certain Tenure whereby all the Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of *St. Edward* the Saxon King, or *William* the Conqueror, were held. The number and names of which Mannors, as of all other belonging to common persons, he caused to be written into a book (after a survey made of them) now remaining in the *Exchequer*, and called *Dooms-day Book*, and those which by that Book appear to have belonged to the Crown at that time, and are contained under the title (*Terra Regis*) are called *Auncient Demeasn*. *Kitch. fo. 98.* See more in *Cowel*.

Avocation (*avocatio*) a calling away or withdrawing.

Avoir-du-fois (Fr.) or *Avoir-du-fois*. i. *habere pondus*, or *iusti esse ponderis*) to be of full or due weight: it signifies in our common Law two things: first, a kind of weight, divers from that called *Troy weight*, which contains but twelve ounces to the pound, whereas this contains sixteen. And in this respect it may probably be conjectured, to be so called, because it is of more weight than the other. Also it signifies such merchandize as are weighed by this weight, and nor by *Troy weight*, as in the Statute of *York*, an. 9. E. 3. in *Proem*, an. 27. Edw. 3. Stat. 2. ca. 10. & an. 2. Rich. 2. ca. 1. See *weights*.

Avowry or *Avbatory* (from the French, *avouer*, *alias avouer*) and signifies as much as a justifying or maintaining an act formerly done. For example, one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and he that is distress'd sues a Replevin; now he that took the distress, or to whose use the distress was taken by another, justifying or maintaining the act, is said to *avow*, and that is called his *Avowry*. *Terms of the Law*.

Aurick (*auricula*) a little ear. **Auricular** (*auricularis*) belonging to, or spoken in the ear. As *auricular Confession*, is that which is made in private to the Ghostly Father, none hearing but himself, opposite unto publick Confe-

sion, which is made in the hearing of many.

Auricular vein, is the ear vein, which runs up by the kernels under the ear; Chyrurgeons open it against deafness, pain and ulcerations of the ears. See in *Vein*.

Auriferous (*aurifer*) that bears or brings gold.

Auriflambe. See *Oriflambe*.

Aurigation (*aurigatio*) the driving or guiding a Cart or Coach.

Aurigraphy (*aurigraphia*) a writing or graving in gold.

Aurist (from *Auris*) one that hath skill in curing diseases in the ear, or imperfections in hearing.

Auroza (Gr.) the morning, or break of day, *quasi aurea hora*, or *aure hora*, the hour when it begins to shine, or be light.

Aurum-potabile, is liquor of gold, without any corrosive, which very few know, yea, of those who daily prepare it, rather to the destruction, than health of men. *Chym. Dist.*

Auscultation (*auscultatio*) a giving ear or obeying, a hearkening.

Auspical (*auspicalis*) pertaining to Soothsaying or Divination by the flight of birds.

Auspices (*auspicia*) were properly the observation of Birds, either by their singing and flying in the air, or by their gesture and manner of feeding in the Coop, whereby their

their *Augurs* and *Pullarij* pretended to know the will of the gods, whether they favored their enterprise or no. The Birds that gave sign by their voice and singing, they called *Osines*, *quasi ore canentes*: Those that gave it by their flight and wings, were named *Alites* or *Præpætes*.

And they were called *Auspices* that did foretell things by beholding the flight of birds, and were so denominated *ab aves aspiciendo*.

Auspicious (*auspicatus*) happy, bringing good luck.

Austerity (*austeritas*) sharpness, vigorousness, rudeness.

Austral (*australis*) Southern or pertaining to the South.

Australize, to go, turn or bend towards the South, also to come from the South. *Br.*

Austromancy (*austromantia*) is a kind of invented superstition, concerning the observation of windes; as when they break forth into great vehemency, contrary to their custom, whence men, that are more idle than rational, pronounce a presage of something to come. *Chym. Dist.*

Autarchy (Gr.) a Government by one alone, without help.

Authentick (*authenticus*) that which is allowed, or hath just authority, the original.

Autology (Gr.) speaking of or to ones self. *Br. & How.*

Autogenial (Gr.) self-begotten.

Autocraste (Gr.) self-sufficiency, a being able to subsist of ones self. *History of K. Charles.*

Autograph or? (auto-
Biographical) *graphus*) that which is of the Authors own hand writing. *Rushworths Dialogues.*

Automatous { *Automata-*
Automata (an *anima*) or of belonging to the art of making Clocks, or such things as seem to move of themselves.

Autome (*automatum*) an instrument, or artificial body (made by *Dædalus*, or any other of like skill) which moves alone without the help or support of any other thing; a self-moving instrument.

Autonomy (*autonomia*) liberty to live after ones own Laws.

Autopsie (Gr.) self-sight, or beholding.

Autoptical (from *autopsia*) a self-beholding, confirming by once own sight.

Autorthism (Gr.) the being of God, of himself, or not from another; *Calvins autorthism* signifies that point of Doctrine held by *Calvin*; which is, That God the Son is not *Deus de Deo*, God from God, whereas the Nicen Creed saith, He is so.

Autumnal (*autumnalis*) belonging to harvest or Autumn, which is from the sixth of *August* to the sixth of *November*, and is one of the four Quarters of the year; Others

reckon *Autume* to begin at the *Aequinoctium*. i. e. about the twelfth of September, and to end at the *Solstice* or shortest day, about the eleventh of December.

Auturgie (*auturgia*) a working with ones own hand.

Auxiliar (*auxilio*) a plucking away, or from.

Auxiliarius (*auxilio*) to help, aid, or supply, to heal, or give cure.

Auxiliarius (*auxiliarius*) that cometh to aid, help, or supply.

Auxilio (*auxilio*) were such as the neighbor or confederate Countries did send to the Romans; or certain additional Forces, besides the standing Army.

Axillar (*axillaris*) belonging to the Arm-hole, or Arm-pit.

Axillary Vein. See in *Vein*.

Axillar Artery. See in *Arterie*.

Axiomance (*axiomantia*) divination or witchcraft done by Hatches.

Axioma (*axioma*) a maxim or general ground in any Art: a Proposition or short Sentence generally allowed to be true, as in saying, *the whole is greater then its part*.

Axick (*axiculus*) a little shingle or board, a latch, a pin that a pully runs on.

Axio (*Lat.*) an Axeltree, the Diameter of the World, that is, an imagined line reaching from one Pole to another; the Pole Artick, or Antartike.

Bazmoglaus, The Turks Janizaries before they be enroled in pay, so called.

Bzimuth or *Bzimuths*, great circles meeting in the Zenith or vertical point, and passing through all the degrees of the *Horizon*.

Bzimuthal, belonging thereto.

Bzare, a fair light blew, or sky colour, so named from the Arabian word *Lazul*, which is the same. It betokens to the bearer a zealous mind.

Bzyme (*azymus*) unleavened, sincere, unmingled.

Bzyme (*Gr.*) was a solemnity of seven days among the Jews, in which it was not lawful to eat leavened bread; The Pasche or Easter of the Jews.

B

Baal (Hebr.) a Lord, a Master, Husband, or Patron: It was a common name whereby the Heathens called their gods, 2 *King*. 1. 2. *Judg*. 8. 33. *Baal* and *Moloch* are taken to be one and the same Idol. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 143. Whom the Hebrews called *Baal*, the Babylonians called *Bel*. p. 153.

Bael-zebub. See *Bel-zebub*. *Babst* (in Hebr. it signifies confusion) was an ancient City of *Chaldea* in *Mesopotamia*, famous for the confusion of Language.

Languages, which there happened: For immediately after the universal Deluge, *Nimrod* the son of *Chus*, the son of *Cham*, persuaded the people (as some Authors surmise) to secure themselves from the like danger by building some stupendious Edifice, which might resist the fury of a second Deluge. This counsel was generally embraced, *Heber* only and his family contradicting such an unlawful attempt; the major part pre-

Bring me (quoth one) a Trowel, quickly, quick,
One brings him up a hammer; hew this brick
(Another bids) and then they cleave a Tree.
Make fast this rope, and then they let it slide.
One calls for Planks, another Mortar lacks;
They bring the first a sione, the last an Axe.

Du-Bastas.

Thus being compelled to desert from so unlucky an enterprise, they greedily sought out such as they could understand, with whom consorting themselves they forget their former acquaintance, and now are divided into seventy two different Nations, comprehending about 24000 men, besides women and children, *Gen*. 10. 10.

The City *Babel* or *Babylon* (howsoever the Tower was hindred) went forward and was finished *an. mun*. 1960. the out-walls were built by *Q. Semiramis*; it contained in compass 60 miles, it had 100 gates, the walls were in height

vailing, the Tower began to rear a head of majesty 5164 paces from the ground (says *Isidore*) having its basis and circumference equal to the height. But God beholding from high this fond attempt, sent among them (who before were one Language) a confusion of seventy two Tongues, which hindered the proceeding of this building, one nor being able to understand what his fellow called for.

200 (some Writers say 300) foot, in breadth 75, and the River *Euphrates* passing through the midst of it. 1. part. of the *Tr. of Time*, p. 142.

Hence tis we use *Babelish* for confused; and *Babylonical* for magnificent or costly, and to *Babble*, or *babble*, to twattle, or speak confusedly, which word *Babil* *Versfegan* urges as a proof that our old *Saxon* Language is as ancient as the Tower of *Babel*. p. 147.

Baccharaltze (from *Bacchus*) to rage, play mad pranks, fare like mad men, as the Priests of *Bacchus* were wont to do, when they celebrated his Feasts.

Bacchanals (*Bacchanalia*) the places where the Feasts of *Bacchus* or *Bacchanalian* feasts were solemnized in riot and drunkenness. Also the Feasts themselves or time when they were kept, *i. at Shrovetide*. Sometimes also deobisht drunkards, men and women are called *Bacchanals*.

Baccharach, A City standing on the banks of the River *Rhine* in Germany, so called *quasi Bacchi arax* in ancient time there was an Altar erected to the honor of *Bacchus*, in regard of the richness of the wines which are made there, and therefore called *bachrag* or *baccharach*; vulgarly, *Rhenish* wines.

Baccharion (*bacchario*) riot, drunkenness.

Bacchean (*baccheus*) belonging to *Bacchus* the God of wine, drunken, fortish.

Bacciferous (*baccifer*) that beareth berries.

Bacchylion, a song or dance, which seems to take name of *Bacchylus*, a famous *Tragadian* Poet, who devised and practised it; as *Piladion*, of *Pilades*, as notable a Comedian. *Plutarch*.

Badger (cometh of the Fr. *bagage. i. Sarcina*) one that buies corn, salt or other victual in one place to transport to another for gain. Also a beast so called.

Bagatell (Fr. *bagatelle*) a toy, trifle, or thing of no value. *Mr How*.

Balatron (*balatro*) a Babler, or vain-talking fellow, a Prater or vile Knave.

Balk (from the Fr. *Bailler. i. attribuer, tradere, tribuere*) is used in our Common Law properly for the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day and place certainly assigned. *Bratt. lib. 3. cap. 8. num. 8. & 9.*

The reason why it is called *bail* is, because by this means the party restrained is delivered into the hands of those that bind themselves for his forthcoming. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, in which case any Sureties are taken; whereas upon cases of greater weight special *bail* or Surety must be given, as Subsidy men at the least, and they according to the value. See the difference between *bail* and *mainprize* in *Manwoods Forest Law. pag. 267.*

Baln (Fr.) a Bath, Stew, or hot-house.

Balismatus (Fr.) kissing of the hand, humble service.

Balasse (Sax.) ballast or ballance, Gravel or anything of weight laid in the bottom of Ships to make them go upright.

Balcone (Ital. *balcon*) a bay window, much used in our new buildings, and therefore needs

needs no further explanation.

Balcons. See *Conders*.

Balk (Fr.) a pack or certain quantity of merchandize, as a *bale* of Spicery, or of Books.

Balk (Sax.) a little peece of ground in arable land, which by mischance the Plough slips over, and leaves unplowed, a ridge between two furrows.

Ballista (Lat.) an ancient warlike Engin to cast or shoot darts or stones, to batter and shake City walls, made with ropes of sinews and womens hair twined together: As appears by *Venus Calva at Rome*, to whom, by reason the women of the City parted with their hair for that purpose, a Temple was dedicated. The form of this Engin you may read in *Godwin's Anthology, lib. 4. cap. 3.*

Ballon (Fr.) a great Ball, which they use at a sport so called in *Italy*; also the round Globe or top of a Pillar.

Ballotation, a kinde of casting lots, or a making election by Balls, as in *Venice* at the choice of their *Grand Duke*.

Balsm, a precious juyce or liquor, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum* (from the Hebr. *Bagnal Shemen*) It drops (by cutting) out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which grows in *Egypt*, and some places of the Holy Land. This juyce is somewhat like oyl, but

more clammy, and inclining to a certain redness. It has a strong sinell, and is not pleasant in taste. Being put in a vessel of water it will sink down to the bottom like a round pearl without breaking, and may be taken up again with the point of a knife. It is an excellent Medicine to take any scar out of the body, and for divers other purposes, but very costly and rarely gotten. *Saladinus* writes that there was but one Vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the Great Turk. *Bull*.

Balneary (*balnearium*) a bathing place.

Balnation (*balneatio*) a bathing.

Bainetor (Lat.) a Master or Keeper of a Bath or Stew.

Balthasar (Hebr.) signifies, Searcher of treasure, or without treasure; This was the name of one of the *Magi*, or wise-men, vulgarly called the three Kings of *Collein*, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. The first of them, called *Melchior*, an old man with a long beard, offered gold, as to a King: The second called *Jasper*, a beardless young man, offered Frankincense, as unto God: The third called *Balthasar*, (a Blackmore with a spreading beard) offered Myrrhe, as to a man ready for his Sepulchre.

*Tres Reges Regi regum tria dona ferebant ;
Myrrham homini, unctio aurum, thura dedere Deo :
Tutria facit idem dones pia munera Christo ,
Muneribus gratius si cupis esse tuis.
Pro myrrha lacrymas, auro cor porrige purum,
Pro thure ac humili pectore funde preces.*

Thus in English.

Three Kings, the King of Kings three gifts did bring ;
Myrrh, Incense, Gold, as to God, Man, and King.
Let three pure gifts be likewise giv'n by thee
To Christ, even such as acceptable be.
For Myrrh, tears ; for Frankincense impart
Submissive prayers ; for pure Gold, a pure heart.

See Vul. Errors, fol. 353. and Sands Travels. 181.

Baltick Sea (so called from a great Peninsula formerly called *Baltia* now *Scandia*) is that which begins at the narrow passage called the *Sound*, interlaceth *Denmark*, *Swedland*, *Germany*, and *Poland*, and extends even to *Livonia* and *Lituania*. The reasons why this Sea being so large does not ebb and flow, are first, The narrowness of the Streight, by which the Ocean is let into it. And secondly, The Northern situation of it, whereby the celestial influences produce therein the lesser operation. *Heyl.*

Banisti (Ital.) Out-laws, Rebels, Fugitives, condemned by Proclamation ; *Bando* in Ital. signifying a Proclamation. These in the Low-Countries are called *Freebooters* ; in Germany, *Nightingales* ; in the

North of England, *Moss-Troopers* ; in Ireland *Tories*.

Wanderol or **Wannetrolle** (Fr. *Banderolle*) a little flag or streamer, or a Pennon worn on the top of a Horseman's Lance ; A Cornet-Devise.

Wandle, an Irish measure of two foot in length.

Wances (from the Fr. *Ban*) or signifies a Proclamation

Bans ming or publick notice of any thing. The word is ordinary among the Feudists, and grown from them to other uses ; as to that, which we here in England call a *Proclamation*, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. But it is used more especially in publishing matrimonial contracts in the Church before marriage, to the end if any man can say any thing against the intention

on of the parties, either in respect of kindred, or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. *Com.* But Mr. *Sumner* derives it from the Saxon *Bannon*. i. to publish. See his *Sax. Diff. verbo. Bannan*.

Banque, A kind of drink in the Oriental Countries, as *Cambaja*, *Calicut*, *Marfingba*, which is rare and precious, it is said (like the poets *Nepenthe*) to provoke pleasing dreams. *How.*

Bauk (Sax. *Banc*) a bank or hillock ; also a Bench, high seat or Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Court of Common-Pleas, because the Justices of that Court in legal Records are termed *Iusticiarii de Banco*. *Coke on Lit. l. 2. c. 3. fol. 95.* And the Proceedings of that Court are said to be in *Communi Banco*.

There is another Court formerly called the *Kings-Bench* (now the *Upper-Bench*) because the Records of that Court are filed *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former time did often sit there in person.

Banner (Hebr.) an Ensign or standard for war ; some derive it from the Brit. *Ban*, which signifies a high place, because *Banners* are wont to be set on a high place, or carried on high.

Baptism (from the Gr. *Baptisma*, i. a washing with water, or diving over the head) is one of the Sacra-

ments instituted by our Saviour Christ in remedy against Original sin in the Law of Grace, as *Circumcision* was the remedy against that sin in the Law of Moses. Before Christs institution of this Sacrament *John Baptist* did baptize unto penance, but his Baptism was not a Sacrament. In Authors you may read of three sorts of Baptism, which Divines call, *Baptismus fluminis*, of water, which is the already mentioned ; *Baptismus flammis*, of the Spirit, which is contrition of heart, with desire of the Sacrament of Baptism ; And *Baptismus sanguinis*, of blood, which is martyrdom. The custom of the Primitive Church was to have God-Fathers and God-Mothers in the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism ; their Office was not only to be Witnesses of the Baptism, or to speak or answer for the baptized ; but also to undertake a charge of instructing or seeing him instructed in the true Religion in due time.

Baptist (*baptista*) a name of excellency given to *Saint John*, that had the honor of baptizing our Saviour Christ in *Jordan*, and who first baptized.

Baptister (*baptisterium*) a Font to baptize in, a Bath, a vessel to wash the body in.

Baptization (*baptizatio*) a washing, a watering, or baptizing.

Barbar (from

Barbarism (*barbarismus*) a fault in the pronouncing, tone or accent of words; rudeness of speech or behavior.

Barbican } (French *Bar-*
or *bicane*) an

Barbican } out-work in any building; also a Wall or Bulwark before or over a Wall, breast-high, to defend from the enemies shot. Some take it for a Sentinels house, or Scout-house; *Chaucer* useth the word *Barbican*, for a Watch-Tower: Hence *Barbi-*

*Vos quoque qui fortes animas, belloque peremptos
Laudibus, in longum, vates, dimittitis ævum,
Plurima securi fuditis carmina Bardi.*

In *Wales*, of old, the *Bards* did also keep the Ensigns, Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility. See more in the *Laws of Howel Dda*.

Barthry, a house where they cut bark of trees; a Tann-house.

Barthard. See *Bernard*.

Barn (*Sax. Beorn*) a child. Hence tis we say in the North of *England*, how do Wife and *Barnes*, i. How do Wife and Children?

Barabas } (*Hebr.*) Son
or of the Master

Barabaz } or Son of com-
fort.

Baroco, The name of a Syllogistical Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition must be an universal Affirmative, and the other two Negative.

can by *Red-cross-street* in *London* is thought to take its denomination

Barbitist (*barbitista*) a Lutenist, or one that plays on the Lute.

Bards (from the old British *Bardd*) the ancient Poets of the Britans. *Bardus*, according to *Pompeius Festus*, *Gallicæ cantorem significat, qui virorum fortium laudes canit*. *Diod. Sicul. lib. 5.* calls them *Falstres cantionum*; And *Lucan* (*lib. 1.*) *Poetas sive vates*.

Barricado (*Spa. Barracada*, *Fr. Barricade*) a warlike defence of empty barrels and such like vessels fill'd with earth against an enemies shot or assault. It was so called because it was made of those vessels, which the French call *Barriques*, i. a vessel bigger than our Barrel.

Barrettoz or } (*Fr. Barateur*,
Barator } i. a deceiver) in our Common Law, is a common wrangler, that sets men at odds, and is himself never quiet, but at variance with one or other: but *Skene* (*de verb. signif. verbo Baratro*) saith *Barratores* are Symonists, and so called from the Italian (*barrataria*) signifying corruption or bribery in a Judge giving a false Sentence for money.

Barattis

Barattis or *Barattaria*, any kind of Simony, especially in obtaining the right of Benefices. *Socinus Reg. 55. Baldus in Consilio, 21. par. 5.*

Barres (from the *Fr. Barres*) signifies withus that which the *Fr.* call (*jeu de Barres*, i. *palastram*) a martial sport or exercise of men armed and fighting together with short swords, within certain limits or Lists, whereby they are severed from the beholders. This exercise was formerly much in request in *England*, but now is laid aside.

Baristers } may be said to
or be of two sorts

Baristers } 1. The outward or *Utter Baristers*, are such, as (for their long study and great industry bestowed upon the knowledge of the Common Law, which must be for seven years space at least) are called out of their contemplation to practice, and in the face of the world to take upon them the protection and defence of Clients causes. These always plead *without* the Bar, and are in other Countries called *Licentia in Jure*, howbeit in modesty they at first continue themselves hearers for some years, like the Scholars of *Pythagoras*, that for the first five years never adventured to reason or discourse openly upon any point of their Masters Doctrine. 2. The *Inner Baristers* are those who are admitted

(as a mark of respect) to plead within the Bar; such are King, Queen, or Princes Attorney, Solicitor or Serjeants, or any of the Kings Council. But at the Rolls and some other inferior Judicatures, all Lawyers of the degree of the Bench are admitted within the Bar. See *Mootmen*, and *Apprentice*.

Bartholomew (*Heb.*) the Son of him that makes the waters to mount, that is, of God, which lifts up the mind of his Teachers, and drops down water (*Sezedinus*). *Cam.*

Bascuence (*Spa. Bascuencea*) the Language of the Country of *Biscay* in *Spain*.

Basuate (*basio*) to kiss or salute.

Bashaw } a Nobleman or
or } great Commander
Bassa } der over Soldiers among the Turks.

Basil or } (from the *Gr.*
Basilat } *Βασιλεύς*, *Rex*)
Royal, Kingly, Magnificent.
Basilisk vein. See *Vein*.

Basilisks (*basilice*) were stately Edifices or Halls at *Rome*, at first serving to plead in under Covert, wherein they differed from *Fora*, and also to administer Justice; of *Βασιλεύς*, which signifies a Judge, as well as a King; but afterwards they used to meet there in consultation, and to negotiate and traffick; and these had not onely Benches and Bars like Law-Courts, but shops also, for the better sort of Wares and Merchandize.
Livie. **Basitz**

Basis (Lat.) the ground or foundation of any thing; the foot of a Pillar.

Bastard (comes of the Brit. *Bastard*, i. *Nobus*) and signifies in our Common Law, a defect of birth objected to one begotten out of wedlock. *Bradsh lib. 5. c. 19. per totum.*

Bastille (Fr.) the Fort or

Bastille } fication termed a Bastillon or Bastile; In *Paris la Bastille*, is as our Tower, the chief Prison of the Kingdom, and the chief Fortrefs of that City.

Bastion (Fr.) a Bulwark or Fortrefs; the fortification called a *Culion-head*.

Baton (Fr.) a staff, barr, or cudgel. It signifies in the Statutes of this Nation one of the Warden of the Fleet's Servants or Officers, that attended the Kings Court, with a red staff, for the taking such to Ward, as were committed by the Court. So it is used *an. 1. R. 2. c. 12. & 5. Eliz. c. 23.*

Bastonado (Spa. *Bastonada*) a hanging or cudgeling.

Debatable ground, was the land lying between England and Scotland, heretofore in question, when they were distinct Kingdoms, to which it belonged. *An. 23. Hen. 8. c. 16.* as if we should say *debatable ground*, for by that name Skene calls ground that is in controversie between two.

Battavia (Batavia) people of Germany inhabi-

ting Holland, Hollanders.

Battailon (Fr. *Battailon*, Span. *Battallin*) the main Bat-tel, or a great Squadron of Foot-men appointed to fight, so called by the Switzers and Italians, being (after the Greek *Phalanges* or the Roman *Legions*) of between six and eight thousand Souldiers. *Min.*

Battalog (*battalogia*) a vain repetition of words, babbling.

Bawbeck, an old fashion Jewel that women did wear.

Bauktun. See *Tinsel*.

Beatific (*beatificus*) that makes happy or blessed.

To **Beate** (*beatifico*) to make happy or blessed.

Beatitudes (*beatitudo*) blessedness, happiness, prosperity. The eight *Beatitudes* are abstractedly thus; 1. To be poor of spirit. 2. Meek. 3. Mourn. 4. To hunger and thirst after Justice. 5. To be Merciful. 6. Clean of heart. 7. Peace-makers. 8. To suffer persecution for Justice. Which see at large in *St. Matth. cap. 5.* They are called *Beatitudes*, because the Scripture says, *Beati qui*, &c. they are blessed that are in any of those states.

Beatrice (*beatrice*) that makes happy or blessed; a womans name.

Beatus, may seem probably to be corrupted from the name of the famous Celtic King *Bellovesus*. The French having made in like sort

Beauvis

Beauvis of the old City *Bel-louacum*. In both these is a significance of beauty. In later times *Bogo* hath been used in Latin for *Beavis*. *Camden.*

Beaver or (breeds in the Maw of the Goat called a *Beazar*) and is much used in Physick as a Cordial, but there are several kinds of it.

Bec. See *Bel*.

Becic (*becicus*) pertaining to a Cough.

Beconar, Signifies money paid for the maintenance of Beacons.

Bede (Sax.) he that prays, or a devout man, as *Eucherius* or *Eusebius* in Greek: we retain still *Beduna* or *Bedman* in the same sense; and to say our *Beds*, is to say our prayers. *Camden.*

Bede was also the name of a most learned English Monk commonly mentioned with the Epithete *Venerable*, which was a title given him even in his life time, for his eminent learning, gravity, and sanctity of life; he lived in a Monastery near *Newcastle* upon *Tine* in the seventh age, dying about the year of Christ 734. he wrote a multitude of Books, the Catalogue whereof may be seen in *Dr. Pitts De illustribus Anglia Scriptoribus*.

Bedpence (Sax.) a Bed-fellow.

Beem (Fr.) the flat key in Musick. *Bac.*

Bede-roll (Sax.) is a roll or

list of such as Priests were wont to pray for in Churches.

Bedel or *Badet* (Sax. *Br-del*, or from the Heb. *Badhal*) because they separate the good from the bad, or beggars from rich men.

Bethlem. See *Bethlem*.

Begleitbeg (i. the Lord of Lords) a Vice-Roy or supreme Commander under the Great Turk, that commands both the *Sansakes* and *Bassa's*; of these there are only two, the one of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*, and are by the Turks called *Rumely*. In the Persian tongue it signifies a *Marquess*. *Herb.*

Beguine, an order of Nuns or religious women, who are commonly all old or well in years. *Cor.*

Bek or *Bec*, a Phrygian word, signifying bread. *Herodotus* declares *lib. 2.* that *Psammeticus* a King of the Egyptians, was desirous on a time to make trial what language a Child would naturally speak, being brought up among dumb people, or where no speech should be heard, to the end he might judge thereby, what was the most ancient and natural Language; and did therefore cause two children to be nursed in a Forest, where no voice of man could be heard; after four years were past, being brought before the King they could sometimes pronounce this word *Bec*, whereupon some gathered

gathered that the Phrygian was the first language of man. But (as *St. Augustine* saith) these children might have learned the word *Bec* (and so retained it) of Goats, among which they were nourished. For, as he shews in his Work of the quantity of the Soul, all manner of speaking is by hearing and imitation. Notwithstanding he believes that (before the confusion of Tongues at Babel) the Hebrew Language was natural to all. *Aug. in Civit. Dei lib. 16. cap. 11.*

Beck (Danish *Becc*) a Brook in *Yorkshire*.

Bed-rid or *Bed-ret* (Sax.) *Bedreda* one so weak by sickness or old age, that he cannot rise from his bed.

Beest or *Beestings*, *quasi* *breastlings*, the first milk that comes from the Teat, after the birth of any thing. *Min.*

Behtrant, A Feast among the Turks, wherein they pardon all injuries. *H Court.*

To *Belage*, is a Sea-term, and signifies to make fast any running Rope, when it is hailed as much as you would; so that it cannot run forth again, till it be loosed.

Bel-biderr, The Popes Palace in *Rome*, so called; the word signifies fair to see, or pleasant to behold. As *Belvoir* Castle in *Lincolnshire* the noble Seat of the Earl of *Rutland* also doth.

Bel, In the Chaldean

tongue signifies the Sun; and therefore *Ninus* and *Semari-mis* gave that name to their Father *Bel* or *Belus*, that he might be honored as the Sun, which the Babylonians worshipped as a God. *Bel* also is a contract of *Behel*, which comes of *Bahal*, a Lord: it was not only the particular Idol of the Babylonians, but a general name of the Idols in the East, agreeing to all the Idols of the Gentiles, as some write, *Jer. 9.5. 1 King. 18.25.*

Bellaciv (*bellacitas*) warlike-ness.

Belgick ? (*belgicus*) *Belgian* ? taining to the Low-Countries or *Neckerlands*, called *Belgia*.

Belial (Heb.) a wicked unprofitable fellow, one without yoke, and is many times taken for the devil.

Bellatrix (*bellatrix*) a warrioresse, a woman well skilled in war, a virago.

Bellitose (*bellicosus*) valiant in arms, warlike, apt to war.

Belligerate (*belligero*) to make war, to fight.

Bellipotent (*bellipotens*) mighty in wars, puissant at Arms.

Bellitude (*bellitudo*) fairness.

Bellona, The Goddess of War.

Belluine (*belluinus*) of or belonging to beasts, beastly, cruel.

Belomancy (Gr.) a Divination by Arrows. *Vul Er.*

Bel, In the Chaldean

Belzebub } (Heb.) signifies an Idol
or
Belzebub } of flies, or the fly-God, worshipped by the *Cyreneans*, and *Ekyonites*; but it is commonly used for the Prince or chief of the Devils. As in *Luk. 11.15.* In *Ecclezebub Principe Daemoniorum ejicit Damoniam*. See *Mr. Cowels* notes on his Poems. p. 30.

Bened (contracted from *Benedictus*) blessed or happy; a mans name.

Benedict (*benedictum*) a good saying, an honest report.

Benjamin (Heb.) the son of the right hand, or *filius dextrum*. *Philo.*

Benedictines or *Benedictine* Monks, a sort of Religious persons so called, from *St. Benedict*, who was born at *Nursia* in *Umbria*, *An. 482.* he gathered the Monks of *Italy* together, and gave them a rule in writing. Their habit is a loose Gown of black, their under Garment white woollen, their Crowns shaven. Of this ancient Order have been above fifty Popes, and at least 200 Cardinals, &c.

Benefact (*benefactum*) a good deed or benefit.

To *Be-nigre*, to make black, or of the nature of Negroes.

Beneemerens (*beneemerens*) that deserves well.

Beneplacit (*beneplacitum*) that which pleaseth well, good liking.

Benevolent (*benevolens*) admirable, bearing good will kindly.

Beneficence (*beneficentia*) liberality, well-doing.

Bemitter, blessing. *Chaucer.*

Bernard or *Warnard* (Germ.) *St. Bernards* *Cluniac* Monks draw it from *Bona nardus* by allusion; some turn it *hard child*. If it be derived (as the Germans will have it) from *Beatne*, which signifies a bear, it is answerable to *Arthur*; others yet more judiciously translate *Bernard* into *filius indoles*, child-like disposition towards Parents, as *Bernher*, Lord of many children. *Cam.*

Verstegan says, the true Orthography is *Beornhart*, and by corruption *Bearnheart*, i.e. *Bears-heart*.

Bernardines. See *Cistercians*.

Berry or *Bury* (Sax.) a dwelling place or Court; the chief house of a Mannor, or the Lords seat is so called in some parts of *England* to this day, especially in *Herefordshire*, where there are the *Berries* of *Luston*, *Stockton*, &c.

Besant. See *Bizantine*.

Besstain, an Exchange or the chief Market-place among the Turks. See *Bisestano*.

Bethlem or *Bethlem* (from the Hebrew, *Beth-chem*, i.e. *Domus panis*, a house of bread) a place where mad people are kept: or the Bed or Chamber whereon they sing and tumble themselves. The Hospital so called without *Extopigate* was founded

by *Simon Fitz-Mary Sheriff of London. An. 1246. Stow.*

Bethlemites, an order of religious persons, that wore a star with five raies on their backs, and had a Covent in *Cambridge*, but continued not long. *Mat. Paris in An. 1247.*
Beverage (Fr. *Beuvage*) drink.

Bezants (Fr. *Bezans*) in Blazon, they must ever be round, whole, and of metal. See *Bizantine*.

Bezil, That part of a Ring or Jewel, in which the Stone or Signet is set, is called the *Collet*, and the upper part of the *Collet* which fastens and encompasseth the Stone, is the *Bezil*.

Bibacety (*bibacitas*) great or courageous drinking or quaffing.

Bibliographer (*bibliographus*) a writer of Books, a Scrivener.

Bibliothèque (*bibliotheca*) a Library or study of Books.

Bibliopollst (*bibliopola*) a Book-seller.

Bice, a fine blew colour used by Painters. There is also green *Bice*.

Bicolor (Lat.) of two colours, partly-coloured, changeable.

Bicipital } (from *biceps*,
Bicipitous } *iris*) that hath two heads, divided into two parts or two tops.

Bicornious (*bicornis*) that has two horns or corners, forked, divided into two.

Bic-ale, is when an honest man decayed in his estate, is set up again by the liberal benevolence and contribution of friends at a Feast; to which those friends are *bid* or invited. Most used in the West of England, and in some Counties called a *Help-ale*.

Bidental (Lat.) a place where they used to sacrifice sheep, where any place was blasted with lightning; whatsoever is stricken with lightning. Also any instrument with two teeth; a fork.

Biennial (*biennis*) of two years continuance, two years old.

Bifarious (*bifarius*) that which may be spoken two ways.

Biformed (*biformis*) that hath two shapes, forms or faces.

Biferous (*bifer*) that bears fruit twice a year.

Bifront (*bifrons*) which hath two foreheads.

Bifurcous (*bifurcus*) which hath two forks.

Bigamist (*bigamus*) he that hath married two wives, of which sort *Lamech* was the first.

Bigamy (*bigamia*) the marriage of two wives; It is used in our Common Law for an impediment to be a Clerk, and makes a prisoner lose the benefit of the Clergy. For the Canonists hold, that he that has been twice married may not be a Clerk; and they

ground

ground it upon these words of *St. Paul, 1 Tim. 3.2. Oportet ergo Episcopum irreprehensibilem esse, & unius uxoris virum.* And also him that hath married a widow, they by interpretation take to have been twice married, and both these they not onely exclude from Holy Orders, but deny all privileges of Clergy; but this Law is abolished by *Anno 1. Ed. 6. cap. 12.* And to that may be added the Statute of *18 Eliz. cap. 7.* which allows to all men, that can read as Clerks, though not within Orders, the benefit of Clergy in case of Felony, nor especially excepted by some other Statute. *Cowel.*

Bigat (*bigatus*) was a piece of Roman silver Coyn, so called of *Bigia* a Chariot, drawn with two horses, stamped upon the one side, and it was the same with *Denarius. Livie.*

Bigot (Fr.) an hypocrite, or one that seems much more holy then he is; also a scrupulous or superstitious fellow. *Sir K. Digby's Treatise of Bodies.*

Bigatus, are Orders made in Court-Leets, or Court-Barons by common Assent for the good of those that make them, farther then the publick Law binds. *Coke Vol. 6. fol. 63. 2. Kitchen fol. 45. & 79.*

Bilbo a blade, from *Bilboa* a City of *Biscay* in Spain, where the best blades are made.

Biluguis (ex *bis* & *lin-*

gua) double tongued, deceitful. In our Common-Law it is used for that Jury that passeth between an English-man and an Alien or Stranger, whereof part must be English-men, and part strangers. *Anno 28. Edw. 3. cap. 13.*

Bilious (*biliosus*) choleric; melancholy, churlish, angry.

Bib is said to be an Arabic word, and signifies nothing: *Cribbage-players* understand it best.

Bill (Fr.) a little Bill, note or ticket, stuck up upon a post or door; and more commonly a stick of fire-wood, well known in *London*.

Bimatical (from *bimatus*) pertaining to the age or space of two years.

Bimensual (from *bimensis*) pertaining to the space of two months.

Binarchy (*binarchia*) the joynt rule or equal Authority of two Princes in one Country
Binarius (*binarius*) pertaining to two.

Binomient or **Binomient** (from *binomius*) that hath 2 names.

Bipartite (*bipartitus*) divided into two parts.

Binne or **Win** in the old Saxon signified a *Manger*, we use the name now most commonly for a place to put bread or oats in.

Bipotent (*bipotens*) open on both sides.

Basil is the chief market place in *Constantinople*, which is every day kept open in full

Gale,

fale, except *Friday* onely,
which is their *Sabbath*.

Bipedal } (*bipedalis*)
Bipedancons } that is two
Bipedate } foot long,
doublefooted, or that hath
two feet.

Birlings, little Sea-vessels,
so called, used by the Islanders
of *Scotland*. *Sporisw*.

Bisexual (from *bis* and *sex-*
us) that is both male and fe-
male, of two sexes or kinds.

Bisour (Fr.) a fault at Ten-
nis; also a compound dish of

Thirty days hath *September*,
April, *June* and *November*,
February hath eight and twenty alone,
And all the rest have thirty and one.
But when of Leap-year cometh the time,
Then days hath *February* twenty and nine.

*Bisextum sexta Martis tenere calendæ;
Posteriore die celebrantur festa Mathia.*

This Leap-year is observed
every fourth year, and was
first devised by *Julius Cæsar*
to accommodate the year
with the course of the Sun.

Bitume (*bitumen*) a kind
of clay or slime naturally
clammy, like pitch, growing
in some Countries of *Asia*;
It was of old used in Physick;
the best is heavy, bright and
clear, of purple colour, and
having a strong smell; the black
is accounted naught; this *Bi-*
tumen was used instead of Mor-
tar at building the Tower of
Babel, as appears in *Gen* 11.
There is al a kind of *Bin-*

boyld meat, made of young
Chickens, Pigeons, and other
ingredients, &c.

Bissecter (*bis & sectus*) cut
or parted in two equal parts;
a term in Mathematicks. *Br*.

Bissexile (*bissexilis*) Leap
year, so called, because the
sixth Calends of *March*, are in
that year twice reckoned
(viz.) on the four and
twentieth and five and twen-
tieth of *February*; so that
Leap year has one day more
then other years.

men, like a liquor, flowing
out of *Mare Mortuum* and out
of some fountains in the Island
Sicily, which is used instead
of oyle to burn in Lamps.

Bituminous (*bitumeneus*)
belonging to *Bitumen*.

Bituminen, soldered or
done with *Bitumen*.

Bitumene or *Escant*, a ve-
ry ancient coyn of Gold; so
called because it was coyned
at *Constantinople*, formerly
called *Bizantium*. This coyn
is not now known, but *Dun-*
stan Archbishop of *Canterbury*
(as it is in the Authentic
Deed) purchased *Hendon* in
Middle-

Middlesex of King *Edgar* to
Westminster for 200 *Bizantines*:
of what value they were was
utterly forgotten in the time
of King *Edw.* 3. for whereas
the Bishop of *Norwich* was
condemned to pay a *Bizantine*
of Gold to the Abbot of *St.*
Edmundsbury, for encroaching
upon his liberty (as it was en-
acted by Parliament in the
time of the Conqueror) no
man then living could tell
how much that was: so as it
was referred to the King to
rate how much he should pay:
which was the more strange,
considering, but too years be-
fore 200000 *Bezants* were ex-
acted by the *Soldan*, for re-
deeming *St. Lewis* of *France*,
which were then valued at
100000 livres. The name con-
tinues yet in the blazons of
Arms, where plates of gold
are called *Bezants*; and a great
piece of gold valued at 15. l.
(which the King of *England*
formerly offered on high festi-
val days) was called a *Bizan-*
tine; but afterward there
were two purposely made for
the King and Queen with the
resemblance of the blessed
Trinity inscribed, *In honorem*
sanctæ Trinitatis, and on the
other side the picture of the
Virgin *Mary*, with *In honorem*
sanctæ Mariæ Virginis, and this
was used til the first year of
King *James*, who caused two
to be new cast, the one for
himself, having on the one
side the picture of a King

kneceling before an Altar with
four Crowns before him, im-
plying his four Kingdoms;
and in the circumscription,
*Quid tribuam Domino pro om-
nibus que tribuit mihi*: On the
other side a Lamb lying by a
Lyon, with *Cor contritum &
humiliatum non deficiet Deus*.
And in another for the Queen,
a Crown protected by a Che-
rubin, over that an eye, and
Deus in a cloud, with *Teges*
ala summus; on the reverse, a
Queen kneceling before an Al-
tar with this Circumscription,
*Piis precibus, fervente fide, hu-
mili obsequio*. *Cana Rem*.

The French Kings were al-
so accustomed to offer 13 *Be-*
sants at the Mass of their Co-
ronation in *Rheims*; to which
end *Hen.* 2. (after some dis-
continuance of that custom)
caused the same number of
them to be made, and called
them *Byzantins*, but they
were not worth above a
double Ducker the piece. *Car*.

Black-rod, Is the *Esquire*
or *Usher* belonging to the or-
der of the Garter; So called
of his black-rod which he car-
ries in his hand: he was of
the Kings Chamber, and *Usher*
of the Lords House in Parli-
ment. *Min*.

Blain (*Sax.* *Blægar*) a
kind of Bile or Ulcer, draw-
ing quickly to a heal, with a
vehement inflammation of
the whole part about it.

Blanchmangr (Fr.) a kind
of Custard; a white meat
G 2 made

made of flower, milk, sugar, and the brains of Pullers. *Bac.*
Bacch (Fr.) white or fair; we use it in England for a woman's name.

Blandishment (from *Blandis*, or from the Fr. *Blandissement*) a soothing, smoothing, tickling of the mind and affection with terms of flattery, an alluring, enticing.

Blandiloquence (*blandiloquentia*) fair-speaking, flattering.

Blatant, babling, rtwatling. *Cleveland.*

Blatation or **Blatteroon** (*blatero*) a babler, an idle-headed fellow. *Mr. How.*

Blatteration (*blateratio*) vain-babbling, flattering in speech.

Blaze, is a certain fire which the Inhabitants of *Staffordshire*, and some other Counties were wont, and still do make on Twelfth-Eve, s. *Jan.* at night, in memory of the Blazing-Star, that conducted the three *Magi* to the Manger at *Bethlem*.

Blazon (Fr.) is the description of arms, and their appurtenances, by the received terms or other apt expressions of things by words. *Elements of Ar.*

Blame, marks made by hunters, to shew where a Deer hath gone.

Blend (Sax.) to mix or mingle together.

Blepharion (*blepharionis*) he that hath great brows, or eye-lids.

Blesloquent (*blasloquens*) broad-spoken, or that speaks stammeringly.

Blith (Sax.) joyful, glad, merry, cheerful.

Blitwamant, The name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

To **Blissome**, as the Ram doth the Ewe, i. to Tup her. So to go a *blissome* is to desire the Ram. *Rider.*

Blomary, the first Forge in an iron Mill, through which the iron passeth after it is once melted out of the Mine.

Bloudwit (from the Sax. *blout*, i. blood, and *wit*, for which we have the word (*wite*) still in the west parts of England, signifying a charging of one with a fault, or an upbraiding.

This *Bloodwit* is a word used in Charters of Liberties anciently granted, and signifies an amercement for shedding blood. So that whosoever had it given him in his Charter, had the penalty due for shedding blood granted him. *Cow. Fleta saith, Significat quietantiam misericordie pro effusione sanguinis. lib. 1. cap. 47.*

Borcone (Ital.) a morsel, a good bit; Sometimes taken for poison.

Borlant (Sax.) a possession, an inheritance, a Farm or house with land belonging to it.

Boethitic (Gr.) a part of

of Physick. See *Medicine*.

Boilary or **Boillary** of Salt, a little house or furnace where Salt is boiled and made; as at *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*. *Co. Instit. p. 4. b.*

Bole *Armonack*, a kind of saint red colour used by Painters; the chiefest use of it is in making a Size for burnished gold. *Peacham.*

Bois (Lat.) a morsel or mouthful. In physick it is a medicament of a middle consistency betwixt a Potion and a Pill.

Bombard (*bombarda*) a Gun, or peice of Ordnance; Hence

Bombardien, thundering, or roaring like a peeces of Ordnance. *How.*

Bombycinous (*bombycinus*) that is made of silk or silken.

Bombilation (*bombilatio*) a humming as of Bees. *Br.*

Bonaart, was an exaction in Ireland imposed at the will of the Lord, for relief of the Knights called *Bonaghri*, that served in the Wars. *Antiq. Hiber. p. 60.*

Bonart (Fr.) gentle, mild, courteous.

Bonaivite (Fr.) gentleness, mildness, courtesie.

Bonasus. See *Monops*.

Bonaventure (*bonaventura*) good adventure; the name of a great Saint and Doctor, a Friar of St. Francis Order, that lived and flourished in the thirteenth age after Christ.

Bonfire, is well known in the modern use of it, and was so called from the ancient custom of burning dead mens bones.

Bone-mtn (Fr.) a good countenance, posture or shew.

Bongrace (Fr.) a certain cover which children use to wear on their Foreheads; to keep them from sun-burnings; so called because it preserves their good grace and beauty.

Bonhems (Fr. i. good men) a religious Order of Friars instituted by St. Francis de Paula, a Town of Calabria in Italy: a person of eminent sanctity and austerity of life, and of that humility, that he stiled himself the least or meanest of men, and ordered the followers of his Institute or Rule, to take the appellation of *Minimi* (the least or unworthiest among men) and thence they are commonly called *Minims* or *Minorites*. One point of mortification, whereunto the Regulars of that Order tie themselves by vow (besides their three Vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience) is a total abstinence from flesh-meat. It is an Order much revered in France, where the Founder lived, and died at *Tours*, an. 1507. There were two Convents of these formerly in England, the one at *Asbridge* in *Buckinghamshire*, the other at *Edington* in *Wiltshire*.

Bonifate (*bonifatus*) that hath good fortune or fate.

Bonifate (*bonifacius*) well-doer, or good and sweet face. A name of divers, as well Popes of Rome, as others.

Bor-jon (Fr.) good morrow or good-day.

Bor-n (Sax. *Beir*, Chaucer, *Bor*) a petition or request.

Bor-r (Gr.) a slow working Star in the North Pole, near Charles wain which it follows.

Bor-as or **Bor-r**, a white or greenish substance like Salt-petre, wherewith Goldsmiths use to foder gold and silver: some write it is the gum of a tree, which is very unlikely; others affirm it to be made of old Lees of Oyl, by art and drying in the Sun, brought to be white; but Dr. *Balkokar* rather conceives it to be a Mineral.

To **Bor-d**. See *Abbord*.

Bor-del (from the Ital. *Burdello*) a Brothel-house, or Bawdy-house. *Chau.*

Bor-eas (Gr.) the North or North-East Wind; commonly taken for a great blustering wind.

Boreal (*borealis*) pertaining to the North-wind, northerly.

Bor-th (Heb.) a kinde of herb used by Fullers to take away spots in cloth.

Bor-to or **Bor** is a Corporate Borough Town that is not a City, *an. 2. E. 3. cap. 3.* namely all such as send Bur-

gessees to the Parliament, the number whereof you may find in Mr. *Cromptons Jurist*. fo. 24. and more of this in *Covel*.

Bor-tr English, Is a customary descent of Lands or Tenements, which (in all places where this custom holds) descend to the youngest son; or if the owner have no issue, to his youngest Brother, as in *Edmuntion*. *Kitch.* fo. 102. And the reason of this custom (as *Littleton* saith) is, for that the youngest is presumed in Law to be least able to shift for himself.

Bor-tage (Fr.) a Grove, Thicket, or small wood, a place that's stored, or set thick with trees. Also a picture representing much wood or trees. *Sir H. Wot.*

Bosphores (*Bosphori*) two Straits in the Sea, so called of an Oxes wading over them, the one surnamed *Thracian*, the other *Cimmerian*. *Dub.*

Bor-ant (*botanica*) pertaining to hearbs.

Botanoman-tia divination by hearbs.

Botargo (Ital. from the Gr. *bot. pierza*, i. e. salted eggs) is a kind of Sawfage or Pudding made of the eggs and blood of the Sea Mullet mixed with salt. *Dr. Muffet.*

Bor is an old Saxon or word, and signifies **Boote** help, succour, aide and advantage; coming from the Low-Dutch **Boet**, **Wac**, which

which is amends, remedy, and help; so we may say what boots or avails it? or what boot will you give me? and is commonly joyned with other words, as *Bridg-boot*, *Burgh-boot*, *Fire-boot*, *Hedge-boot*, and divers others.

Boone (Fr.) A Buskin or Summer Boot; we otherwise call them Boots with quarters, which have strings and no Spurs, but a heel like a Shoo on the out-side.

Borolph (Sax.) helpship.

Bouge or **Budge** of Court, was the Diet, or rather the bread, beer, and wine which was allowed by the King to any Officer and his servants.

Bovicide (*bovicida*) a slaughter-man of Oxen, a Butcher.

Bobillon (Fr.) a kind of broth, or boiled meat, made of several ingredients.

Bureau (Fr.) a Hang-man or Executioner.

Burster (from the Lat. *Bursa*, a purse) a purse-bearer; in our Universities, he is commonly the Treasurer or Purse-keeper of a Colledge.

Bout-fen (Fr.) the literal signification is one that blows the fire, or that wilfully sets houses on fire; but Metaphorically it is used for one that raiseth discord, an Incendiary, a fire-brand of Sedition, one that loves to set and see men at strife.

Bourgeon (from the Fr. *Bourgeon*) to bud, spring, or sprout out.

Boy or **Boyp** of an Anchor (Spain *Boya*) is a peece of wood, an empty barrel or the like, tied to an Anchor, and floating on the water, to shew where the Anchor lies.

Boze, A drink in Turkey made of seed, much like new mustard, and is very heady.

Bractia (*brachialis*) belonging to the arm.

Bourgeoisie (Fr. *Bourgeoisse*) a Burges-ship, the state or condition of a *Burguer* or *Burgis*; also a Boroughship, and the Liberties and Priviledges belonging to a Town or Borough. *Cressy.*

Brace, in the common acceptance is a known word signifying two or a couple; but with Printers, a Brace is that which couples two or more words together, and is made thus }

Brachylogy (*Brachylogia*) Shortness of speech.

Brachygraphy (*brachygraphia*) the Art of writing by short characters. I cannot say, either who was the Author, or whether the invention be antient or more modern, only I find in *Dion*, that *Mecenas* (that great Favorite of *Augustus Caesar*, and favorer of learning) first found out certain notes and figures *ad celeritatem scribendi*, for the speedier dispatch of writing.

Brachmanas, a Sect of Philosophers in *India*, that lived only by hearbs, roots, and

fruit. These *Brackmans* or *Bramines* are now the Indian Priests (perhaps following the custom of the Egyptians who were wont to chuse their Priests out of their whole number of Philosophers) and are of like authority in their Church, as the *Muffies* are among the Turks, and as the *Flamines* and *Arch-flamines* were among the heathen *Romans*, or as the *Druids* among the Britains and Gauls. They hate *Mahumed*, and acknowledge one God and Creator of all things: the better sort are called *Mockadams*, or *Masters*. *Herb. Tr.*

Bragadocta, a coyn'd word with us, for a ranting coward, or bragging fellow.

Bragger or *Braggor* (br. *Bragod*) a drink made of Malt, water and honey, used in *Wales*, having the name from the British *Brag*, i. e. malt, and *Gatr*, i. e. *Hony-combs*. This drink is also called by us, and in Low-Dutch *Dr. ex melle, hony*. Also a stay cut out of stone or timber, to bear up the Summer, in Masonry called a *Corbel* in Timber-work, a *Bragger*, *Bracket*, or *shoulder-peece*. *Rider*.

Brannin (Fr. *brandir*) to make to shine or glister with gentle shaking or moving.

Bravado (Fr. *bravade*, Spa. *brabada*) a shew of Challenge or of daring, a boastful affront.

Brabe (*brabium*) the prize

or reward given to him that overcomes in Plays or Exercises.

Breviary (*breviarium*) an abridgement, or compendious draught, a short collection. Particularly, it is the name of a Book, to the daily recital whereof Catholick Priests are tied, from the time they take the order of Sub-Deaconship, in discharge of part of their Function. I have heard that the late Lord Treasurer *Cecil*, after he had diligently perused this Book, did greatly admire the order and method of it, saying it might well be termed a *Breviary*, for containing so much, and such variety in so contracted a bulk.

Breviloquence (*breviloquentia*) a brief or short form of speaking.

Brian (Fr.) shrill voyce.

Brigand (Fr.) a Footman armed, or serving with a Brigandine; In old time when those kind of Souldiers marched, they held all to be good prize, that they could purloin from the people, and thereupon this word now signifies also a Thief, Purse-raker, or High-way robber. *White*.

Brigandine (Fr.) a jack or coat of Mail, but properly ancient Armor of Skale-like plates and many joyns. This word is used *an. 4. & 5. Ph. & Mar. ca. 2.*

Brigantine (Fr.) a kind of swift vessel for Sea, bigger then

then the *Frigot*, and less then the *Foist*, having some ten or twelve Oars on a side, and commonly a theevish Vessel: of these the *Rhodians* are said to be the first Inventors.

The *Falque* is said to be the least Sea-Vessel with Oars, the *Frigot* next, then the *Brigantin*, the *Foist*, the *Galliot*, the *Galey* and the *Galeasse* the biggest. *Ren.*

Brigade ? (Fr.) a term of *Brigado* War; six men make a Rot, or File, three Rots of Pikes make a Corporallship, but the Muskietiers have four Files to a Corporallship; three Corporallships of each arms make a compleat Company, i. e. nine Rots of Pikes and twelve Rots of Muskietiers (one and twenty Rots together) which amount to the number of 126 men, besides all Officers, Muster-younge, and Pasvolants; four of these Companies (being 504 men) make a Squadron, and three such Squadrons form a perfect *Brigade*. *Bar.*

Brig-bote signifies a Tribute, or

Brigbote bution or aid towards the mending of *Bridges*, whereof many are freed by the Kings Charter, and hereupon the word is used for the very liberty or exemption from this Tribute. And *Fleta l. 1. c. 47.* saith, *Brigbote significat quietantiam reparationis pontium.*

Brigid or (contracted also *Bridget* Sinto *Bride*, an Irish name, as it seems, for that the ancient St. *Brigid* was of that Nation. *Cam.*

Brigidians, an order of religious persons instituted by *Brigidia* a Widow, Queen of *Sweden*, in the time of Pope *Urbane* the Fifth, about the year of our Lord 1372. it was as well of men as women, albeit they dwelt severally. *Pol. & Heyl.* The Nuns of this Order had a noble Convent at *Sion* in *Middlesex*, built by K. *Henry* the Fifth.

Brocaro (Span.) cloth of gold or silver. Hence we call that *Brocado'd* silk or fatten, which is wrought or mixed with gold or silver, and sometimes that is called *Brocado'd* silk, which is wrought with several colours of silk.

Brocarer, means used by a Spookman, or the trade of a Broker.

Brachiter (*brachitas*) crookedness properly of teeth or tusks.

Brocker, a red Deer of two years old. See *Spitter*.

Brodehalfpenny (Sax.) signifies a Toll or Custom for setting up Tables or Bords in a Fair or Market, from which they that are freed by the Kings Charter, had this word mentioned in their Letters Patents. Inasmuch, as at this day the freedom it self (for shortness of speech) is called *Brodehalfpenny*.

Boristery, dishonesty, bawdery, whoredom.

Bouch or Ouch (*mnile*) a jewel to wear about the neck.

Braconists, a dangerous Sect, first broached in England by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire about the year 1583. and is in effect pure *Donatism*, vamped with some new Editions. Of which see *Mr Fuller's Church-History*, l. 9. c. 258.

Buyere (Fr.) Heath, Ling, Hather; also a Heath or heathly ground; a word much used in *Fines* and *Recoveries*.c

Bum (Lat.) The shortest day in the year, used also for Winter or December.

Bumal (*brumalis*) belonging to the shortest day, winter-like.

Bubo (Lat.) a Scritch-Owle; also a botch or sore about the Groin.

Bubulitate (*bubulatio*) to cry or call like a Cow-herd, to play the Neat-herd.

Buccinate (*buccino*) to blow or sound a Trumpet or Horn, to publish or blaze abroad.

Bucculent (*bucculentus*) blub-checked, wide-mouthed.

Buccentoro or **B**accintoro, A stately great Galeas, or Galley Foist, wherein the Duke of Venice with the Senate sail in triumph yearly on Ascension day, to espouse the Sea, &c. See *Sands Travels*, pag. 2.

Buckeldians, one of those fourteen Sects of Hereticks, which *Alstedius* comprehends under the title of *Anabaptists*, which are 1. *Muncerians*. 2. *Apstolicks*. 3. *Separatists*. 4. *Catharists*. 5. *Silents*. 6. *Euthusiasts*. 7. *Libertines*. 8. *Adamites*. 9. *Hutites*. 10. *Augustinians*. 11. *Bucheldians*. 12. *Melchiorites*. 13. *Georgians*. And 14. *Mennonists*. See more of these in *Doctor Featlies* description of *Anabaptists*, pag. 24.

Bucolicks (*bucolica*) pastoral songs, or songs of Heardsmen.

Buffoon (Fr. *Bouffon*) a Jester or Sycophant, merry fool, or one that lives by making others merry.

Buggerte (Fr. *Bougerie*) is described to be *carnalis copula contra naturam, & hac vel per confusionem Specierum*, sc. a man or a woman with a brute beast, *vel sexuum*; a man with a man, or a woman with a woman. See *Levit.* 18. 22. 23. This offence committed with mankind or beast is felony without Clergy; it being a sin against God, Nature, and the Law; And in ancient time such offenders were to be burnt by the Common-Law. 25. *Hen.* 86. 5. *Eliz.* 17. *Fitz. Nat. Br.* 269. My Lord Coke (*Rep.* 12. pag. 35.) saith, that this word comes from the Italian, *Buggerare*, to bugger.

Bulbous (*bulbosus*) having round heads in the roots. *Bac.*

Bulged

Bulged or **B**ilged (a Sea-term) a ship is said to be *bulged*, when the strikes on a Rock, Anchor or the like, and breaks off her Timbers or Plancks there, and so springs a Leak.

Bulimy } (*bulimia*) un-
Boulimy } satiable hunger,
great famine.

Bull (*bulia*) properly a gold ornament or jewel for children, of a round compass, and hollow within, made like a heart, and used to be hung about their necks; and hence the Briefs or Mandats of the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the lead, and sometimes golden Seal affixed thereto, which Seal, *Marth. Paris*, Anno 1237. describes thus: *In Bulla Domini Papae stat Imagi Pauli à Dextris Crucis in medio Bullae figurata, & Petri à sinistris*: See more of these Bulls in *Sir Henry Spelmans Glossarium*.

Bulls of *Basan*, properly fat Bulls; strong, powerfull, and cruel Enemies, *Psal.* 22. 12. *Many young Bulls have encompassed me: Basan* was the fruitful Country of *Og*, and became the Jews by conquest, *Deut.* 3. 1, 2.

Bullary. See *Bailary*.

Burlesque (Ital.) drolish, merry, pleasant. Mr *White*, in his *Apol. for Tradition*.

Burghgrave (Germ.) is in Germany a title of honor, and signifies as much as Earl or Count of the Castle or

Garrison; also the Captain or Governor of a Fortrefs.

Burphand (Sax.) a great sword. *Chaucer*.

Burnish (from the Italian *Brunisce*) to make a thing glister or look fair by rubbing it. Also a term among Hunters when Harts spread their horns, after they are fraied or new rubbed.

Burfer. See *Bourfier*.
Burhoter, an Head-borough, a Ruler or chief Officer in a Borough.

Buttrage of Wines, signifies that imposition of sale Wine brought into the Land, which the Kings Butler by vertue of his office may take of every ship, *An. 1. H. 8. ca. 5*. See *Prisage*.

Buttry, a stay to prop up a wall or building.

Buxiferous (*buxifer*) that beareth box.

Buxome } (Sax. *Boscum*)
or } pliant, amiable,
Buxam } obedient, merry, gentle, meek, dutifull.

Buromness or **B**ughsomness (Sax.) pliability or bow-somness, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing down in sign of obedience; It is now mistaken for lustiness or rampancy.

Buzzar, a Market-place among the *Persians*. *Herb.*

Bytam, a great Feast among the Turks; which is their Carnival, and lasts three dayes.

Bytlaw or Laws of *Bur-law*.

law (*leges rusticorum*) Laws made by Husband-men, concerning neighbourhood, to be kept among themselves. *Stene*, p. 33.

By-spi (Sax. *Byspi*) a By-word, Parable, or Proverb.

Bysfine (*byssinus*) silken, or which is made of fine flax or cloth.

C

The Letter *C* among the Antients denoted Condemnation. See *A*.

Cabala, (Hebr.) *receptio*, a receiving.

Cabali, *cabala*, or *Cabal*ist *ca Art*, a hidden Science of Divine Mysteries, which consists in drawing several senses either out of the same letters of a Hebrew word, as they lye first written in the word, or by different combinations of them, or by changing one letter for another according to art, or from the different writing a letter in one word, from the writing of the same letter in another word, or yet by some other nice ways, known to the Hebrew Rabbins, who onely use this Art for their Exposition of Scripture; And as it is an Art proper to the Jews, so is it judged by the better learned, to contain more of the imaginary, or phantastical,

cal, then of solid learning, towards the true understanding of holy Scripture. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 169.

Picus Mirandula describes it shortly thus, *Est namque universa illa secretior Divina legis expositio ex ore Dei à Moyse accepta & Prophetarum animis à Deo infusa*. It comprehends all those secret ways of exposition of the Divine Law, which were received by *Moses* from the mouth of God, and were afterward revealed by God to his Propheers.

And *Camden* saith, 'That (as the great Masters of the Jews testify) *Moses* received of God a literal Law, written by the finger of God in the Two Tables of the Ten Commandments to be imparted to all, and another mystical, to be communicated onely to seventy men, which by tradition they should pass to their posterity, whereof it was called *Cabala*, which was divided into *Mercana* or *Merana*, concerning onely the sacred Names of God, and *Bresith*, or *Breseth*, of other names, consisting of Alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be *Anagrammatism*, by which they say *Mary* resolved, made our holy *Mistress*. But whether this *Cabala* is more ancient then the Talmudical learning, hatched by the curious Jews (as some will

will) about 200 years after Christ, let the learned consider. *Cam*.

Arithmancy, *Theomancy* and *Cosmology*, are said to depend on the aforesaid *Cabala*, which (to give you also *Reuchlin* definition of it) is nothing else but a kind of unwritten Theology; and that therein is a much greater part of belief and speculation, then of discipline.

We use to say, he is not of our *Cabal*, that is, he is not received into our Council, or is not privy to our secrets.

Cabalist (*cabalista*) one skillful in that secret Science.

Cabal (*caballus*) an horse, a Jade.

Cablist (*cablicia*) among the Writers of the Forest Laws, signifies Brust-wood; but I rather think with Sir *H. Spelman*, it more properly signifies wind-faln-wood, because I find it written of old *cadibulum* from *cadere*.

Cadung, a kind of Doctors among the Jews.

Cacofurgo (Spa.) Shite. **C**acafego { fire.

Cachexie (Gr.) an ill habit or disposition of body.

Cetivration (*cachinnatio*) great laughter, or a laughter in derision.

Cacop (Gr.) *Malus*, evil; hence

Cacochymy (*cacochymia*) Juice in the body, causing digestion, and bad nutrient: Or a corruption of

all the humors in the body. **C**acetzmon (Gr.) an evil spirit, a devil.

Cacotragi (Gr.) ill writing, or writing of evil things.

Cacology (*cacologia*) evil speech or report, détraction.

Cacophony (*cacophonia*) an ill, harsh, or unpleasing sound (in words) a vitious utterance or pronunciation.

Cacozelo s (*cacozelus*) ill-minded or affectioned, one that imitates badly.

Cacuminate (*cacumino*) to make sharp or copped.

Cadaverous (*cadaverosus*) like a dead carcass, deadly, ghastly or full of dead carcasses.

Cader or *Cadr* (Arab.) a Judge or Justice of the Peace among the Turks; also a Lord.

Cadence? (from *cado*)

Catency { a just falling; round going of words; a proportionable time or even measure in any action or sound.

Cadent (*cadens*) falling, falling, dying.

Cadet (Fr.) a younger brother among Gentlemen.

Caducean (*caduceus*) among the Romans was the name of a wand or rod, so called à *cadendo*, because at the sight thereof all quarrels and discords presently ceased, and it was carried by their Heraulds and Embassadors as an Ensign of Peace. *Peach*,

Calibate (*calibatus*) single life, the state of man or woman unmarried. *Herb. H. 8.*

Cageole (*Fr. cageoler*) to prattle or jangle like a Jay; to prate much to little purpose; to inveigle with fair words.

Caduciferous (*caducifer*) that carries a white rod in sign of peace.

Calamitous (*calamitosus*) full of calamity, wretched, destroyed with tempest.

Calamize (*calamizo*) to pipe or sing.

Calamist (from *calamus*) a Piper or Whistler with a reed.

Calamity (*calamitas*) destruction of Corn or other thing, misery, mischief, &c. *Calamitas* (says my Lord Bacon) was first derived from *calamus* when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Nat. Hist.*

Calasticks (*calastica*) purging medicines or ointments.

Calcautious (from *calcautium*) pertaining to 'hoo-makers-black, or Vitriol.

Calcatton (*calcatio*) a treading or stamping.

Calceate (*calceo*) to Shooe or put on Shooes, or Socks.

Calcedon, a term used by Jewellers and Lapidaries, as when in a Rubie especially, or Sapphire, there is a certain foul vein, of somewhat a different and most commonly whitish colour to the other part of the stone, that they call a *Calcedon*, and it makes the stone of less value; There is also a precious stone called *Calcedonius*.

Calcinued (*calcinatus*) burnt to ashes, or reduced to powder by fire.

Calcinize, To burn to ashes, to reduce metals to powder by the fire, to refine.

Calcitrare (*calcitro*) to kick or spurn, to refuse with disdain.

Calculate (*calculo*) to cast accounts to reckon.

Calcule (*calculus*) an account or reckoning; a Tableman, Chesh-man, or Counter to cast accounts withal.

Calculostiv (*calculostias*) fulness of stones or Counters.

Calcedonian (*caledonius*) belonging to Scotland, formerly called *Caledonia*.

Calce (*calcfacio*) to make warm or hot.

Calcfaction (*calcfactio*) a warming or heating.

Calcfactive (*calcfactus*) heating or warming, of property or power to heat or warm.

To **Calender** Linnen Cloth and Stuff, is to smooth, trim, and give it a gloss; a term used by Linnen Drapers and Mercers.

Calends (*calende*) properly the first day of every month, being spoken by it self, or the very day of the New Moon, which commonly did fall out together; If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifies the last day of the foregoing month, as *Pridie Calend. Maii*, is the last day of April. If any number be placed with it, it signifies that day in the former

mer moneth, which comes so much before the moneth named; as the tenth *Calends* of October, is the twentieth day of September, because if one begin at October, and reckon backwards, that twentieth day of September, is the tenth day before October. In March, May, July, and October, the *Calends* begin at the 16 day, in other moneths at the fourteenth; which *Calends* must ever bear the name of the moneth following, and be numbered backward from the first day of the said following moneths. See more in *Hoprons Concord.* p. 69. and see *Ideas*.

At the Greek *Calends* (*ad Græcos Calendas*) i. never; for the Greeks have no *Calends*.

Calent (*calens*) hot or warm.

Calenture (*Spa. Calentura*) a burning Fever, or an Ague.

Calidity (*caliditas*) heat, warmth.

Calid (*calidus*) hot, warm, burning, fierce and hasty.

Calidus, *Palladio* observes that the Antients did warm their rooms, with certain secret Pipes, that came through the walls, transporting heat, to sundry parts of the house, from one common Furnace, which Sir *Hen. Wotton* properly calls *Calidulus*.

Caligatio (*caligatio*) dimness of sight, blindness.

Caligatus (*caligatus*) that wears Steelings, Euxings,

or harness for the Legs.

A **Caligare** *Sculptur* (*caligatus miles*) a common Soldier; also a Soldier, that, for fear of the enemy, feigneth himself to be weary and faint.

Calip, A name or title of Dignity or Estate in Egypt, which people of the Mahometan Religion used to confer on such a man, whom they thought to be of holy life, a great and diligent observer of Mahometers Law, as also well learned therein, granting him besides, to command with Royal Authority; At the beginning of this Religion all *Caliphs* were Kings, witness Mahomet himself inventor thereof, who was King of *Arabia*. These *Caliphs* were also a kind of High-Priests, at whose hands the Mahometan Princes were wont to receive their Diadems and Regalities. But their Office is now executed in the Turks Dominions by the *Musli* or Chief Priest of the Saracens. *Heyl*.

Callem (*callens*) crafty, witty, cunning, or wise by experience.

Calld (*callidus*) idem.

Calligraphi (*calligraphia*) fair-writing.

Callosus (*callositas*) hardness or thickness of skin. *Br.*

Callos (*Sax.*) a lewd woman. *Chauc.* So perhaps *Callos* may be lewd or wicked, which Mr. *Cleveland* uses in his Poems, where he speaks of a *callos wife*.

Calour (*calor*) heat, warmth, hot love.

Calpe. See *Hercules Pillars*.

Calounds or **Calunes**, a kinde of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin.

Sands.

Caltrop (Fr. *Chausse* or *Calthrop*) an instrument used formerly in war, made with four pricks of Iron, of such a fashion, as which way soever it was thrown, one point will always stick up like a nail, to spoil the enemies horse feet.

Calvary or **Mount Alibary** (*calvarium*) a hill a little out of *Hierusalem*, where the malefactors were ordinarily executed, and where our Saviour Christ was Crucified for the Redemption of mankind. The Mount had the name *Calvary* from the skulls and dead mens bones that lay there up and down.

Calvinist. One that holds the same opinion with *Calvin* in matters of Religion. See *Lutheranism*.

Calvus (*calvus*) baldness, deceit.

Calumniate (*calumnior*) to accuse or charge falsely, to cavil or detract. He that in his accusation, forges faults never committed, is said to *Calumniate*. He that undertakes ones fate, and either will not urge reasons in the behalf of his Client, or answer

the Objections of his adversary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*. i. to play the false Proctor. He that desails in his accusation, and lets his sure fall, is said *Tergiversari*. *Sylu. in Orat. pro Mur.*

Calumnious (*calumniosus*) full of cavils or false accusations, slanderous.

Calvdontan, of or belonging to *Scotland*, or to a Forest there, called *Calydonia Sylva*.

Cambio (*Spa.*) a Burse or Exchange; as the Royal Exchange in *London*.

Cambzen (from the British *Cam*, i. crooked, and *zen*, a stick) a crooked stick, with notches on it, which Butchers use to hang Sheep or Calves on, when they dress them.

Cambrian (from *Cambria*) belonging to *Wales*, Welch, British.

Camerade (Fr. and *Camrada* Span. from *Camera* a Chamber) a Tent, Chamber, or Cabin-fellow, or a fellow-Soldier.

Camose, crooked; as *Camose-nosed*, hook-nosed; from the Brit. *Cam*, i. crooked; whence we also say *Crim-Cam*, for crooked, overthwart, or clean contrary.

Camorate (*camero*) to vault, seil, or make an Arch or Roof.

Camouffler, to live by the Air, or in the fire, or change colour, as the *Camelion* is said to do.

Camisad.

Camisado (from the Span. *Camisa* i. a shirt) a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy; So termed because the Souldiers that execute it, did commonly wear shirts over their armor, or take their Enemies in their shirts.

Colgr.

Camsoz (*Lat.*) a banker, or changer of money.

Campani (Fr. *Campagne*) a plain field, or a wide and level piece of ground. A word much used among Souldiers, by whom the next *Campaign* is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition of an Army, or its taking the field.

Campus Martius, a field neer *Rome*, where the ancient *Romans* made use of all manly exercises, and the people often assembled to give their suffrages towards the election of Magistrates, &c. It was so called, because dedicated to *Mars*.

Campus sceleratus (*Lat.*) was the place where the vestal Nuns, if they were deflowered, suffered punishment; the field of execution.

Cavary Mire. So called, because it is made in the *Cavary Islands*:

Caviers (*Lat.*) a crevice, or crab; also one of the Twelve Celestial Signs, so called for that as the Crab retrogrades or goes backward; so the Sun (being in that sign about mid-June) ascends no higher

but recedes by degrees, and hastens towards *Capricorn*.

Min.

Candely (*candefacio*) to make white, clear, or pure.

Candidatus (*Lat.*) those that stand in election and sue for dignities of Magistracy; during which time, among the Romans, they wore whiter and newer gowns than ordinary, that they might be the more easily seen and discerned; A word still in use in Universities; Also gallant young Gentlemen or Knights about the Emperors person.

Candelmasse-day (Sax. *Candel-messe*) the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin (2. Feb.) so called from the many candles that were wont to be hallowed and lighted in the Church on that day. The Dutch call it *Licthtnisse*. Sax. *Diſt.*

Candib (*candidus*) white, fair, clear; also fortunate, pure, innocent.

Candor (*Lat.*) whiteness, brightness, purity, sincerity, without craft or malice.

Cancl bone (*jugulus*) the Neck or Throat-bone.

Canthals. A barbarous kinde of people that eat mans flesh.

Canicular day (*dies caniculares*) See *Dog days*.

Cantrude (*cantrudo*) hoariness, whiteness, gravity.

Canon. (*Gr.*) Properly a Rule.

Rule or line to make any thing straight, or to try the straightness of it. Hence Laws or Decrees for Church-Government are called *Canons*; and certain times of Prayer used by Church-men are called *Canonical hours* of Prayer, as *Matins, Laudes, &c.* And we call those *Canonical books*, which are authentical Scripture.

Canonical (*canonicus*) according to Rule, or Order, received into the Canon, put into the Roll; Authentical.

Canonize (*canonizo*) to examine by rule, to Register, to put in the rank and number: also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

Canor (*Lat.*) melody or sweet singing.

Canorous (*canorus*) loud, shrill, pleasant, loud singing.

Cantabrians (*Cantabri*) people of Biscay (formerly *Cantabria*) in Spain.

Cantation (*cantatio*) singing or enchanting.

Cantabrig, to follow the custom or fashion of *Cambridge*. Mr Fuller: and it may be applied to *Biscay* in Spain, in Latin called *Cantabria*.

Cantharides (*Lat.*) certain flies of a bright shining green colour, breeding in the tops of Ash, and Olive Trees beyond the Sea. They are sometimes used by Physicians, to raise blisters in the body;

but their heads, wings, and feet must be cast away. The juice of them is poisonous. *Bull.*

Canticle (*canticum*) a pleasant Song, a Ballad, a Rime.

Cantion (*cantio*) a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charme.

Cantilene (*cantilena*) a verse, a common speech or tale, a song.

Canto (*Ital.*) a Song or Sonnet; also as *Canton*.

Canton, from the Greek, *γωνία*, which is a corner properly of the eye; also an Hundred, Precinct, or Circuit of Territory, wherein there are divers good Towns and Villages: This word is proper to *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, which was divided or *Canonized* about the year of Christ 1307. into 13 such *Cantons*.

It is also a term in Heraldry, and signifies as much as an Angle or corner in a coat of Arms, contracted thus:



It possesseth for the most part the dexter point of the Scotchon, and is the reward of a Prince given to an Earl. *Peach.*

Cantonize. To divide into *Cantons*, quarters or corners.

Canto:

Canto (*Lat.*) a finger or charmer.

Cantred or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred Villages, being a British word compounded of the Adjective *Cant*, which signifies an hundred, and *Tref*, a Town or Village. In *Wales* the Counties are divided into *Cantreds*, as in *England* into *Hundreds*. This word is used *An. 28. H. 8. c. 3.*

Canzonet (from the *Ital. Canzonetta*) a song or ditty.

Cap-a-pe (from the *Lat. caput and pes*) from head to foot; as when a Souldier is compleatly armed, we say he is armed *Cap-a-pe*. The Romans called such souldiers *Catapraelli*.

Capacitate (from *capacitas*) made capable or fit to receive. *Lo. Prot. Speech to Parl. 8. April, 1657.*

Capacity (*capacitas*) an *Capability*; aptness to contain or receive.

Our Common Law allows the King two *Capacities*, a natural, and a politic; in the first he may purchase Lands to him and his Heirs; in the later to him and his Successors. And a Parson hath the like.

Cape (*Fr. cap*) that whereof Sea-men speak in their voyages, is some remarkable nook or elbow of Land, that shoots farther into the Sea than any other near part of the Continent. In Spanish it

is called *Cabo*; i. an end, *quasi* the end or last of such a Land, as *Cabo de Buena Esperanza* the Cape of good hope, first found by *Vasco de Gama* a Portugal.

Caparison (*Fr. Caparasson*) trapping or furniture for a horse.

Cappres (*Fr. Cappres*) A prickly plant almost like Brambles, growing in *Spain, Italy*, and other hot Countries: the root whereof is much used in Physick, against obstructions of the Spleen or Milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from *Spain*, preserved in pickle, and are commonly eaten with Mutton: they stir up the appetite, warm the Stomach, and open the stoppings of the Liver and Milt. *Bull.*

Cantharides, those of *Cappharaum* in *Palestine*, who first doubted of the mystery of the blessed Sacrament.

Can, Three chief Officers among the *Venerians*, to whom and to the Senate the Dukes Authority is in all things subject. *Heyl.*

Capillary (*capillaris*) of or like hair, hairy.

Capillatum (*capillatura*) a frizzling of the hair, the bush of hair on the head.

Capitate (*capitro*) to halter, muzzle, or rye.

Capitation (*capillatio*) hairiness, a making a thing hairy, or causing hair to grow.

Capital (*capitalis*) worthy of death, deadly, mortal, belonging to the head. The seven *Capital* sins are Pride, Covetousness, Lechery, Anger, Gluttony, Envy and Sloath; and are called *Capital*, because they are heads of many others, which proceed from them as Rivers from their source.

Capitation (*capitatio*) a tribute paid by the heads; pole-money. *Br.*

Capite, was a tenure, when a man held Lands immediately of the King, as of his Crown, were it by Knights service, or in Socage. *Brook. tit. Ten. 46. 64.* This Tenure, and those of Knights service and Socage in chief are now taken away, and all Tenures turned into Free and common Socage. *Ath. 1656. ca. 4.*

Capitol (*Capitolium*) an ancient Pallace in Rome, so called from the head of a man found there when they digged to lay the foundation; *Arnobius* saith his name was *Tolus*, and from *Caput* and *Tolus* came *Capitolium*. When *Brennus* and his Gauls overcame the Romans near the River *Allia* in Italy, Rome it self was forsaken of its chief strength, only the *Capitol* was manned by *Manlius* and saved from the fury of the Gauls, by the cackling of Geese which awaked the watch, &c.

Capitulate (*capitulo*) to divide by chapters or heads; also to bargain or agree by Articles.

Capnomancy (*capnomantia*) a divination by smoke arising from an Altar, whereon Incense or Poppy-seed is burned. *Coigr.*

Capouch (*Fr. Capuchon*, *lat. Capitium*) a coul, hood, or cover for the head, which Monks and Fryers use to wear.

Capouchins or **Capucines**, a religious Order of Fryers so called of their Coule or *Capouch*, ordained by *Math. Basci* of Ancona. Frier *Lewis* his companion obtained of the then Pope, the habit and rule of St. *Francis* in the year 1526. In the space of 42 years they increased to 2240 associates, had 222 Monasteries, and were divided into 15. Provinces. *Heyl* they wear neither shirts nor breeches. *Coigr.*

Caprichio ? (from the Spa. *Caprich* & *capricho*) an humor, a fancy, a toy in ones head, a giddy thought; hence

Caprichious, humerfome, fantastical, full of whimsies or toys, giddy-headed.

Capricorn (*capricornus*) the Goat or one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; so named from the custom and nature of that beast; for as the Goat commonly climbs up to the top of the steepest hills to seek his food; so the Sun (when in Mid-December, he enters the Tropick of *Capricorn*) ascends our Hemisphere. *Min.*

Caprification (*caprificatio*) husbanding or dressing wilde fig-trees or other trees.

Capriole

Capstole (*Fr.*) a caper in dancing; also the leaping of a horse above ground, called by horsemen, the *Goats leap*.

Capstand, an Instrument to wind up things of great weight, a Crane. *Bull.*

Capulary (from *capsula*) pertaining to a little Coffer, Chest, or Casket.

Capularee, locked or shut up in a Chest or Casket.

Capitation (*captatio*) subtilty to get favor, a cunning endeavor to get a thing.

Captious (*captiosus*) full of craft, curious, hurtful, catching or taking hold of every little occasion to pick quarrels.

Caracol (from the *Fr. faire Caracol*) to cast themselves into a ring, as souldiers do.

Captivity (*captivitas*) bondage.

Captivate (*captivo*) to take captive or prisoner.

Caract. Vide *Charact.*

Cataban or **Barah** (*Fr. Caravane*) a convoy of Souldiers for the safety of Merchants that travel by Land. *Voyage Levant, and Sands.*

Capuchet (from the *Fr. Capuchon*, a Coul or Hood) hooded or covered with a Coul or into the Hood. See *Caponche*.

Carbonado (Spa. *carbonada*, *lat. carbonella*) a rather or collop of Bacon, or any meat sinurct with or broiled on the coals; also a slash over the face, which fetcheth the flesh with it.

Carabel, a kind of swift Bark.

Carbuncle (*carbunculus*) has two significations, the one a precious stone, the other a dangerous botch or sore. *Carbuncle stone*, is bright, of the colour of fire, and has many vertues, but chiefly prevails against the danger of infectious air. Some call a Ruby in perfection a *Carbuncle*; others say a Diamond of a red or fiery colour, is a *Carbuncle*. *Carbuncle disease* is a botch, or ulcer, called otherwise by a Greek name *Anthrax*, caused of gross hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burns the skin; This Ulcer is ever accompanied with a Fever.

Carceral (*carceralis*) of or belonging to a prison.

Sea-Card (*charta marina*) is a Geographical description of coasts, with the true distances, heights and courses or winds laid down in it; not describing any Inland, which belongs to Maps. Seamen use these Cards to instruct them in Navigation.

Cardiacal (*cardiacus*) of or pertaining to the heart, cordial, comforting the heart.

Cardinal (*cardinalis*) a high dignity in the Church of Rome, whereof there are about 70 in number, and were first instituted by P. *Paschal* the first. *Minib* derives the word from *Cardinis*, the hook or hinge of a door: for as the door hangs or depends on the hinges, so the Church on the Cardinals. The word taken Ad-

jectively, is pertaining to a hook or hinge; also chief or principal; the four *Cardinal Vertues* are, 1 *Prudence* 2 *Temperance*, 3 *Justice*, 4 *Fortitude*. So called, because they are the principal foundations of a virtuous well-ordered life, and as it were the hinges on which all other moral virtues depend; the four principal winds, *East, West, North, and South*, are also called *Cardinal Winds*.

Cardiognostich (Gr.) that knows the heart; an attribute peculiar to God alone; Mr. *How*.

Carrefour or *Carfax*, A Market-place in *Oxford*, so called; which may come of the French *Quarrefour* or *carrefour*, signifying any place or part of a Town, where four Streets meet at a head; as at *Carfax* in *Oxford*, for there is the *Quarre*, the square and quadrant. *Min.* Or (according to Mr. *Samner*) it may be a corruption from the French, *quatre voyes*. i. four ways.

Carere (Fr.) a cheering, cherishing, welcoming, making much of.

Carer (Lat.) it wanteth; it is the name for this mark (A) which is made in writing, where any thing is wanting, left out or enterlined; or to shew where an interlineation comes in.

Carrazon or *Carraisson* (from the Span. *Carga*, i. e. a load) the freight or lading of a Ship.

Carine (*carina*) the Keel or Bottom of a Ship Any kind of bringing a ship over to lie on one side; to be trim'd (she being on float) is called *Carveeing*.

Carity (*caritas*) dearth, scarcity, dearth.

Carth, is a quantity of wool, whereof 30 make a *Sarplar*. A. 27. H. 6. cap. 2.

Carmafat or *Carmafat*, a kind of Turkish ship or Galley.

Carmitre (had beginning and name at and from Mount *Carmelus* in Syria, where *Elias* the Prophet lived long solitary) a strict order of Friars instituted by *Almericus* Bishop of *Antioch*, An. 1122. They followed St. *Basil* and were reformed by the virtuous Spanish Virgin St. *Ieresa*, who made them certain constitutions confirmed by Pope *Pius* the fourth, Ann. 1555. *Heyl*.

Carminate (*carmino*) to card wool, or hatchel flax, to sever the good from the bad.

Carnage (Fr.) flesh time, or the season wherein 'tis lawful to eat flesh; It is also a term of Venerie, signifying that flesh which is given to the dogs after hunting.

Carnalitt, One that is devoted to carnalities, a carnal man.

Carnabal (Fr.) Shrovetide; also a licentious or dissolute season.

Carnel work, The building of ships first with their Timbers and Beams, and after bring-

bringing on their Planks, is called *Carnel-work*, to distinguish it from *Clinch-work*.

Carnity (*carnifico*) to quarter or cut in peeces, as the Hang-man doth, to torment.

Carnous (*carnosus*) full of flesh, fleshy, gross, thick.

Carnivoros (*carnivorus*) that devoureth flesh.

Carnifine (*carnificina*) the place of execution, or the office of a Hangman.

Carnogan (Brit.) a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggion.

Carol, A Christmas song, or Hymn in honor of our Saviours birth; it comes from *Cantare*, i. to sing, and *Rola* an interjection expressing joy; for heretofore in the burden of delightful songs, and when men were jocund, they were wont to sing *Rola, Rola*, as sometimes they now do, *Heu down, down, down*. It was an ancient custom among the Christians in their Feasts, to bring every one into the midst, and incite him to sing unto God, as well as he could, either out of holy Scriptures, or out of his own wit and invention. *Tertul. lib. adv. Gentes, cap. 39*.

Carous, *Car* in the old Teutonick signified *all*, and *aus*, *out*; so that to drink *Carous*, is to drink *all out*; hence by corruption, to drink *Carous*, and now we say to *Carous* it, i. to drink *all out*.

Carpatian-Sea (so called from an adjacent Island called

Carpathos, now *Scarpanto*) a Sea lying between *Rhodes* and *Crete*.

Carp. crattans, a sort of Hereticks so called.

Carrat (Fr. *carat*) among Goldsmiths and Mintmen is the third part of an ounce; among Jewellers or Stonecutters, but the 192 part, for eight of them make but one sterlin, and a sterlin is the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Three grains of *Alfize* or four grains of Diamond weight make a *carrat*. A fool of twenty five *carrats*, is an egregious fool, a fool beyond all proportion; the finest gold being but of four and twenty *carrats*, which is the essay, by which the fineness of the gold is known. *Cotgr.*

Carrick is a ship of a great burthen; so called of the Italian word *carico*, or *carco*, a burthen or charge; you have this word, *An. 2. R. 3. ca. 4.* and *1. Jac. ca. 33*.

Carrere (Fr.) the ring or circle where they run with great horses; also their course or full speed.

Carriage. See *Carrouch*.

Cattel (Fr.) a Letter of defiance, or a challenge for a (single) Combate. *Lo. Herbert* uses it often in his *Hen. 8*.

Carthusians, a religious order of Monks, instituted by St. *Bruno*, a native of *Collein*, who being a Parisian Doctor of Divinity, and a Canon of *Rheims*, abandoned the

world, and with six associates began his austere Heremical course of life, on the *Carthusian* Mountains, in the Diocesis of *Gratianopolis*, with the licence of *Hugh* then Bishop thereof; and from thence his Order took the name of *Carthusians*: he flourished in the time of Pope *Urban* the second, and died 1101. Those of his rule have at this day near 100 Monasteries; they eat no flesh, never meet but on Sundays, labour with their hands, watch, pray, &c. their robe is white, with a short cape.

Cartilage (*cartilago*) a gristle. Physicians define it to be a similiary part, dry and hard, yet not so as a bone; flexible, which a bone is not; framed to stay the soft parts, and to repel the injuries of external hard bodies. Reads *Anat.*

Cartilagineus (*cartilagineus*) of a gristle or full of gristles.

Cartuaceous (*cartuacea*) is a word much used in the ancient Charters, and Land-evidences of this nation, and signifies as much land as may be tilled in a year by one Plough; it is also called in the ancient Laws *Hilda vel Hilda terra*, and in others *Carue de terre*; now a Plough-land. *Cartuacea* is a corruption from the French *Cartuë*, a Plough.

Carto icht (*Fr.*) a charge of powder and shot ready made up in a paper; we cor-

ruptly call it a cartage. Also a roll in Architecture.

Carvel, a kind of ship.

Castan Sea (*mare Caspium*) a Sea near *Hyrcania*, that hath no passage into any other Sea, but is a huge Lake, and neither ebbs nor flows. Therefore Sir *Philip Sidney* (to note, that he persisted always one) depainted out this Sea surrounded with his Shoars, and over it this Motto, *Sine refluxu*, for his Devise.

Cast-Mite (*Fr.*) a loophole in a fortified wall to shoot out at, or in fortification, a place in a ditch, out of which to plague the assailants.

Castation (from *casto*) a quashing, annulling, or making void.

Castellar-Mel; a fountain at the foot of *Parnassus*, sacred to the Muses; taking name of *Castalia* a Virgin, who (as Poets fain) flying from the lecherous god *Apollo*, fell down headlong, and was turned into this fountain. *Rider*.

Castifical (*castificus*) making chaste, pure or continent.

Castigate (*castigo*) to chastise, correct, reprove, or punish.

Castleward, Is an imposition laid upon such Subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, towards the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. *Mag. Char. c. 20. & an. 32. H. 8. ca. 48.* It is used sometimes for the very circuit it self; which

which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service, as in *Stows Annals*, p. 632.

Castrate (*castro*) to geld, to cut off, or mangle, to take away the strength.

Castrenian (*castrensis*) of a Camp or Army; that pertains to an Host or War.

Casus (from *casus*) one that writes, or is well seen in cases of conscience.

Casulr, or Planet (*casula*) one of those attires wherewith the Priest is vested, when he says Mass, resembling the purple robe of derision, which the Souldiers put on our Savior, saying, *Hail King of the Jews. Tr. of Ma.*

Cata-baptist (*Gr.*) one that abuseth or depraves, or is an adversary to the Sacrament of Baptism. A *Catabaptist* may sometimes be no *Anabaptist*, such was *Leo Capronymus*, who defiled the Font at his Baptism, yet was not Christened again, but every *Anabaptist* is necessarily a *Catabaptist*, for the iteration of that Sacrament is an abuse and pollution of it. *Dippers dip.*

Catachrestical (from *cat* - *chrestis*)

Catachrestique (*chrestis*) abusive, as when one word is improperly put for another.

Cataclysm (*cataclysmus*) a general flood, or deluge, a great showre of rain. *Mr. Evelyn.*

Catadrome (*catadromus*) a place where they run with

horses, for prize; a Tilt-yard. An Engine which builders use like a Crane, in lifting up or putting down any great weight.

Cataglottism (*Gr.*) a kissing with the tongue. *Cog.*

Catagmatist (*catagmaticus*) of or belonging to broken bones; or to the healing or closing such bones.

Catagraph (*catagraphe*) the first draught or delineation of a picture.

Catalogue (from *catalogus*) to insert into a catalogue, to enroll.

Catast In our Common *Charter* Law it comprehends all goods movable and immovable, but such as are in the nature of a Free-hold or parcel thereof. Howbeit *Kitchin*. chap. *Cat. fol 32.* faith, That ready money is not accounted any goods, or hartsels, nor Hawks, nor Hounds. See more in *Com.*

Cataleptic (*cataleptis*) occupation, prehension, knowledge: Also a disease in the head, occasioned by a distemper of the brain.

Catamite (*catamidio*) to put one to open shame, and punishment for some notorious offence, to scorn, to disgrace. *La me, La thee.*

Catamite (*catamitus*) a boy hired to be abused contrary to nature, a *Ganymede*. *Herb. 11.*

Cataphysick, Against nature.

Cataphor (*cataphora*) a deep or dead sleep.

Cataphrytians. A Sect of Hereticks that lived in the time of Pope *Soter*, and the Emperor *Commodus* about the year of Christ 181. they bore that name, because their Arch-leaders, *Montanus* and *Apelles* were of the Country *Phrygia*; they erred about Baptism, rejecting the form that Christ and his Apostles used; they baptized their dead, held two Marriages as bad as fornication, with other wicked Tenets.

Cataplasin (*cataplasma*) properly a medicine or poultice made of divers herbs either bruised or boiled in water, and so applied outwardly to the body: if there be oyl added after the decoction, it is not then called a *Cataplasin*, but an *Emplaster*.

Catapult (*catapulta*) an ancient warlike Engine to shoot Darts or great Arrows a far off; and by this name was called not only the instrument it self, but the arrow or whatsoever was shot out of it; as *Turneb.* writes in his 15. *Advers.* cap 1. This Engine was also called *Balista*.

Cataract (*cataracta*) a Portcullis, a great fall of water from an high place; also a distillation of humors out of the eyes, a Flood-gate.

Catarrhe (*catarrhus*) a Rheum or distillation of waterish humors out of the head

into the mouth, throat, or eyes, caused by a cold, and sometimes hot distemperature of the brain.

Catastasis (Gr.) the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. Tragedies and Comedies have four principal parts in respect of the matter treated of, 1. *Prostasis*. 2. *Epitasis*. 3. *Catastasis*. 4. *Catastrophe*.

Catastrophe (Gr.) a subversion, the end, or last part of a Comedy or any other thing: a sudden alteration, the conclusion or shutting up a matter, or the inclination unto the end, as *Vitz humane catastrophe*, the end of a mans life.

Catechetical (from *catechesis*) pertaining to an Instruction, by mouth or book.

Catechiz: (*catechizo*) to inform or instruct.

Catechumen (*catecumenus*) one lately taught and catechized by mouth; or one that is catechized, but hath not received the Communion.

Categorism (*categoryema*) that part of a proposition which is predicated of the other.

Categorismatical. See *Syn-categorismatical*.

Category (*categoria*) properly an accusation. It is also a term used in Logick, and is the same with predicament. See *Predicament*.

Categorical (*categorycus*) plain, authentical, already resolved on. *Cotgr.*

Cate-

Catenate (*cateno*) to link, chain or tie.

Cathartians, were a branch of the *Novatian* Hereticks that lived in the third age after Christ. They took the name *Cathari* from the Greek word *καθαρος* (which signifies clean or pure) by reason of the cleanness and purity they challenged to themselves, saying, they were altogether pure from sin, and therefore omitted that clause in the Lords Prayer, *Forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive, &c.* they denied original sin, and the necessity of Baptism, with other Heretical doctrines.

Cathartics (so called from the Gr. *καταρτις*, i. to purge, from certain execrable cleanings or purgings which they used) a branch of the *Manichean* Hereticks, that appeared first to the world in the time of Pope *Felix* the first, and of *Aurelian* the Emperor, about the year of Christ 297. They rejected the Sacraments of the Church, held oaths to be unlawful, and forbidden Christians in all cases, &c. with other such mad positions.

Cathartical (*catharticus*) pertaining to a purgative, or evacutive medicine; and such medicines are called *catharticks*.

Cathedral (from *cathedra*) of or belonging to a chair.

Cathedral Church, so called from the Bishops chair in every such Church; what

soever City gives title to a Bishop, there only is a *Cathedral Church*, as at *York*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, &c. but none at *Shrewsbury*, *Northampton*, &c. See *Parish*.

Cathedrarius (*cathedrarius*) of or belonging to a chair or seat.

Catholicisme (*catholicismus*) generality or universality, or the Orthodox Faith of the Catholic Church.

Catholicon (Gr.) a certain composition in Physick, so termed, because it purgeth all kind of humors.

Catholick King, a Title peculiar to the King of Spain; as *Most Christian*, to France; and *Defender of the Faith*, to England.

Alphonso the first of *Oviedo* had this Title for his sanctity; with him it dyed, and was revived in *Alphonso* the great, the Twelfth of *Leon*, and *Oviedo*, by the Grant of Pope *John* the Eighth: after it lay dead till the days of *Ferdinand* the great, who re-obtained this Title from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, because he procured the Moors to be baptized, banished the Jews, and in part converted the Americans to Christianity. *Hist. of Spain*.

Catholick (Lat.) The being or becoming a Catholic.

Catoptricks professors of the Opticks, or art speculative.

Catoptronic (*catoptronicum*)

mantia) divination by vision in a glass.

Cavalier (Fr.) a Knight
Cavil (Sp.) or Gentleman, serving on horse-back, a man of Arms.

Cavalry (Spa. *caballeria*) Fr. *cavallerie* Horse-men in an Army, Knighthood, Horse-manship.

Caveap or **Ikcarp** a strange meat like black Soap, made upon the River *Volgha* in *Russia*, out of a fish called *Bellongina*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Severiga*, and the *Sterledy*, and thence transported to *England*, and other Countries, 2. part of *Treas.* &c.

Cavat (from *caveo*) let him take heed; but it is commonly used as a substantive, for a warning or admonition; And so among the *Proctors*, when a person is dead, and a competition arises for the *Executors*hip, or *Administrators*hip, the party concerned enters a *Cavat*, to prevent or admonish others from intermeddling.

Caverne (*caverna*) a cave, den or hollow place.

Cheisan or **Cabechin** (Fr. *Caveanne*) a false rein, or head-strain (commonly of silk) to lead, or hold a horse by.

Cavillation (*cavillatio*) a mock or jest, a subtil allegation, a forged cavil) a wrangling.

Cavity (*cavitas*) hollow-ness, emptiness.

Caulking a Ship, is the

driving of *Ockham*, spun hair, & the like into all the Seams, rents and treenels of the Ship, without which 'tis impossible for her to swim and keep out water.

Caup 2. See *Coffa*.

Caupe-house a Tavern or Inn where they sell *Cauphe* or *Coffa*.

To **Caupona** (*caupinor*) to sell wine or other victuals, to sell for money or gain; to *caupona* a war, is to make war for money. 4. *Ages Poem*.

Caurinus (otherwise called *Lumbards*) were Italians by birth, and came into *England* in the year 1235. turning themselves the *Popes Merchants*, driving no other trade then letting out money, great banks whereof they brought over into *England*, differing little from *Jews*, save that they were more mercilels to their debtors. Some will have them called *Causines*, *quasi causa usini*, so harsh and cruel in their causes; others *Caurini*, *quasi Corrafini*, from scraping all together. *Fuller*, lib. 3. pag. 59, 61.

Caul-way, is well known to be a way paved with flint or stone, from the Fr. *Cailloéux* i. flinty; and I have been informed that *Caur* in old French signified a flint, now *Caillon*.

Causality (i. *causatio*) an **Causation** excuse, effoyning or pretence.

A **Causal**, that contains or expresses

expresses the cause of a thing; In Grammar these are conjunctions causal, *nam, quia, &c.*

Causitick (*causidius*) a Lawyer, a Pleader, an Advocate or Counsellor, which may also be taken adjectively.

Causitick (*causidius*) apt to burn or scald; also a medicine that burneth, and is used when a disease cannot otherwise be mastered. *Bull*.

Cautele (*cautela*) a provision, or taking heed, an assurance.

Cautelous (from *cautela*) circumspect, wary, advised.

Cauterie (*cauterium*) a hot iron, or searing iron, which is by Physicians called an *actual Cauterie*; and a *potential Cauterie* is that which is without fire and iron, but hath partly like strength, as *Unguentum Egyptiacum*, &c.

Cauterism (*cauterismus*) a cutting, burning, or searing the body for an inflammation or swelling.

Cauterize (*cauterizo*) to burn, stop up, or sear with hot irons, ointments or medicines.

Cautional (i. *cautionalis*) **Cautonary**, pertaining to caution, pledge, or wariness.

Cautonary, or pledge Towns, are such as are pawned or given in assurance for money, or fulfilling of Covenants or Articles agreed on.

Caure (Lat.) he that foreseeth, or bewareth.

Capez (Fr.) a quire of written paper, a piece of a

written book, divided into equal parts. *Lustr. Ludov.*

Cecity (*caecitas*) blindness. **Cecutient**, (from *caecutio*) a waxing blind, dimness of sight, purblindness, halfblindness. *Br*.

Cedent (*cedens*) giving place, departing, yielding.

Celature (*calatura*) the art of engraving.

Celebriety (*celebritas*) a solemn Assembly of great personages, samousness, greatness in the world, renown.

Calitate. See *Calibate*.

Celebrity (*celebio*) to frequent, to solemnize with an Assembly of men, to make famous; also to keep a festival day or other time with great solemnity.

Celeripedes (from *celeripes*) swift-footed, nimble-heeled.

Celerity (*celeritas*) quickness, speed, haste.

Celestity (from *caelestis*) to make celestial, heavenly or excellent. *Val. Er*.

Celestius. An Order of Fryers, instituted by one *Peter*, a *Sammite*, born in the year 1215. He always wore a chain of Iron next his flesh, and over that a shirt of hair. *Pope Gregory* the eleventh confirmed this Rule: they follow *St. Berner*, and took name from the said *Peter*, who for his Sanctity was chosen *Pope*, and called *Celestine* the fifth. *Hayl*.

Celsity (*celsitudo*) loftiness, excellency.

lency, haughtinefs, nobleneſs, highneſs.

Celoſomy (*cæloſomia*) when one ſpeaks hollow in the mouth.

Celt (*celta*) one born in Gaul, a part of France.

Celtique (*celicus*) pertaining to the people of Gaul.

Cement or **Cimenc** (*camentum*) a ſtrong and cleaving Morter, made for the moſt part of Tiles, Poſſheards, Glaſs, Flint, droſs of Iron, &c. beaten all to duſt, and incorporated with Lyme, Oyl, Greafe, Rozen and Water. *Min.* Hence

Cementre, made or wrought with ſuch Morter, ſouldred or pieced together.

Cemetery (Lat. *Cæmeterium*. Fr. *Cimetière*) a Church-yard.

Cenattal } (*canaticus*) per-
Cenatoꝝ } taining to a ſupper.

Cenotaph (*cenotaphium*) is an empty funeral monument or tomb, erected for the honor of the dead, wherein neither the corps nor reliques of the deſunct are depoſited; in imitation of which, *Herſes* are ſet up in Churches, commonly on the Anniverſary day. *Weaver. fol. 32.*

Cene (*cæna*) a Supper or Feaſt. *Crefſy.*

Cenoftry (*canofitas*) foulneſs, or filthineſs.

Cenſe (*cenſus*) a ceſſing, muſtering or valuing the people. When the Roman Com-

monwealth flouriſhed, the City of Rome contained 453000 men able to bear Arms, free Denizons, and ſuch as were inrolled into *Cenſe*, beſides Servants, Women and Children. *Heyl.*

Cenſion (*cenſio*) a puniſhment or cenſure of condemnation done by the cenſor, an advice or opinion.

Cenſer (*thuribulum*) a veſſel belonging to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, wherein the Prieſt did burn incenſe before our Lord, in the old Law, *Rev. 8. 3.* which veſſel and the uſe of it in ſome ſort is ſtill continued by the Roman Catholics in their Churches upon feſtival days, &c. A perſuming-pan.

Cenſor (Lat.) a Maſter of Diſcipline, a judge or reformer of manners, one that values, muſters, or taxeth. The Office of the Cenſors among the ancient Romans, was chiefly to value mens eſtates, that accordingly every man might be taxed for the wars; to cenſure ill manners, puniſh miſdemaneors, depoſe Senators, and put men from a more honorable Tribe to a lower; Alſo to Demiſe unto certain Farmers, called *Publicans*, the publick profits of the City for a Rent, and to put forth the City-works to them to be undertaken at a price.

Cenſorious } (*cenſorius*)
Cenſorian } pertaining to the

the Cenſor, ſevere, grave.

Cenſura (*Cenſuri*) people of *Theſſaly*, who firſt deviſed to break horſes for war, whence they being ſeen by other people on horſeback, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of his body like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. This was in the time of the war between the *Theſſalians* and the *Lapiſha*, *Ann. Mundi 2724. Rider.* Or (as *Servius* declares) when ſome young *Theſſalians* on horſeback were beheld afar off, while their horſes watered, that is, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by their firſt ſpectators, to be but one animal, and answerable hereunto have their pictures been drawn ever ſince.

Cenſurary (*centenarium*) that which contains a hundred years, or a hundred pound weight.

Centr (*centrum*) the point in the miſt of any round thing, the inward middle part of a Globe. The Earth is called the Center of the world, becauſe it is in the miſt thereof.

Cenſculated (*quasi centum habens oculos*) that hath a 100 eyes; *Feltham*, in his *Reſolves*, uſeth this word, as an Epithere for *Argum.*

Centon (*cento*) a garment patched up of many ſhreds, and divers colours; a work compiled of many fragments,

a mingle mangle of many matters in one book, a Rapſody.

Centra! (*centralis*) pertaining to the Center, ſituate in the very miſt.

Centuple (*centuplex*) a hundred fold.

Centuplicated, made or increased an hundred fold.

Century (*centuria*) a band of a hundred footmen, the number of a 100, an age containing an hundred years. Among the ancient Romans, *Centuries* were the ranges and degrees of men according to their worth, as they were aſſeſſed and inrolled by the *Cenſors*.

Centuriate (*centurio*) to divide by hundreds, to diſtribute into bands.

Centurists, Four German Writers of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, who divided their works into hundreds of years, and called them *Centuries*.

Centurion (*centurio*) a Captain over an hundred ſoor-men.

Cephalconemancy (Gr.) divination by an Aſſes head broiled on coals. *Coꝝr.*

Cephalique (*cephalicus*) belonging to, or good for the head.

Cept Corpus (i. I have taken the body) is a return made by the Sheriff, that upon an *Exigend* or other Writ, he hath taken the body of the party. *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 28.*

Cephetick (*cepphicus*) very light, trifling, of no estimation.

Ceramite (*ceramites*) a precious stone of the colour of Tyle.

Cerattine (*ceratinus*) as *Geratine* arguments, sophistical

*Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.* Virgil.

Cerdonists or **Cerdonians**, a sect of ancient Hereticks, so called from *Cerdo* their first Father, who taught two contrary principles to be in the cause of every thing, a good God and a bad, under the the bad he ranked *Moses* and the Prophets, under the good he comprehended Christ, and the teachers of the Gospel, &c. he was the Master of *Marcion* the Heretick, and lived about the year of Christ 150. Rider.

Cereal (*cerealis*) pertaining to corn, or food, or to *Ceres* the Goddess of Harvest.

Cerebrosity (*cerebrositas*) brain-sickness, hair-brainedness.

Ceremantele (*ceromantia*) divination or soothsaying by wax put into water.

Ceromatch (*ceromaticus*) anointed with oyl, as Wrestlers were wont to be.

Cerinthus. So called from *Cerintus* an Heretick, who taught, that Christ at his coming again should give to his people all carnal de-

and intricate arguments.

Cerberus, A Dog with three heads, feigned to be Porter of Hell gates. By the three heads are signified the three Ages, by which death devours man, viz. Infancy, Youth, and old Age. Rider.

lights and pleasures: he denied all the Scripture, only *Matthew* excepted, and lived about the year of Christ 97. Rider.

Ceroteratic (*ceroterarius*) he that has the care or custody of the wax-candles in a Monastery; also the candlestick.

Cerote (*cerotum*) a plaister made of oyls, Turpentine and wax, a Searcloth.

Certamine (*certamino*) to contend or strive, to be at variance.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferior Court to call up the Records of a cause therein depending, that conscionable justice may be ministered, upon complaint made by Bill, that the party seeking the said Writ, hath received hard dealing in the said Court. *Terms of the Law*. See the divers forms and uses of this in *Fitzh. nat. br. fol 242*.

Cervinus (*cervinus*) belonging to an Hart, of the colour of an Hart, tawny.

Ceruleate

Ceruleated (from *ceruleum*) painted, or done with blew or azure, sky-coloured. *Herb. Tr.*

Ceruse (*cerussa*) white lead; often used by Chyrurgeons in oynments and plaisters. It is with Painters a principal white colour; and hath been and still is much used by women in painting their faces, whom *Martial* in his merry vain scoffeth, saying,

Cerussata timer Sabella solem.

Ceruse differs from *Lithargy* (called also white lead) for this is made of the grossest lead as it is in the Mine, that of lead refined out of the Mine. *Coigr*. See *Lithargie*.

Cesariated (*cesariatus*) which hath or weareth long hair.

Cessant (*cessans*) that doth nothing, that prolongs the time, lingring.

Cessation (*cessatio*) slackness, idleness, rest, luytering. A cessation of Arms is, when both sides are agreed that no act of hostility shall be committed, during a certain time set down.

Cesson (*cessio*) a giving up or ceasing, a yielding or giving over. *Bac*.

Cestor (*Lar Ja Loyterer*, an idle fellow.

Cest (*cestus*) a marriage girdle, full of stunds, wherewith the Husband girded his Wife at the Wedding, and which

he loosed again the first night.

Cetaceus (*cetarius*) be-
Cetaceous } longing to
Whales, or such like great
fishes.

Cha, is a leaf of a tree in *China*, about the bigness of a Mirtle, which being dried in iron Sives over the fire, and then cast into warm water, serves for their ordinary drink. *Hist. of China*, f. 19.

Chagrin (*Fr.*) cark, melancholy, heaviness, anxiety, anguish of mind; also a disease coming by melancholy. *Mr. Mont*.

Chalcographer (*chalcographus*) a Printer, or one that engraves in brás.

Chaldean Art (*Arts Chaldeæ*) fortune-telling or figure flinging. So called, for that the *Chaldeans* were much addicted to Judicial Astrology.

Chaldon, or **Chalder** of Coals, contains Thirty fix Bushels. *Act of Parl.* 1651. ca. 1.

Chalybere (*chalybam*) of or belonging to steel or iron.

Chalybere Water (in the Physical dialect) is that water wherewith hot steel or iron has been extinguished.

Chameleonize, To live by the Air, as the *Chameleon* is said to do, or to change colour, as that beast doth, who can turn himself into all colours, saving white and red.

Chamfron, a small gutter or furrow made by art upon
I some

some pillar of stone, or timber, called also a *Rebate*.

Chamfer, *chamfré*, channelled or innade hollow.

Chamberdekens, or **Chambersdekens**, were Irish begging Priests, banished England 1. *Hen. 3. c. 7. 8.*

Chameler or **Chameler**, a kind of stuff intermixe with Chamois or Cammels hair, and therefore so called.

Chamois, a wild-Goat, or *Shamois*, the skin thereof dressed is called ordinarily *Shamois Leather*.

Champarty (from the Fr. *Champ-parti*. i. the field or land divided, between him that has the title, and the *Champerter* who maintains the suit) signifies in our common Law a maintenance of any man in his *Suit* depending, upon condition to have part of the thing (be it Lands or Goods) when it is recovered. *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 171.* and for this the party is to be fined by the *Stat. 33. Ed. 1. Lamb. 44. 1.*

Champersters, are those that move Pleas or Suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own procure-

*Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere Chaos*

And metaphorically, any thing without a shape, a general confusion.

Chaperon (Fr.) a Hood or French-Hood (for a woman)

ment or by others, and pursue them at their proper costs, to have part of the land in variance, or part of the gain. *An. 33. E. 1. Stat. 2. in fine.* See more of this in *Cowel*.

Chantton, The name of an Italian coyn worth about xx d.

Chantry (Fr. from the Lat. *canro*, to sing) was a Chapel (commonly annexed, to some Parochial or Cathedral Church) endowed with lands or other yearly Revenues, for the maintenance of one or more Priests, daily to sing Mass for the Souls of the Donors, or such others as they did appoint. 27 *Hen. 8. 4. 1. Edw. 6. 14.* Of these *Chantries*, there were forty seven within *St. Pauls Church London*. See *Mr. Fullers Ch. Hist. l. 6. f. 357.*

Chanticleer (Fr.) one that sings clear, a Cock.

Chaucanner; a kind of divination by the air.

Chaos (Gr.) a huge immense and formless mass, the rude and undigested first heap of natural elements; the world so called, before it was formed, as in *Ovid*.

also any Hood or Bonnet; mentioned in the *Stat. 1. R. 2. 7.* And among *Heralds* it is that little Escutcheon which is fixed in the forehead of the horses

horses that draw the *Herse*. **Chapin** (Span.) Shoos with high cork, or wooden soles.

Chaplet (Fr. *chapelet*) a Wreath, Garland, or attire for the head made of Gold, Pearl, or other costly or curious stuff, used to be fastned behind, in manner of a folded Roul or Garland.

Chapter (*Capitulum*) signifies in the common and Canon Law (whence it is borrowed) *Congregationem Clericorum in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali, conventuali, regulari vel collegiata*; why this collegiate company should be called a *Chapter* (i. a little head of the Canonists) is for that this Company or Corporation is a kind of Head, not onely to rule and govern the Diocess in the vacancy of the Bishoprick, but also in many things to advise the Bishop when the See is full.

Character (Gr.) a mark, sign, seal, or print of any thing, a Branding-iron, a letter or figure. A Character in Chronology is a certain note whereby an infallible judgement is made of the time proposed. *Greg.*

The Printers Characters, or names of their several sorts of Letters are, 1. *Pearl*, which is the least. 2. *Non-Parcil*. 3. *Breviar. 4. Minion*. 5. *Long-Primer*. 6. *Small Piquy*. 7. *Piquy*. 8. *English Roman*. 9. *Great Primer*. 10. *Double Piquy*. 11. *Small Ca-*

non. 12. *Fat Canon*. 13. *Capitals*. And all these, except the first, and four last have an *English* or black letter correspondence.

Characteristike, pertaining to a character, mark, sign, or figure.

Characterize (*charakterizo*) to note, mark, or describe. To write in Short-hand, or in characters. See *Brachygraphy*.

Charientisin (*charientifimus*) pleasantness, good grace in speaking. It is a trope or manner of speaking which mitigates hard matters with pleasant words.

Charlatan (Fr.) a Mountebank, a confusing Druggseller, a prating Quack-salver. *Mr. Montagu* uses it. See *Mountebank*.

Charlatanery (Fr.) confusing, or gulling speech; cogging, lying, extream commendation of a trifle, thereby to make it more saleable.

Charles (in the ancient Teutonick, from whence this name takes original) was first *Charadel*, whereof by abbreviation it became *Carcel*, now in the modern Teutonick it is *Harle*. *Sar* did signifie *all*, and *edel* or *ethel*, *noble*; so that *Charles* signifies *all* or *wholly noble*. In the old Saxon it was *Cceol*. *Verst.*

Charles-main, certain Stars winding about the north Pole of the world, in fashion like four wheels;

and horses drawing it. *Bull.*

Charmer (one that useth conjurations) is said to be he that speaks words of a strange language, without sence; that if one say so or so to a Serpent, it cannot hurt him. He that whippers over a wound, or reads over an Infant, that it may not be frighted, or lays the Bible on a child, that it may sleep, &c. *Moses and Aaron*, p. 175.

Charnel-house (Fr. *Char-noir*) a place wherein the Sculls and bones of the dead are laid.

Charon's-boat, Poetically thus. *Charon* is feigned to be the Ferry-man of Hell, that carries the souls of the dead in a boat over three Rivers. i. *Acheron*, *Styx*, and *Cocytus*.

Chart (*charta*) paper, parchment or any thing to write on: Also a writing or written Deed.

Charter (Fr. *Chartes*, i. *instrumenta*.) It is taken in our common Law for written evidence of things done between man and man, which *Briton* in his 39 chapter divides into *Charters* of the King, and *Charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the King are those whereby the King passeth any

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.

Who seeks *Charybdis* for to shun,
Doth often times on *Scylla* run. *Heyl.*

Grant to any person or more, or to any body politique, as a Charter of exemption that a man shall not be empannelled upon any Jury, &c. *Cowel.*

Charter-land (*terra per Chartam*) is such as a man holds by Charter, that is, by evidence in writing, otherwise called Free-hold, *an. 19. H. 7. c. 13. and Kitch. fol. 86.*

Charter-partie, is an Indenture of Covenants and agreements made between Merchants and Mariners concerning their Sea affairs. *Stat. 32. H. 8. 14. & 1649. 21.*

Charybdis, A Gulph, or Whirl-pit on *Sicily* side of the narrow Seas between *Sicily* and *Italy*, which violently attracting all vessels that come too nigh it, devours them, and casts up their wrecks at the shoar of *Tauronia*, nor far from *Catana*. Opposite to this in *Italy* stands the dangerous Rock *Scylla*, at whose foot many little Rocks shoot out, on which the waters strongly beating, make that noise which the Poets feign to be the barking of Dogs. This passage between these two being, to unskilful Mariners, exceeding perillous, gave rise to the proverb,

Chasmatical

Chasmatical (*chasmaticus*) pertaining to a chasin; which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament.

Chatharist. See *Catharist*.

Chasuble (Fr.) a fashion of Vestment or Cope, that's open onely in the sides, and is worn at Mass, both by the Priest (who hath it round) and his assistant Deacon, and sub-Deacon, who have it square in the bottom. *Corg.*

Chattels. See *Catals*.

Chauldron. See *Chaldron*.

Chaunter-medley, Is in our Common Law the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. See *Man-slaughter*.

Chapsul, the famous *London* street is so called, from the Sax. *Chapan*, i. to traffick, buy or sell; hence also comes to *cheapen*.

Chenix (Lat. *chanix*) a measure containing a *Sextary* and half, or about two pints and a quarter.

Cherionese (*Chersonesus*, the same with *peninsula*) a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by water, is joyned to the firm land by some little *Isthmus* or narrow neck of land, as *Peloponnesus*, *Taurica* and *Peruana*. *Heyl.*

Cherub } (Heb. i. e. *Cherubin*) } fulness of knowledge } the second of the nine Quires or Ranks of Angels mentioned in Scripture, so called of their sublime knowledge or illumina-

ted understanding. In Scripture God is said to sit on the *Cherubins*; because he overreaches and is above all understanding. They also are said to bear and draw his Chariot: to signify all his proceedings to be according to wisdom; and to be full of eyes, to certifye Gods knowledge to penetrate into all secreties, and all to be open before him. They are set forth only with heads and wings, without bodies; whereby is notified, that greatest understanding is found in spiritual and incorporeal creatures, and that over-great corporal cares are impediments to profound knowledge. *Tr. of Mass.*

Chestiv, A vermine commonly lying under stones or Tyles.

Chetivance (Fr.) an Agreement or composition made; an end or order set down between a Creditor and a Debtor; sometimes taken for gain or booty. *Lo. Bac.* in his *H. 7.* This word is used for bargaining. *An. 37. H. 8. ca. 9. & 13. Eliz. ca. 5. & 8.*

Chetivel-Leather. *Minsheu* says it comes from the Fr. *Cherueul*, i. a wild Goat, of whose skin (saith he) it is made. But others hold it takes denomination from the River *Charwel* or *Cheruel*, in Latin *Cheruellus*, running on the East side of *Oxford*, the water whereof is famous for rawing or dressing Leather; then

which, no Leather in the world is more soft, white and delicate. Doctor Pitt in his description of Oxford.

Cheverons (Fr. *Chevron*) strong rafters that meet at the top of the house, to hold up the Tyles and covering of the house.

Chibbol (*capulo*) a little Onyon.

Chicanerie (Fr.) wrangling, pertisogging, litigious or crafty pleading, the perplexing of a cause with tricks or impertinent words.

Childermas-day. See Innocents day.

Chiliad (*chilias, adis*) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch (*chiliarchus*) a Colonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men.

Chilists (*chilists*) certain Hereticks, who hold that Christ shall come to live and reign corporally, and his Saints with him, in a fulness

*Quoque Chimera jugo mediis in partibus hircum.
Pestus & ora Lea, Caudam Serpentis habebat.*

Chimer' her mid-parts from a Goat did take,
From Lyon head and breast; tail from a Snake.

This Mountain was made habitable by *Bellerophon*, who is therefore feigned to have killed the Monster *Chimera*. Hence *Chimera* is metaphorically taken for a strange fancy, a castle in the air, an idle conceit. *Chimera* was also the name of a ship, for *Vir-*

of worldly contents here on earth for a thousand years after the general Resurrection. The first broachers of this Opinion are thought to be *Cerinthus*, and *Papias*, St. John the Evangelists Disciple, who lived about the year of Christ 100. They are now commonly called *Millenarians*. *Rider*.

Chilonick, or **Chilonian** (*chilonicus*) brief, succinct, compendious; from one of the Grecian wise men, *Chilo*, who in all his speeches and writings was very short.

Chimara, A hill in the South part of the Province of *Lycaonia*, in the top whereof Lyons roared; in the middle, Goats grazed; and in the lower parts Serpents lurked. Hence *Chimara* is feigned by the Poets to be a Monster, having the head of a Lyon, the body of a Goat, the tail of a Serpent. *Ovid*.

gil (*l.s. Æneid.*) calls one of the greatest ships of *Æneas*.

Chimeraical (from *Chimera*) imaginary, phantastical, that never was, nor ever will be.

Chiminage (from the Fr. *Chemin*. *i.* a way, passage or rode) a Law-term, signify-

ing a Toll for Wayfrage or passage through a Forest. *Manwood, part 1. of his For. Laws fol. 86.*

Chiragrical (from *Chiragra*) that hath the Gout in the fingers or hands.

Chirograph (*chirographum*) a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an obligation or hand-writing.

Chirographer (*chirographus*) an Officer in the Common Bench that engrosseth Fines, in that Court acknowledged, into a perpetual Record, &c.

Chitology (*chirologus*) a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand.

Chromancer (*chirromantes*) a Palmester, or one that tells fortunes by the lines of ones hand.

Chirromancy (*chirromantia*) Palmestry, a kind of divination practised by looking on the lines or marks of the fingers and hands; an Art still in u.s., among Fortune-tellers, Egyptians and Juglers. And is (according to my Lord Bacon) a meer Imposture. Chirromancy according to *Paracelsus*, treats not of the lineaments of the hands only, but also of the whole body, and not only of men, but of all natural things. Of which read *Dr. Rothmans* Treatise translated into English by Mr. *Wharton*. 1652.

Chironomer (*chironomus*)

one that teacheth to use gestures with the hands, either in dancing, pleading, &c. a Morrice-dancer.

Chivalry (Fr. *Chevalerie*, in Lat. *servitium militare*) signifies in our Common Law a tenure of Land by Knights-service; which is taken away by Act, 1656. ca. 4. Chivalry is otherwise taken for Knighthood, or the knowledge of a Knight or noble person in fears of Arms; also valour, prowess.

Chlozie, The Goddess of Flowers, called also *Flora*.

Chocolate a kind of compound drink, made, and so called, by the Indians; the principal ingredient, is a fruit called *Cacao*, which is about the bigness of a great black fig, &c. See more in a Treatise of it, printed by *Jo. Oakes*, 1640.

Chorus (Lat.) a Company of Singers or Dancers, a Quire. The singing or musick between every Act in a Tragedy or Comedy. In a Comedy there are four Accessory parts. viz. 1. The Argument. 2. Prologue. 3. Chorus. 4. Mimick. Of all which, the Tragedy hath only the Chorus. Of these see more in Mr. *Godwins* *Anthology. ch. de Ludis*.

Choral (*choralis*) belonging to the Chorus or Quire. As *Vicars Choral*, mentioned in Act 1649. ca. 24.

Choriambique (*choriambus*) a foot in Meeter, having the

first and last syllable short, and two middle short, as *flexilibus*.

Chur. Tre. See *Quirifer*.

Chorographer (*chorographus*) a describer of Countries and Regions.

Chorographia (*chorographia*) is a description of any whole Region, Kingdom or Nation; and is two fold; 1. Antient, by Tribes and Families, as *Germany* was divided betwixt the *Chatti*, *Cherusci*, *Suevi*, *Tentheri*, &c. 2. Modern, into Shires and Provinces, as *Germany* now is into *Francony*, *Saxony*, *Suevia*, *Bavaria*, &c. *Heyl*.

Chistome (ἀ χρίω) signifies properly the white cloth, which is set by the Minister of Baptism upon the head of a child newly annointed with Chrism after his Baptism: Now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly Christened, in token of his Baptism; where with the women use to throw the child, if dying within the month; Otherwise it is usually brought to Church at the day of Purification.

Chrisme (*chrisma*) a kind of hallowed ointment used by the Roman Catholics in the Sacrament of Baptism and for certain other Unctions. And is composed of Oyl and Balm.

Chrismatoy (from *Chris-*

ma) a vessel wherein that Oyl was kept, wherewith Kings were wont to be annointed at their Coronation, or wherein the Holy Oyl called *Chrism* is kept.

Christianism (*christianismus*) Christianity, the being or profession of a Christian.

Chromatick (*chromaticus*) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth; also pleasant or delightful; as *Chromatick Musick*, pleasant Musick, composed much of discords to render it more delightful. But *Chromaticus melos ab antiquis dicebatur una ex tribus musica partibus, quae ob nimiam molliorem infamiam nota non caruit.*

Chrontical (*chronicus*) temporal, or returning at a certain time.

Chronical Diseases, are such as come at certain times by fits, and have some intermission.

Chronogram (from the Gr. *chronos*. i. *tempus*, and *Gramma*, *Litera*) is a kind of Sentence or Verse, in which the figurative letters do promiscuously make up the year of our Lord; (which letters are usually for distinction printed in a different Character. As upon Duke Bernard of Weymer his taking *Brisack* in the year, 1538, This.

IN VICIO FORTIS CECIDIT BRASSEIS ACBILLY,
INVIGILVS ET TANTO DIGNA PVELLA VIRO.

Chono-

Chonographer (*chronographus*) a writer of Chronicles or Annals.

Chonography (*chronographia*) the writing of Annals, or description of time.

Chonology (*chronologia*) a speaking of times, or the Art of numbering the years from the beginning of the world. *Heylin* saith, *Chronologies* are onely bare supputations of the times without any regard of the acts then happening, such are the *Chronologies of Funccius*, *Scaliger* and *Heloicm*.

Chonologer (*chronologus*) he that computes times, a writer of Chronicles.

Chonologicus, books treating of Chronology.

Chrysocol (*chrysocola*) a kind of Mineral, found like sand in veins of brass, silver or gold; one kind of it is called *Borax* or green earth, wherewith Goldsmiths solder gold.

Chrysolite (*chrysolithus*) a kind of *Jasper*, of a Gold colour.

Chrysopase (Fr.) a precious stone that yeelds a golden lustre.

Church-Wardens (*Ecclesiarum Gardiani seu custodes*) are Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the Minister and Parishoners according to the custom of every several place, to look to the Church, Church-yard, and such things as belong to both, and to ob-

serve the behaviour of their Parishoners for such faults as appertain to the Jurisdiction or censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. They are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for anything belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. See *Lambert* in his Pamphlet of the duty of Church-wardens.

Churie (Sax. *Teorie*) a Country Clown, a Bumpkin; in the North a *Carle*.

Chyle (*chylus*) the white juyce of digested meat, the matter whereof our blood is made. The word originally signifies a juyce concocted by heat unto a consistence that holds both of moisture and driness. *Cot*.

Chylifactory (from *chylus* and *factus*) that maketh or causeth the white juyce coming of the meat digested in the stomach. *Vul. Er*.

Chylificator, a making or causing of that white juyce in the stomach.

Chymick or **Chymist** and **Chymistry**. See *Alchemy*.

Chymere. See *Taberd*.

Cibarius (*cibarius*) pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten.

Ciboit (Fr.) a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholics.

Cibostey (*cibostitas*) plenty of victuals, store of food.

Cicatrix (*cicatrix*) a token, a scar of a wound, skin bred upon a wound or soar.

Cicero-

Ciceronical (from *Cicero*) learned or eloquent, as *Cicerone* was.

Cicurate (*cicuro*) to tame or make tame. *Br.*

Cilicite or **Silicite**, Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or Posts, and made like cloth, or leaves turning divers ways. See *Silery*, and *Drapery*.

Cilice (*cilicium*) a cloth or garment made of hair.

Cititious (*citicius*) pertaining to hairy or woollen cloth. *Br.*

Cymbal. See *Cymbal*.

Cimeliark (*cimeliarchum*) a Jewel house; also a Vestry in a Church.

*Est prope Cimmericos longo spelunca recessu,
Mons cavus, &c. Metam. lib. II.*

A Cave there is near the *Cimmerians* deep
In hollow hill, the Mansion of dull sleep;
Never by Phœbus seen; from earth a night
There of dim clouds ascends, and doubtful light.

Cincture (*cinctura*) a girding.

Cindalism (*cindalisimus*) a play that Boys use to sling at a heap of dust, dust-point.

Cinesfaction (*cinesfactio*) a reducing into, or burning unto ashes.

Cinescy (*cinesacio*) to bring to ashes.

Cinipb (Lat.) a Gnat.

Cinerulent (*cinerulentus*) full of ashes.

Cinnaber or **Cinoper** (*cinnabaris*) Vermillion, Sanguinary; is either natural (a

Ciment. See *Cement*.

Cinisse, A noysom little worm flat and red, which raiseth Wheals where it bites; if it be broken it yields a stinking smell. *Bull.*

Cimeterre (Fr.) a crooked sword. See *Scymitar*.

Cimmerian. That sees no Sun, or lives without the light of the Sun, obscure, dark, from *Cimmerii* a people of *Italy*, dwelling in a Valley near the mountain *Pauslype*, so environed with hills, that the Sun never comes to it. Hence the proverb *Cimmerian darkness*, where *Ovid* placeth the Palace of *Somnus*.

soft, red, and heavy stone found in Mines) or artificial (the more common and better coloured) made of calcinated Sulphur and Quick-silver. The Paynims used to paint their Idols therewith, and themselves in publique feasts and solemnities, as we read, *Canillus*, when he triumphed in *Rome*, was painted with Vermillion. So *Virgil* speaking in his tenth Eglogue of the shepherds god *Pan*, saith.

Pan

*Pan Deus Arcadia venit, quem vidimus ipsi
Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem.*

Pan, the Arcadian God, we saw appear
With bloody berries stain'd and *Cinoper*.

Cinque Ports (Fr.) five Ports or Havens which lie towards *France* in the East of *England*, (viz.) *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; for *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are but limbs or members belonging to *Hastings*, as likewise *Lid* and old *Rumney*, are Limbs of the Port of new *Rumney*, and not distinct Ports by themselves. The Inhabitants of these *Cinque Ports* and of their members, enjoy divers privileges above the rest of the Commons of that Country. They pay no Subsidies; Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Liberties; their Majors have the credit of carrying the Canopy over the King or Queen at their Coronation. And for their greater dignity, they are placed then at a Table on the right hand of the King. *Min.* See the first institution of these *Cinque Ports*, and of the Lord Warden, in *Camdens Brit. fol. 230.*

Cion, **Stion** or **Scion** (Fr.) a Plant, a young Shoot, or Sprig growing out of the root or stock of a Tree. And by a metaphor, a childe or youth.

Cipher (*cipra*) a figure or

number, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are the figures, and (o) a cipher in Arithmetick, which (o) of it self is of no value, but encreaseth the value of other figures, to which it is joyned. Hence 'tis we use to say that person stands for a cipher, who being in company of others, neither speaks nor acts as they do.

There is also a kind of writing, which we call by Ciphers or Characters, whereof every exercised Statesman hath peculiar to himself, and which was invented by *J. Caesar*, when he first began to think of the Roman Monarchy, and was by him in his Letters to his more private and retired friends, used, that if by misfortune they should be intercepted, the contents of them should not be understood; *ne obvia literarum le-
ctio cuius esset. Heyl.*

Of these there are many kinds, as Ciphers simple; cyphers intermixt with Nul-loes or non-significant characters; cyphers of double letters under one character; wheel-cyphers, kay-cyphers; cyphers of words, cyphers of actions and others, *Bac. Adv. p. 264.*

Circensial

Circenſal, belonging to the *Circus*, or to the Plays called *Circenſes*, there exhibited.

Circinate (*circino*) to make a circle, to compaſs, or turn round.

Circuſtion (*circutio*) a or
Circuſture } going about;
also a circumſtance far-fetch-
ed.

Circular (*circularis*) pertaining to a circle.

Circulate (*circulo*) to compaſs about, to environ.

Circulation, properly an incircling or inenvironing: alſo a ſubliming or extraction of

*The Circumambient air doth make us all
To be but one bare individual.*

Circumbillagation, circular motion going round, wheeling about. *Cogit.*

Circumſtants, the rigid ſort of *Donatiſts*, as the *Rogatiſts* were the moderate; ſo called, *quia circum cellas vagantur*. *St. Aug. in Pſal. 32.*

Circumceſſion (*circumceſſio*) a giving up, or ceasing round about; a general yielding.

Circumcinct (*circumcinctus*) compaſſed or girt about.

Circumciſion (*circumciſio*) a cutting about, or making incision; And to ſpeak more properly, it is a cutting away a part of the prepuce and double ſkin, which covered the head or extremity of *Virga virilis*, which was perform-

Waters or Oyl by *Lymbeck*, ſo termed, becauſe the vapor before it is reſolved, ſeems to go round, or circle-wiſe. *Min.*

Circum (a prepoſition often compounded with other words) ſignifies about, round about, of all ſides or parts. As

Circumaggerare (*circumaggero*) to heap, or caſt a heap about.

Circumambulare (*circumambulo*) to walk round about.

Circumambient (from *circum* and *ambio*) environing or encompaſſing about, or on all ſides. *Sir Jo. Suckling* uſeth it thus.

ed with a ſharp cutting ſtone, and not with any knife of iron ſteeled, &c. It was a ceremony preſcribed by God to *Abraham* and his poſterity, heirs of the divine promiſes (*Genefis 17.*) and commanded to be obſerved by them, under pain of death, as a ſign and ſeal of the Covenant betwixt God and them, and as a diſtinctive mark of them from all other people.

This ceremony was to be fulfilled in their male-children on the eighth day after their nativity, but was no more uſed after the Reſurrection and Aſcenſion of our Lord *Jeſus*.

Circum-

Circumferentor, an inſtrument that Surveyors uſe.

A **Circumflex** is that mark, which is uſed over the letter (*a*) in the ſecond perſon of the preterperfect-tenſe of a Verb of the firſt Conjugation, when one ſyllable is cut off by the figure *Syncope*. As *Amâſſi*, for *Amaviſſi*.

Circumflexion (*circumflexio*) a bowing or bending round about.

Circumfluere } (*circum-*
Circumſuſus } *fluere*) that
flowes and runs about, that
is flowed about.

Circumfodire (*circumfodiens*) that digs or entrenches about.

Circumforaneous (*circumforaneus*) that haunts Markets to deceive, that loyers idly in Markets.

Circumfulgent (*circumfulgens*) ſhining about, or on all ſides.

Circumfuſion (*circumfuſio*) a ſprinkling or pouring about.

Circumgyration (*cicumgyratio*) a turning, or wheeling round about, a dizzineſs. *Plutarchs Morals.*

Circumjacent (*circumjacentis*) lying about or on all ſides.

Circuminceſſion (from *circum* and *incedo*) a going or walking round about; among Divines it ſignifies the reciprocal being of the perſons of the bleſſed Trinity in each other.

Circumſition (*circumſitio*) an annoiing about, alſo a poliſhing.

Circumlocution (*circumlocutio*) an uttering of that in many words, which might be ſaid in fewer.

Circumplente (*circumplendo*) to fold or wind about, to roll or wrap about.

Circumrotation (*circumrotationis*) the going about of a wheel. *Greg.*

Circumſcript (*circumſcriptus*) written or drawn about with a line; alſo deceived or diſannulled.

Circumſtante (from *circumſto*) to cauſe a ſtanding about, to do or perform any thing with its circumſtances.

Circumſtantibus (a law term) ſignifies thoſe that ſtand about for ſupply or making up the number of Jurors (if any impaanelled appear nor, or appearing, be challenged by either party) by adding to them ſo many other of thoſe that are preſent, or ſtanding by, as will ſerve the turn. See *Anno 35. Hen. 8. cap. 6.* and *Anno 5. Elizab. cap. 25.*

Circumſtation (*circumſtatio*) a ſtanding round about.

Circumvallation (*circumvallatio*) a trenching about or enclosing.

Circumveſt (*circumveſtio*) to cloth round about, to garniſh.

Circumbent (*circumvenio*) to compaſs

compass about, to deceive craftily.

Circumvolve (*circumvolvo*) to flye about.

Circumvolbe (*circumvolvo*) to roll, or wrap round about.

Circumdate (*circundo*) to compass about, to enclose.

Circundolate (*circundolo*) to chip, cut, or hew about.

Circunduction (*circunductio*) a leading about; also a deceit or guile.

Circumtigate (*circumligo*) to tye or binde about.

Circumsonate (*circumsono*) to make a sound on all parts, to be heard on every side; to ring about.

Circumspicuous (*circumspicuum*) which may be seen on all sides.

Circumbagant (*circumvagant*) that wandereth about.

Circumvection (*circumvection*) a carrying or conveying about.

Circue (*circus*) a round place or List at Rome, where people sat to behold Tourning, Coursing, Jussing, and such like publick Exercises, first instituted in *Tarquinus Priscus* his reign. See *Sands fol. 297*.

Cisalpine (*cisalpinus*) of or pertaining to the Country of Lombardy.

Cistern (*cisterna*) a vessel set in the ground, wherein they gather rain water to keep, any hollow Vault.

Cisterciens, a religious order of Monks instituted a-

bout the year of Christ 1088. under Pope *Urban* the second, by *Robert*, Abbot of the famous Monastery of *Cisteaux* in Burgundy, whence the observers of that institute were called *Cisterciens*. Into that Monastery, entered afterward one *Bernard*, a Burgundian, who proved so strict an observer of Monastical discipline, and so eminent in sanctity and learning, that the Regulars of the aforesaid institute took their appellati- on from him, and were called *Bernardines*, and so are at this day sometimes called by the one name, sometimes by the other. Their uppermost robe is white and large, they eat no flesh, they follow in part *St. Benets* Rule. Of these we had several Monasteries in England, as *Rivax*, *Garradon*, *Woburn*, &c.

Citation (*citatio*) a summoning to appear, a calling into Law, an Arrest.

Citherean *Flute*. See *Cythrean*.

Citharist (*citharista*) he that plays on a harp, a Harper.

Citharize (*citharizo*) to play on the harp.

Citrean (*citreus*) which

Citrine hath the colour of a Citron, yellow colour, or of belonging to a Citron.

Cittadel (*Ital. Cittadella*) a Castle or Fortrefs of a City, either to aw or defend it.

Civet

Civet (*Fr. civette*) a sweet substance like musk, some say it is the dung of the beast *Hiena*; Others, that it is engendered in the skin of the testicles of a beast, much like a *Feyne*, some calling them *Cats*.

Civic (*civicus*) pertaining to the City. The *Civick Crown* was bestowed onely upon him, who had saved a Citizens life; though in process of time it was also bestowed on the Lord General, if he spared a *Roman* Citizen, when he had power to kill him.

Clen. a Family, feud, or party in Scotland, so called.

Clancularious (*clancularius*) secret or unknown.

Clancular } *secret* or *unknown*.

Clandestine (*clandestinus*) secret, hidden, private.

Clango (*Lac.*) the sound of a Trumpet, the cry of an Eagle or other bird.

Clarentius } A King at Arms, in de-

Clarentaur } gree second to the Garter, and was ordained by *Edward* the fourth; for he attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the death of *George* his brother, whom he put to death for aspiring the Crown, made the Herald that properly belonged to the Duke of *Clarence*, a King at Arms, and called him *Clarentius*. His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of

all Knights and Esquires through the Realm, on the south side of *Trent*. *Pol. Vir. See Herald*.

Clartecords, instruments so called.

Clartecymbal, See *Clavet-cymbal*.

Clarigation (*clarigatio*) a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war, &c. See *Reprizal*.

Clarion (*Fr. Clairon*) a kinde of small straight-mouthed, and shrill-sounding Trumpet, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one. *Min.*

Clarific (*clarifico*) to make clear or fair.

Clarisonant (*clarifonius*) sounding clear, loud, or shrill.

Classe (*classis*) a ship, or Navy, an order, or distribution of people according to their several Degrees. In Schools, (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars.

Classica (*classicus*) pertaining to a ship, or belonging to a form or degree; approved.

Servius Tullius caused a general valuation of every Citizens estate throughout *Rome*, to be taken upon record, with their age; and according to their estates and age, he divided the *Romans* into six great Armies or Bands which he called *Classes*. The valuation of those in the first *Classe*, was not under two hundred

hundred pounds, and they alone by way of excellency, were termed *Classici*: And hence figuratively, are our best, and most approved authors, viz. such as are of good credit and authority in the Schools, termed *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. *Godwin*.

Claudicate (*claudico*) to halt, to be lame, or feeble, to fail. *Apol. for learning*.

Clauidity (*clauditas*) lameness.

Clavescimbal (*clavescymbalum*) a pair of Virginals, or Haricords; so called, because the strings are wrestled up with *clavis*, a key. *Min*.

Clavicularious (*clavicularius*) of or pertaining to a key.

Clavigerous (*claviger*) that bears or keeps keys.

Claustal (*claustralis*) of or pertaining to a Cloister or close place.

Clementines, part of the Canon-Law, so called from Pope *Clement* the third, who compiled it, and was published about the year, 1308. *Min*.

Cleped (Sax.) called, named.

Clepsydræ (*clepsydra*) a water-Dyal, a vessel that measureth hours by the running of water thereout; Also a Gardiners watering-pot, an hour-glass.

Cleromanæ (*cleromantia*) a divination by lots.

Clickets (Fr. *Clicquets*)

flat bones, wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made by children. *Cot*.

Cliental (*clientalis*) of, or belonging to a Client.

Clientele (*clientela*) a multitude of Clients: Also safeguard or protection.

Climacter (*climastera*) an account or reckoning made by degrees; the perillous time of mans life, at every seven or nine years end; Some have hereby divided the age of mans life in this manner; The seventh year they reckon dangerous, and by this account the 14, 21, 28, 35, &c. are *climacterical years*; likewise the ninth year is esteemed equally dangerous, and so the 18, 27, 36, &c. and 81 especially, which is nine times nine. But the most dangerous and *climacterical year* is, at the age of 63. because both accounts meet in this number, namely, seven times nine, and nine times seven.

See a learned discourse of these *climacterical years*, in *Dr. Browns Vulgar Errors*, fol. 208.

Climacterical (*climacterical*) (*clm*) of, or pertaining to *Climacter*, supra.

Cliff is properly a broken mountain on the Sea-side, and comes from our Verb to *cleave*; for that it seems to our view, as cleft or cloven from the part that sometimes belonged to it.

Climat

Climat (*clima*) a term or used in Cosmo-

Climate graphy, and signifies a space of the earth comprehended between two parallels, or three lesser innominate Circles; They serve to distinguish the length and brevity of the dayes in all places.

For under the *Aquator*, the days are of the just length of twelve hours, but after in every Clime they increase the length of half an hour; so that there are numbered forty eight Parallels, or twenty four Climates, before the dayes extend to twenty four hours length, which once attained, they increase by weeks and moneths, till they come to the length of half a year: We therefore are to reckon twenty four Climates Northward, and as many Southward. *Heyl*.

Clinopatr (*clinopale*) overmuch use of Lechery, or wrestling in the bed.

Cloaca (Lat.) the Channel or Sink of a Town, whereby all filthy things pass; An House of Office: Also the Paunch of a Glutton. Hence

Cloacal, pertaining to such filth.

Clothe, one of the three destines. See *Lachesis*.

Clobe is the 32 part of a Weigh of Cheefe, i. eight pound. *An. 5. H. 5. c. 8.*

Cloiniacks (*cluniacenses*) religious persons of the order

of *St Benedick*, but reformed by *Odo*, Abbot of *Cluni* in *Burgundy* (who lived *An. Dom. 913*) and thence took name; of these we had a Convent at *Barnstable* and elsewhere in *England*.

Clothy (*clusus*) shut up, compassed.

Clysterise (from *Clyster*, *eris*) to give a Clyster, to purge or wash, to convey by Clyster up into the guts.

Coacervation (*coacervatio*) heaping or gathering together. *Bac*.

To **Coacervate**, To heap together.

Coaction (*coactio*) heaping together, a compulsion or constraining.

Coadjutor (Lat.) a fellow-helper, one that labors in the same affair with another.

Coadjuvate (*coadjuvo*) to help or assist together.

Coadunation (from *coadunare*) a gathering, assembling, uniting or joyning together.

Coagitate (*coagito*) to move or stir together.

Coagulate (*coagulo*) to joyn or congeal together, to gather into a cream or curd; to make that which was thin thick.

Coalescer (*coalesco*) to grow together, to close again, to increase. *Dr. Charlton*.

Coalition (*coalitio*) a nourishing or increasing together.

Coangustation, a making one thing strait with another, a making narrow.

Coartate (*coarctio*) to strain, to gather a matter into few words, to shorten.

Coassation (*coassatio*) a planking with boards, a boarding or joyning a floor.

Coaxation (*coaxatio*) the croaking of Frogs or Toads. Dr Fealy in his Dipper.

Cocceum (*coccineum*) died into scarlet, or crimson colour.

Cockible (*coctibilis*) easie to be sod or baked.

Cochinral (Lat. *Coccus* or *Spa Cochinilla*)

Cuchanel a kinde of dust or grain, wherewith to die the Crimson or Scarlet colour; it is a little worm breeding in a certain shrub, which they call Holy-Oke, or Dwarf Oke, and is found in *Cephalonia* and other places; on the leaves whereof there ariseth a tumor, like a blister, which they gather, and rub out of it a certain red dust, that converts (after a while) into worms, which they kill with wine (as is reported) when they begin to quicken. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Cocker, is a seal pertaining to the Custom-house. *Regist. Orig. fol. 192. a.* Also a Scrowle of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, as a warrant that their Merchandize is customed. *An. 11. H. 6. cap. 16.* This word is also used for a distinction of bread in the Sta-

tures of Bread and Ale, made *An. 51. H. 3.* where you have mention of bread Cocker, Wasel-bread, bread of Trete, and bread of common wheat. *Cowel.*

Cockle-staves (*cochlea*) a pair of winding staves. Sir *H. War.*

Cockleary, pertaining to such stairs; crooked. Dr *Br.*

Cockney } applied one-
or } ly to one

Cockneigh } born within the sound of Bow-bell, that is within the City of London, which term came first (according to *Minshew*) out of this Tale; A Citizens Son riding with his Father out of London into the Country, and being utterly ignorant how corn grew, or Cattel increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what he did? his Father answered, the horse doth neigh: riding farther, the Son heard a Cock crow, and said, doth the Cock neigh too? Hence by way of jeer he was called *Cock-neigh*.

A **Cockney**, according to some, is a child that sucks long: But *Erasmus* takes it for a child wantonly brought up, and calls it in Lat. *Mammosus*.

Cambden takes the Etymology of **Cockney**, from the River *Thamesis*, which runs by London, and was of old time called *Cockney*. Others say the little Brook which runs by Turnbole or Turn-

mil-street,

mil-street, was anciently so called.

Codfor (*codio*) a seething, boiling or digesting.

Codtime (*coditius*) sodden, easily boiled, soon ripe.

Code (*codex*) a volume containing divers books; more particularly a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one *Code*, or *Codice*, by *Justinian* the Emperor, it being before in three, which is therefore called *Justinians Code. Min.*

Codette (*Fr.*) a kinde of course French hat so called.

Codicil (*codicillus*) a diminutive of *Code* or *Codex*) a little book, a Schedule or supplement to a Will, also a letter missive. Writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a great Will, and a Codicil a little one, and compare a Testament to a ship, and the Codicil to a boat tied to the said ship. Codicils are now used as additions annexed to the Testament, when any thing is omitted which the Testator would add, or any thing put in, which he would retract. A *Codicil* is the same that a Testament is, but that it is without an executor. See *Swinburn* in his Treatise of Testaments, and Wills, p. 1. *señ. 5.*

Cogniac (*Fr. Cognac*) conserve or marmolade of Quinces.

Coemption (*coemptio*) a buying together.

Coemptional (*coemptio nalis*) which is often in buying, or a buying together. Among the Romans, *Coemptionales senes*, were those old men, in whose tuition and authority, men by their last Will and Testament, left their Widows or Daughters, and without whom they might not pass in *Dominium virorum per coemptionem*. i. be married, according to the Ceremony called *Coemptio*, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another. *Livie*. See more of this in *Godwins Anthology*, chap. de nuptiis, &c.

Coerced (*coercibilis*) which may be bridled or restrained.

Coertion (*coertio*) restraint, keeping in order and subjection, punishing.

Coetaneous (*coetaneus*) which is of the same time and age.

Coeternal (*coeternus*) of the same eternity, lasting together for eternity, equally eternal.

Coeval (from *con* and *avum*) that are of the same age or time.

Cogitative (*cogitativus*) musing, pensive, full of thoughts.

Cossa or **Cauphe**, a kind of drink among the Turks and Persians, (and of late introduced among us) which is black, thick and bitter, distilled from Berries of that nature, and name, thought good and very wholesome: they say it expels melancholy, purges cholera,

choler, begets mirth, and an excellent concoction. *Herb. tr. 150. nat. hist. 155.*

Cognition (*cognitio*) knowledge, judgment, examination of things.

Cognominal (*cognominis*) that hath one and the same name or fir-name.

Cognoscible (from *cognosco*) that may be known or enquired into; knowable.

CohERENCE (*coherencia*) a joyning together, a loving or agreeing with each other.

Cohibency (*cohibentia*) a keeping under or restraining.

Cohibition (*cohibitio*) a letting or forbidding to do.

Cognizance (*cognitio*. i. or knowledge)

Cognizance in our common Law is diversely taken; sometimes it signifies an acknowledgement of a Fine, or confession of a thing done; as also to make *Cognizance* of taking a distress; sometime, as an audience or hearing a thing judicially, as to take *Cognizance*: Sometime a power or jurisdiction; as *Cognizance* of Plea, is an ability to call a Cause or Plea out of another Court, which no one can do but the King, or supreme Magistrate, except he can shew Charters for it. *Mann. part. 1. p. 68.* See the new *terms of Law*, and the new *book of Entries, Verbo, Cognizance.*

Cognizance is also a badge of Armes upon a Serving-man, or Watermans sleeve.

Cognoscitibis (from *cognosco*) that knoweth or may be known or enquired.

Cohesion (*cohesio*) a sticking or cleaving to, or together.

Cohort (*cohors*) a Band of Souldiers, any company of men whatsoever.

Cohort was ordinarily a Band of 5000 Souldiers, though once or twice in *Livie* we read of *Quadragenaria cohortes*. See *Legion*.

Cohortation (*cohortatio*) an exhortation, perswading, or encouraging.

Cotillon (*cotilio*) an assembly, confederacy or communion; also carnal copulation.

Cotures (*ancones*) corners of a wall.

Coincident (*coincidens*) that happens at the same time.

Coincidence, a hapning at the same time.

Coinquinate (*coinquino*) to soil, or stain, to defile or defame.

Colaphize (*colaphizo*) to buffet or beat with the fist.

Collabefaction (*collabefactio*) a destroying, wasting or decaying.

Collachrymate (*collachrymo*) to weep or lament with others.

Collactaneous (*collactaneus*) that is nursed with the same milk.

Collapsed (*collapsus*) slid, fallen down, discouraged.

Collaqueate (*collaqueo*) to entangle together.

Collat-

Collateral (*collateralis*) not direct, on the one side, joyning to, or coming from the same side. Every degree of kindred, is either right lineal, or *Collateral*. The right lineal is that which comes from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so still right downward. *Collateral* is that which comes side-ways, as first between Brothers and Sisters, then between their Children, &c. Also Uncles, Aunts, and all Cousins are contained under this term *Collateral kindred*.

Collateral assurance, is that which is made over and beside the Deed it self. For example, if a man covenant with another, and enter Bond for the performance of his covenant, the Bond is termed *Collateral assurance*; because it is external, and without the nature and essence of the covenant.

Cowel.

Collaterate (*collatero*) to joyn side by side.

Collation (*collatio*) a joyning or coping, a benevolence of many; also a short banquet or repast.

Collation of a Benefice, signifies the bestowing a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his own gift or Patronage.

Book-binders and Sellers alio use the word in another sense, as to *collation a Book*, is, to look diligently by the letters or figures at the bot-

tom of the page, to see that no sheet is wanting, or too much.

Collatit one (*collatitius*) done by conference or contribution of many.

Collatitv (*collativum, subst.*) a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

Collatitv (*adjectively*) conferred together, made large, mutual.

Collaud (*collando*) to praise with others, to speak well of.

Collect (*collectum*) that which is gathered together; and more particularly, it is the Priests Prayer in the Mass, so called because it *collects* and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voice; or because it is a *collection* and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day; it is alio used in the like sense in the common Prayer Book.

Collataneus (*collethaneus*) gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or noreth out of divers works.

Collectitious (*collectitius*) gathered of all, or many sorts.

Collective (*collectivus*) that is gathered together into one.

Colleague (*collega*) a companion or Co-partner in Office.

Collegate (*collego*) to send together.

Colter days, were certain festivi

festival days at Court; so called because on those days the King and Knights of the Garter, did use to wear their *Collers* of Ss.

Coller (Fr.) the throat, or fore part of the neck; It is also that part of a Ring or Jewel, wherein the stone is set. See *Bezil*.

Collide (*collido*) to knock or bruise together.

Colligate (*colligo*) to tie or gather together, to comprehend or wrap up. Sir H. Wor.

Colligener, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together. *Collgr*.

Collimate (*collimo*) to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark.

Collimate (*collineo*) to level at, or hit the mark.

Colliquation (*colliquatio*) a melting or dissolving, a consumption of the radical humor, or substance of the body.

Collission (*colliso*) a breaking, bruising or dashing together, *Collision* of a vowel, is the contracting two Vowels into one.

Collistrigatere (from *collistrigum*) pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory.

Collustrare (from *con* and *luigo*) wrangling or going to law together.

Colloquy (*colloquium*) talk that men have together, a conference.

Collustratio (*collustratio*) a

wrangling or contending together. *Hist. of iron age*.

Collusion (*collusio*) a playing together, deceit, or collusion. When an Action at law is brought against one by his own agreement to defraud a third person, we call it *Collusion*.

Collyrium (*collyrium*) a *Collyp* physical term signifying any medicine for the eyes, most commonly applied in a liquid form.

Colobe (*colobium*) a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Antients, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

Colours, A sort of Grecian Monks and Nuns, so called, whereof you may read in Mr. Sand's Travels, p. 81, 82.

Colon (Gr.) a mark commonly used in the middle of a sentence, and is made with two pricks thus (:) See *Semi-colon*.

Colony (*colonia*) the Romans (when their City was too full of inhabitants) used to with-draw a certain number to dwell in some other place, which number so with-drawn, as also the place to which they were sent was, and still is called by this name; Also a Grange or Farm, where husbandry is kept.

Colocynthis, a kind of wild Gourd, which the Persians name, *Gall of the earth*, because it destroys all herbs near which it grows.

It

It is often used in Physick, to purge slimy gross humors from the sinews and joynts. *Bull*.

Colossus (*colossus*) a great Image or Statue made for the honor of any person, as in Rhodes there was one 70 Cubits high, made by Chares of Lindum in twelve years space, to the honor of the Sun. This *Colossus* was made in the Image of a man, the Thumb of which few men could fathom. The brass of this Statue was so much, that when Muanit, General of Caliph Osman, united Rhodes to the Mahometan Empire, it loaded 900 Camels. *Heyl*. We read also of a Statue of Nero which was a hundred foot high. But above all, that of Mercury made at Auvergne containing four hundred foot in height, and of inestimable value. 2. part *Treaty*.

Colostratio (*colostratio*) a disease or indisposition in the stomach of young ones, caused by sucking the Beestings or first milk that comes from the Teat.

Colubistratus (*colubrifer*) that bears or brings forth Snakes or Serpents.

Columbarium (*columbarium*) a Pigeon-house or Culver-hole.

Columbine (*columbinus*) Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

Columita (*columita*) safety, soundness, health.

Column (*columna*) a round Pillar or Post: Also when a page or side of a leaf written or printed, is divided into two or more parts along the Paper, as this page is divided into two, those parts or divisions are called *Columns*.

Columna 1. Tribute (*columnarium*) a tribute that was exacted for every Pillar that held up the house.

Colures (*coluri*) two great moveable Circles, passing thorough both the Poles of the world, crossing one another with right spherical Angles: So that like an Apple cut into four quarters, they divide the whole sphere into equal parts: the one passeth through the Equinoctial points and Poles, and is called the *Equinoctial Colure*: The other through the Solstitial points, and is called the *Solstitial Colure* *Peacham*.

Comald, A strict Order of Friars begun in Italy, Ann. 1012. by Romald of Ravena; Their first Monastery was built near *Arezzo* in the Dutchy of Florence, by one *Comald*, hence the name: their Robe is white, they follow the rule of St. Benedict. *Grimston*.

Comarch (*comarchus*) an Earl, a Governor of a Town or City.

Combination (*combinatio*) a coupling together, a setting together in Order: but it is most commonly taken for a

practise between two or more for some evil deed.

Combustion (*combustio*) a burning or consuming with fire.

Combustible (*combustibilis*) soon fired, easy to be burned.

Comedy (*Comedia*) a Play or Interlude. It is a kind of Fable representing, as in a Mirror, the similitude of a civil and private life, beginning for the most part with some troubles, but ending with agreement or joy. These Plays are called *Comedia* from *Komoi*, which signifies Villages, because *Comedians* did go up and down the Country, acting these *Comedies* in the Villages, as they passed along. *Godwin*. See *Tragedy*.

Comediographer (*comædiographus*) a Comical Poet, or writer of Comedies.

Comestator (*comestatio*) a late supper, inordinate or riotous eating; *Johannes Tislinus* saith, it is a Bever taken after Supper, or a night drinking.

Comeston (*comestio*) an eating or devouring.

Comestible (from *comedo*) eatable, fit to be eaten. *Sir H. W.*

Comet (*cometa*) a blazing star. It is properly a great quantity of exhalations hot and dry, fat and clammy, hard, compact like a great lump of pitch, which, by the heat and attractive virtue of the Sun and Stars, is drawn up from the earth into the highest Re-

gion of the Air, where, being near the Element of fire, it is enflamed, and appears like a Star with a blazing tail, and sometime is moved after the motion of the Air, which is circular, but it never goes down out of the Compass of sight (though it be not seen in the day time for the brightness of the Sun) but still burns till all the matter be consumed. *Goodly Gallery*.

Comical (*comicus*) pertaining to, or which is handled in *Comedies*: also pleasant or merry. The Antient Grecians and Romans had four sorts of Stage-Plays, viz. *Mimical*, *Satyric*, *Tragic*, and *comical*. Of which see more in *Mr. Godwins Anthologie*, cap. de *Ludis*.

Comitia (*comitia*) were the solemn Assemblies of the people at *Rome*, lawfully summoned by the Magistrates, to chuse Officers, to enact new Laws or cancel old by their voices.

Comitus pugnat (Lat.) one that fights near at hand, or hand to hand. *Lo. Brook*.

Comity (*comitas*) gentleness, courtesie, mildness.

Comitatus (*comitatus*) pertaining to an Assembly of people convened for the chusing Officers or making Laws. Among the Antient Romans, if any of the people assembled were taken with the falling sickness, the whole Assembly

sembly

sembly or *Comitum* was dissolved; hence the Falling sickness is at this day called *Morbis Comitatus*, or the Comital evil. *Godwin*.

Comma (Gr.) the least note of distinction, or a point in the part of a sentence without perfect sense, and is made thus (,)

Commaculate (*commaculo*) to spot, to defile, or disstain.

Commend was the name of a Manor or chieff Messuage with Lands and Tenements thereto belonging, relating formerly to the Priory of *St. Johns of Jerusalem* in England; such is that at *Eagle* near *Lincoln*. These were given to the Crown by 32. Hen. 8.

Commasculate (*commasculo*) to take stomach or hardiness.

Commateral, Of the same or of like manner of substance. *Bac.*

Commensor (Lat.) one that goes to and fro, as a Messenger.

Commemorate (*commemorare*) to rehearse or remember.

Commendaces (Fr.) Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. *Corg.*

Commendam (*commenda*) is, when a Benefice (being void) is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient Clerk, to be supplied, till it may be conveniently provided of a Pastor. In which

case we use to say, such a one hath it in *Commendam*. And that this was the true original of this practise, you may read at large in *Duarenus de Sacris Ecclesie Ministeriis & Beneficiis* l. 5. c. 7.

Commensal (*commensalis*) a Table-companion. *Doctor Kellison*.

Commensurability (*commensurabilitas*) an equal proportion or measure of one thing with another. A joynr measuring.

Comment } (*commentary* } (*commentarium*) an abridgement, an Exposition, a Book of Notes and Remembrances. The nature of *Commentaries* is properly to set down a naked continuance of the events and actions, without the Motives and designs, the counsels, speeches occasions and pretext, with other passages: So that *Cæsar* modestly rather than truly applied, the name *Commentary* to the best History in the world. *Heyl*.

Comment, sometimes signifies a fiction or lye.

Commentitious (*commentitius*) devised, feigned, counterfeit.

Commestation (*commestatio*) a riotous or untimely Banquet, an inordinate eating.

Commigration (*commigratio*) a fleeing, or going from one place to another.

Commilitan (*commilito*, *milis*) a Fellow-souldier, a Comrade.

Com=

Commination (*comminatio*) a vehement or extream threatening.

Committible (from *committimus*) that may be broken in pieces or bruised. *Vul. Er.*

Commissary (*commissarius*) a title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, ordained to this special end, to supply the Bishops Jurisdiction and Office in the out-places of the Diocess, or else in such Parishes as were peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the Arch-Deacon; for where either by prescription or composition, there are Arch-Deacons, that have jurisdiction within their Arch-Deaconries, as in most places they have, there this *Commissary* is but superfluous.

Commissary, is also an Officer in War, whose function is chiefly to look that the Provision and Victuals provided for the Army and Garisons be justly distributed and disposed. *Cotgr.*

Commixture (*commixtura*) a joyn't of any thing closed and opened, a conjunction, a joyning, joyning close or couching things together. *Sir Hen. Wotton.*

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court or consent of parties, to whom it belongs. As in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented to and passed, or de-

nied, or neither, but refer'd to the consideration of some certain men, appointed by the House, farther to examine it, who thereupon are called a Committee.

Common Hunt, The Lord Mayor of *Londons* Dog-keeper.

Commorance ? (*commoratio*) an abiding or dwelling in a place together, a lingring: Also a figure, when one carries long upon a matter.

Commotes, signifies in *Wales* a part of a Shire, as a Hundred. *An. 28. H. 8. c. 3.* It is written *Commoithes*, *A. 4. H. 4. c. 17.* and is used for a gathering made upon the people (as it seems) of this or that Hundred, by the Welch-men.

Commotion (*commotio*) trouble or disquieting.

Commune (*communis*) that which belongs to one as well as another, common, publique.

Communcate (*communico*) to impart with another, to talk together, to mix with.

Community (*communitas*) a participation, fellowship, or society; good correspondence, near familiarity one with another; a Corporation or Company incorporate.

Communion (*communio*) mutual participation together.

Communio (*communio*) a fortifying or making strong on all parts.

Commurattive (*commutativus*) bartering, trucking or exchanging.

exchanging one with, or for another.

Compaction (*compactio*) a joyning or setting together.

Compage (*compago*) a close joyning or setting together, a joyn't. *Br.*

Compagnate (*compagino*) to couple, joyn or knit together.

Compatt, **Compattition** or **Compattment** (*Fr. Compartment*) a square Table or piece in building, especially of stone; also a Bed or Border in a Garden; a partition, or equal division. By *Compattition*, Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot, both for rooms of office, and of reception or entertainment, as far as the capacity thereof and the nature of the Country will comport. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sea-Compass (*Gyxis Nautica*) an instrument which Mariners use for their direction in Navigation; whereon are described the 32 Points or Winds; the Needle whereof (being in manner of a Flower de Luce) always points towards the North. About the year 1300 one *Flavio de Melphin* in *Naples* found out this Sea-Compass, consisting of eight Winds onely, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of *Bruges* and *Antwerp* perfected that excellent invention, adding 24 other sub-

ordinate Winds or Points. Of this there are three kinds; the first, the plain *Meridional Compass*. The second, a *Compass of Variation*. The third, a *Dark Compass*.

Compatible (from *compatior*) that can abide, agree or suffer together; concurable, that can endure or bear with one another.

Compatriot (*compatriota*) he that is of the same Country.

Compeer (from the Lat. *compar*) signifies a fellow, an equal, a consort, a fellow in Peerage. But taken from the Latine *Comper*, it is a word by which the Father of a child calls the Goships, Witnesses, or Godfathers of his child, and it may be read in significations somewhat different from these expressed. In the Isle of *Zacynthus* or *Zant* they have a custom at Weddings to invite many young men, whom they call *Compeers*, of which every one gives the Bride a Ring; which done, it is there held an abuse as detestable as Incest, to accompany her in any carnal kind: wherefore they chuse such for *compeers*, as have formerly been suspected of too much familiarity. *Sands.*

Compellation (*compellatio*) a blaming or reproving; a calling by names, or naming with disgrace.

Compendious (*compendiosus*) very concise, very short or brief.

Compendium (Lat.) a saving or sparing, a gain by sparing an abridgement, a Compend. *Bac.*

Compensable (Fr.) able to recompence or make amends for.

Compensation (*compensatio*) a recompence, satisfaction or reward.

Comp. rage (Fr.) Gossiping; the affinity or friendship gotten by christening Children together. *Cotgr.*

Compendinate (*compendino*) to delay, or prolong from day to day.

Competible (*competibilis*) that may be asked or sued for with another, that may be convenient or agreeable.

Competitor (Lat.) he that sues for the same thing with another.

Competize (*competo*) to ask or sue for the same thing another doth, to stand in competition.

Comptial (*comptialis*) belonging to cross-streets, or places where many ways meet.

Comptalitons (*comptalitus*) of or belonging to the Feasts of *Comptalia*, which were solemnized in cross ways or of streets.

Complaisance (Fr.) delight, pleasure, fulness of, or fellowship in joy.

Complacence } (*complacence*) as complaisance.

Complacentious } obsequious, ob-
Complaisant } servant, soothing (and thereby) pleasing.

Complement (*complementum*) a furnishing, filling up, or perfecting that which wants: it is usually taken for verbal expressions of respect, of affection, of readiness to serve, and the like. Or **Complement**, is a performance of affected ceremonies in words, looks and gestures.

Completion (*completio*) a fulfilling, accomplishing or performing. *Dr. Ham. Annot.*

Complexive (*complexivus*) that may be embraced or contained.

Complexes (from *complexus*) companions or partners in evil.

Complicate (*complico*) to fold up, or wrap together.

Complicity (*complicitas*) a consenting or partnership in evil.

Compline or **Completory** (*completorium*) the last of the Canonical Hours in the Roman Cath. Church, so called; which began at nine of the Clock at night. See *Prime*.

Complote (*comploro*) to bewail or weep together.

Comportment (Fr. *comportement*) behavior, carriage, bearing of one self.

Compositio (Lat.) he that sets, joyns or composes things together. See *Impositor*.

Comportation (*comportatio*) a banquet, or drinking together.

Compositist

Compositist (*compositista*) a caster of accounts, a Reckoner, or Calculator.

Compreccation (*Compreccatio*) a praying, desiring or beseeching.

Comprehensible (*comprehensibilis*) that may be comprehended, contained, and laid hold of.

Comprehensor (Lat.) a comprehender. See *Viator*.

Compromise (*compromissum*) is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending their controversies to the arbitrement and equity of one or more Arbitrators. *West* in the second part of his *Symbolography* under the title of *Compromise*, *Self. i.* defines it thus, A *Compromise* is the faculty or power of pronouncing sentence between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutual private consent, without public Authority.

Compressio (*compressio*) a pressing or thrusting together.

Compuaction (*compunctio*) a pricking or stich, remorse of conscience.

Compurgator (Lat.) a cleanser, clearer or purger.

Compositist, the same with *Compositist*.

Comrade. See *Camerade*.

Conjug, the god of Banqueting. *Sive sit compositio, sive amatoria lascivia.*

Concamerate (*concamero*)

to vault or arch, as an *Oven* is.

Concatenate (*concateno*) to chain, or link together.

Concaveous } (*Concavus*)
Concave } hollow, bending, crooked.

A **Concave** (*Concava*) a hollow place, or *Cel.*

Concavity (*concavitas*) hollowness.

Concede (*concedo*) to grant, yield, or condescend unto.

Concent n (*concentio*) a consort of many voices or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, singing in tune.

Concentrick (*concentricus*) which hath one and the same Center.

Conceptacle (Fr.) any hollow thing which is apt to receive, hold, or contain. *Cotgr.*

Concertation (*concertatio*) strife, debate, disputation, variance.

Concession (*concessio*) suffrance, leave, or pardon; a Grant.

Concidence (*concidencia*) a like falling in the ends of words.

Conciliate (*concilio*) to accord, to make friends together, to reconcile.

Concinnity (*concinnitas*) properness, aptness, handfomness, decency.

Concion (*concio*) an Oration, Speech or Sermon made publicly to the people; also the Assembly or Congregation it self.

Concival

Concional (*concionalis*) pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Assembly or Pulpit.

Conclonator (*Lat.*) he that preaches or propoſeth an Oration to the people.

Conciſſio (*conciſura*) a Concurrence; cutting or dividing; a rent or ſchiſm. So *St Paul*; Beware of the *conciſſion*. *Phil.* 3. 2.

Conciſſus (*conciſus*) brief; beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

Concitate (*concito*) to provoke, ſtir up, or prick forward.

Conclamation (*conclamatio*) a ſhout or noiſe of many together.

Conclave (*conclavium*) an inner Parlor, a Cloſet, or privy Dining Room: eſpecially it is the name of the place in *Rome*, where the election of the Pope is made by the Cardinals. Alſo the meeting or Aſſembly of the Cardinals it ſelf for that election or for any important affair of the Church.

Conclaviſt (from *conclave*) one of thoſe Cardinals that meet in the *conclave* for the election of the Pope; or he that has the keeping of that room.

Concluſus (*concluſus*) ſhut up, concluded, full and perfect.

Concoction (*concoctio*) diſſeſſion in the ſtomach, a boyling.

Concomitant (*concomitans*)

following or accompanying together; ſometimes taken ſubſtantly for a companion.

Concord (*concordia*) agreement or peace; It is in our Common-Law, by a peculiar ſignification, defined to be the very agreement between parties that intend the levying a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what manner the Land ſhall paſs.

Concordare (*concordo*) to be at concord or agreement, to agree.

Concordis, In Muſick, which are Perfect or ſemi-perfect, between the Uniſon and the Diapſon, are, the fifth, which is moſt perfect, the third next, and the ſixth which is more harſh, and the fourth which is called *Diapſaſſaron* Bac.

Concorporate (*concorpore*) to mix or temper into one body, to incorporate.

Concrement (*concrementum*) an increaſe or growing together.

Concrete (*concretum*) a thing congealed or joyned together: Alſo a term in Logic, ſignifying a ſubject and an accident joyned together, as for example, *Album* is a Concrete, ſignifying a ſubject (be it a man or a horſe) and the accident *Albedo* or whiteness, joyned together; And *Albedo* or whiteness by it ſelf is termed the abſtract of that Concrete.

Concretus

Concretus (*concretivus*) **Concretive**, congealed, joyned or grown together:

Concretion (*concretio*) a congealment, thickning, growing or ſtiffening together.

Concrimination (*concrimination*) a joyned accuſing.

Concubinage (*concubinitas*) the keeping a Whore for his own filthy uſe, an unlawfull uſe of another woman inſtead of ones wife: In Law, it is an exception againſt her that ſues for her Dowry, whereby it is alledged, that ſhe was not a Wife lawfully married to the party, in whole lands ſhe ſeeks to be endowed, but his Concubine. *Britton. cap.* 107. *Brac. lib.* 4. *Tract.* 6. *cap.* 8.

Concubinal (*concubinalis*) pertaining to a concubine.

Concubinary, one that keeps a Concubine, which is as it were a half Wife, as the Hebrew word *Pilgeſh* ſignifies.

Conculcate (*conculco*) to tread under foot, to ſuppreſs or contern, to wear with often treading or ſtanding upon.

Concumbence (from *concumbo*) a lying together.

Concupiſcence (*concupiſcentia*) a fervent or covetous deſire of a thing; alſo luſt, or the pravity of our nature.

Concupiſcible (*concupiſcibilis*) that which deſires carnally or naturally, that which is deſirable.

The *Concupiſcible Faculty*, is the unreaſonable or ſenſual

part of the ſoul, which covets meat, drink, and all ſorts of delights beyond meaſure.

Concuſſion (*concuſſio*) a ſhaking together, a daſhing out, a terrifying, publick extortion by threatening.

Concuſſionary (*Fr. Concuſſionaire*) a publick extortioner, one that (counterſeiting an authority) extorts gifts from men by threatening to puniſh or proſecute their offences.

Condenſe (*condenſus*) thick, cloſe together, compact.

Condensitie (*condenſitas*) thickneſs, cloſeneſs, hardneſs.

Condens (from the Latin *conducere*, to conduct or lead) are ſuch as ſtand on high places near the Sea-coaſt, at the time of Herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns with Boughs, or ſuch like in their hands, to the Fiſhers, which way the Shore of Herrings paſſeth; For that may better appear to ſuch as ſtand on ſome high Cliff on the ſhore, by a kinde of blew colour, that the ſaid Shore makes in the water, then to thoſe in the ſhip: Theſe are otherwiſe called *Huers* and *Balcors*, as appears by the Statute. *Anno* 1. *Jac.* *cap.* 22.

Condict (*condictum*) an accord or agreement, a compoſition, and appointment.

Condiment (*condimentum*) ſawce or ſeaſoning.

Condiſciple (*condiſcipulus*)

a School-fellow, or Fellow-Disciple.

Conditanous (*conditaneus*) that may be sawced, seasoned, or preserved.

Conditat (*conditus*) sawced, seasoned, tempered, mixed, made savory. *Bac.*

Conditoz (Lat. *à condio*) one that seasoneth, sawceth, or tempereth.

Conditoz (Lat. *à condo*) a builder, maker, or founder.

Condolence (*condolentia*) a sympathy in grief, a fellow-feeling of anothers sorrow.

Condone (*condono*) to or give willingly.

Condonate ly, to forgive or pardon.

Conducibile (*conducibilis*) profitable, good, which may be hired.

Condilome (*condiloma*) a swelling or excrescent flesh in or about the fundament, proceeding of an inflammation.

Conduct (*conductus*) a Passport, a guiding or leading, a leading of Souldiers, as Commanders do. *Salvus conductus*, a licence of passing without molestation, or with warrant of security, a safe conveyance or conduct.

Conus (*conus*) a Geometrical figure, broad beneath, and sharp above, with a circular bottom: Also any other thing, broad beneath, and small above.

Confabulate (*confabulo*) to tell tales, to communc or discourse together.

Confarvation (*confarvatione*) the solemnizing a Marriage, a ceremony used at the solemnization of a Marriage, in token of most firm conjunction between man and Wife, with a Cake of Wheat or Barley: This ceremony is still retained in part with us, by that which we call the *Bride-Cake*, used at many Weddings.

Confarreated (*confarreatus*) married with that ceremony.

Confession (*confessio*) a measuring, mingling, or dispatching.

Confederate (*confederatio*) to consent or agree together.

Confertio (*confertio*) a stuffing or filling.

Confessionaire (*Fr. Confessionnaire*) belonging to, or treating of auricular Confession.

Conscient (*consciens*) which finisheth, procureth, or worketh.

Confident (*from confido*) a friend to whom one trusts, in whom he hath confidence, on whose assistance he relies, a second in a single Combate; it is also used adiectively.

Configurate (*configulo*) to play the Porter, to work in clay.

Confinus (*confinia*) the End, Bounds or Marches of any Country.

Confiscate from *confisco*, and that (with the *Fr. Confisquer*) from *Fiscus*, which originally signifies a Hamper, Pannier,

Pannier, Basket, or Freil; but Metonymically, the Emperors Treasure, because it was antiently kept in such Hampers: And though our Kings kept not their treasure in such things, yet as the *Romans* said, that such goods as were forfeited to the Emperors Treasury for any offence, were *bona confiscata*, so we say, those that are forfeited to our Exchequer, are *confiscated*. See more of Goods *confiscate* in *Stannf. Pl. Cor. l. 3. ca. 24.*

Conflagrate (*conflagro*) to request or desire a thing importunately, or earnestly.

Conflagrant (*conflagrans*) most earnestly desiring or burning in love.

Conflagration (*conflagratio*) a general burning or consuming with fire.

Confluxuate (*confufluio*) to flow together, to be uncertain what to do.

Confluente (*confluentia*) an abundance of any thing flowing or running together, a coming thick together.

Conforaneus (*conforaneus*) of the same Court or Market place.

Conge d'esire (*Fr. i. leave to choose*) is a meer French word, and signifies in our common Law the Kings permission royal to a Dean and Chapter in time of vacation to chuse a Bishop, or to an Abby or Priory to chuse their Abbot or Prior. *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 169. b. 170. b. c. etc.*

Congelative (*congelativum*) that hath the faculty to congeal or dry up.

Congentone (*congener*) of one stock or kindred, of the same sort or kind.

Congeniality, a likeness of Genius or Fancy with another; as *Sir Hen. Wotton* says, *Poets and Painters have always had a kind of Congeniality.* p. 254.

Congrer, an old word signifying a Dwarf.

Congrate (*scm congeries*) to heap or lay together, to pile up. *Felth.*

Congruity (*congrarium*) a dole or liberal gift of a Prince or Nobleman to the people; it took name of the measure *Congius*, much about our Gallon, which was given in oyl or wine, by the Poll; but afterwards any other such profit or distribution, were it in money or other provisions, passed under that title. *Plur.*

Conglaciate (*conglacio*) to be frozen, to be idle.

Conglobate (*conglobo*) to heap, gather together, or make round, or Globe-like.

Conglomerate (*conglomerato*) to wind thread on bottoms, to assemble or gather together.

Conglutinate (*conglutino*) to glew or joyn together.

Conglutivative, that which hath strength to glue together.

Congratulate (*congratular*) to rejoyce with one, for some good fortune.

Congregate (*congrego*) to gather or assemble together, to associate.

Congregationalists, otherwise called *Independents*, or *Dissenting Brethren* in the late Assembly of Divines, are such as gather *Congregations*, &c. and go a middle way betwixt *Presbytery* and *Brownism*. The chief of these were *Thomas Goodwin*, *Philip Nye*, *Sidrach Simson*, *Jeremiah Burrowes*, and *William Bridge*. See *Mr. Fullers Church History*, l. 11. p. 208. See *Independents*.

Congress (*congressus*) a going with another to fight, an encounter.

Congruity (*congruitas*) agreeableness, conformity.

Congruous (*congruus*) apt, convenient or fit for the purpose.

Conical (*conicus*) belonging to a *Conus*, or the Crest of an *Helmet*.

Conjugal (*conjugal*) belonging to marriage.

Conjugates (*conjugata*) that spring from one original, a term in *Logick*.

Conjugation (*conjugatio*) a joining together, a derivation of words of one kind.

Conjunction (*conjunctio*) a combination, coupling or knitting together: Also the part of speech termed a *Conjunctive*; a sentence which hath divers parts together.

Conjunctive (*conjunctivum*) which knits or fastens together.

Conjuncture (*conjunctura*) a joining together.

Conjuratio (*conjuratio*) as it is compounded of (*con* and *juro*) signifies a compact or plot made by persons combining themselves together by Oath or Promise to do some publick harm. But in our Common Law it is used especially for such as have personal conference with the Devil or evil spirit, to know any secret, or to effect any purpose.

An 5. Eliz. cap 16 And the difference between *Conjuratio* and *Witchcraft* is, that the Conjuror seems by prayers and invocation of Gods powerful names, to compel the Devil to say or do what he commands him: The Witch deals rather by a friendly and voluntary conference or agreement between him or her, and the Devil or Familiar, to have his or her turn served for soul, blood, or other gift offered him: So that a Conjuror compacts for curiosity to know secrets, and work marvels; and the Witch of meer malice to do mischief. And both these differ from *Inchanters*, or *Sorcerers*, because the former two have personal conference with the Devil, and the other meddle but with medicines, and ceremonial forms of words called *Charmes*, without apparition.

Daltons J. P. 279

Conjutor or **Cognitor** (*Lat. cognitor*) in Law it is used in the

the passing of Fines, for him that acknowledges the Fine; and the *Conizee* is he to whom it is acknowledged. *West. par. 1. Symb. l. 2. Sess. 59. & part. 2. tit. Fines Sess. 114.*

Conjure (*conjuro*) to swear or conspire together, to exorcise a spirit, i. to swear him or conjure him by the power of another, by the names or spels they use; whereas *Adjure* is to swear one to, as I adjure, i. swear thee to it by mine own power, and *conjure* by the power of another.

Connascence (from *con* and *nascor*) a growing, rising or springing together, a being born together. *Vul. Er.*

Connexive (*connexivus*) that couples or knits together.

Connubial (*connubialis*) pertaining to wedlock or marrying together.

Connutritious (*connutritus*) that hath the same nourishment or bringing up.

Conquassate (*conquassus*) to shake, dash, or break in pieces.

Conquestio (*conquestio*) a complaining, lamenting, moan-making, or crying.

Consaugunity (*consaugunitas*) kindred by birth or blood, nearness in blood.

Consecimate (*consecimatus*) to patch or peice together, to add to.

Conscension (*conscensio*) a mounting or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back.

Conscission (*conscissio*) a cutting or paring.

Concissure (*concissura*) a gash or cut, a renting in a place.

Conscious (*conscius*) culpable, that is of Council, or guilty of a thing.

Conscription (*conscriptio*) an enrolling, writing, or registering.

Consecutancie (*consecutancie*) which follows others.

Consecutar (*consecutarium*) a brief argument wherein the conclusion necessarily follows the antecedent; or a thing that follows out of another already demonstrated.

Consecution (*consecutio*) a following together; and in Philosophy it signifies the consideration of those affections of a Proposition, in respect whereof two Propositions signify together the same thing, and are true or false. *Hist. Phil.*

Consecutor (*Lat.*) he that follows, or pursues.

Consecutus (*consecutus*) **Consecutibz** following or succeeding.

Consecution (*consecutio*) a consequent, order or following. Moneth of *consecution*. See *Moneth*.

Conseminare (*consemino*) to sow divers seeds together.

Consentient (*consentiens*) concentering, agreeing, according.

Consequentious (from *consequentia*) most important, full of consequence which necessarily followeth.

Contemplation, (in the accepted general notion of the word) signifies a clear, ready, mental seeing and quiet regarding an object; being the result and effect of a precedent diligent enquiry and search after the nature, qualities, and other circumstantial conditions of it. Mr. Cressy.

Contemplative (*contemplativus*) that exercises or consists in contemplation, or study.

Contemporariety (from *con* & *tempus*) the being at one and the same time; co-existence.

Contemporaneous (*contemporaneus*) } *tempo-*
Contemporary } *rius*
Contemporaneous } that is of one and the same time or age.

Conterminate (*conterminatus*) to lye near or border on a place.

Conterrene (*conterreneus*) that is of the same Country or Land.

Confession (*confessio*) a league between strangers. Dr. Taylor.

Contest (*contestas*) a fellow witness, or a witness examined in the same cause with another. It is used among the Civilians at Doctors Commons.

Confessor (*confessor*) to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

Conterre (*conterre*) a weaving together; a composition, the form and stile of a discourse, a making fit.

Contiguation (*contiguatio*)

the raising or rearing a house in Sillars, Stories or Floors, the boarding or planking a house. Greg.

Contiguity (from *contiguus*) a touching one another, nearness, the close being of two together.

Contiguous (*contiguus*) that toucheth or is next to, very near.

Continence (*continentia*) a restraining of ill desires, or more strictly, a restraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

Continent (*continens*, subst.) a great quantity of Land, continued without division of Sea, as the Low Countries to Germany, that to Austria, Austria to Hungary, &c. It is otherwise called *Terra firma*.

Contingent (*contingens*) which chanceth or hapneth.

Continuity (*continuitas*) a continuation, wholeness, intireness, or intire conjunction.

Contortion (*contorsio*) a wrestling or wrenching.

Conitual Claim, is a Claim made from time to time, within every year and day to land or other thing which in some respect we cannot attain without danger: For example, if I be disseized of Land, into which (though I have right) I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoves me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and my Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can

once

once every year, as long as I live, and so I save the right of Entry to my Heirs. *Terms of Law*.

Contortion (*contorsio*) a writhing, wrenching, or pulling away.

Contrabanded Goods, prohibited goods, that are forbidden to be imported by Proclamation; from the *Ital. Bando*, i. a Proclamation. In the Act of Parl. 1549. c. 21. tis written *Contrabanda goods*.

Contramure (*Promurale*) an out-wall compassing the walls of the City, and placed before them for the more safeguard. *Min.*

Contrasto (*Span. contrasta*) strife, contention, or opposition.

Contratation (*Spa.*) a Contract; a Bargain.

A *Contratation house*, is a house where Contrasts or Bargains are made.

Contratation (*contratatio*) often touching, handling, or treating of.

Contravention (from *contravenio*) a coming against, a speaking against one, an accusing.

Contristate (*contristatus*) to make sorry, heavy or sad.

Contrite (*contritus*) worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful.

Constitution (*constitutio*) bruisedness, or wearing with use. In Divinity it is a perfect for-

row and horror that a man hath for having committed sin, and this, for that he loves God with a sovereign and singular love.

Or *Contrition* (saith an Author) is when the foulness of sin is set off only by conceiving the goodness of God, without reflexion upon reward or pain.

Contrition (says another Author) is the bruising a sinners heart (as it were) to dust and powder, through unfeigned and deep sorrow conceived at Gods displeasure for sin.

Contruebate (*contruebato*) to wound, to murder or kill.

Contumacy (*contumacia*) disobedience, self-will, stubbornness.

Contumelious (*contumeliosus*) reproachful in words, spiteful, disdainful.

Contumulate (*contumulto*) to bury or intomb together.

Contundo (*contundo*) to knock or beat in peccates, to strike down: And metaphorically to conquer or subdue.

Contusion (*confusio*) a beating, pounding, or bruising.

Convalesce (*convalesco*) to wax strong, to recover health.

Convalescent (*convalescens*) that waxeth strong, or recovers health.

Convalesce (*convaleo*) to strengthen, to confirm, to recover health.

Convenie (*convenio*) to come or assemble together, to sum-

mon one to appear before a Judge.

Conbent. See *Covent*.

Conbentional (*conventionalis*) that is done with agreement, and consent of divers.

Conbenticle (*conventiculum*) a little or private Assembly or Convention, commonly for ill; first attributed in disgrace to the Schools of *Wicklif* in this Nation, above 200 years since.

Conbentual (from *conventus*) belonging to a *Covent* or multitude resorting together, as of religious persons. Also a sort of *Friers* so called.

Conbentual Church. See *Parish*.

Conberty. See *Pervert*.

Conbexity (*convexitas*) crookedness, hollowness, bending down on every side; *Convexity* is the outside of an hollow body, as *Concavity* the inside. In a painted Globe of the world, the descriptions are upon the convexity thereof, and that face is convex, the rest is belly, or concave. *El. Armory.*

Convincion (*convincio* from *convincio*) a proving guilty, and is in our Common Law, either when a man is outlawed, and appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the Inquest. *Min.*

Convok: (*convoco*) to call or assemble together.

Convivial (*convivialis*) pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

Convocation (*convocatio*) a

calling or assembling together, most commonly of Ecclesiastical persons for Church affairs. A *Synod* and a *Convocation* seem to be all one; before the Statute of *Præmunire* (16. Ric.2. ca.5.) it was constantly called a *Synod*; afterwards it took up the name *Convocation*, from the words *convocari faciatis*, in the Kings Writ; And (since our Scotizing) it is called an *Assembly*.

Convocation-House, is that wherein the whole Clergy is assembled for consultation upon matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament; and as the house of Parliament, so this consisted of two distinct houses; One called the *higher Convocation-house*, where the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, &c. sat severally by themselves; the other the *Lower Convocation house*, where all the rest of the Clergy were bestowed. *Gov.* See *Prolocutor*.

Conbort (Fr.) is most commonly taken for a company of Souldiers or Ships for the waisting, or safe conducting of passengers.

Conbustion (*convulsio*) a drawing together; a plucking or shrinking up of the sinews, as in the Cramp; or when the Mouth, Nose, Eye, Lip, or other part is turned awry out of its due place.

Coollife Worth. See *Cullis*.

Co-operate (*coopero*) to labor or work together.

Co-optate (*coopto*) to elect or chuse. *Con-*

Coparceners (*participes*) otherwise called *Parceners*, in our Common Law are such as have equal portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestors. *Parceners* are either by Law or Custom; *Parceners* by Law, are the issue female, which (in case of no Heir male) come in equality to the Lands of their Ancestors. *Bract. l.2. c.30.* *Parceners* by custom are those, that by custom of the Country challenge equal part in such Lands: As in Kent by *Gavel-kind*. See *Littleton l.3. ca.12.* and *Britton c.27.* Intituled, *de Heritage divisibile*. The Crown of England is not subject to *Coparcenary*. *An.25.H.8.ca.22.*

If *Coparceners* refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it joyntly, they are said to hold in *Parcenary* or *Coparcenary*. *Lit. fol.55.*

Copal, a kinde of white and bright Rosin brought from the West-Indies, whereof the people there were wont to make perfumes in their Sacrifices: It is hot in the second degree, and moist in the first, and is used here to be burnt against cold diseases of the brain. *Bull.*

Copelmate (from the Sax. *Teap. i.* merchandise, and *mate. i.* companion) a partner or copartner in merchandise.

Coplo (*copia*) plenty, abundance, riches, eloquence, provision of things.

Coploity (*copiositas*) plenty, store, abundance, copiousness.

Copulation (*copulatio*) a coupling or joyning; it was one of the three ways of betrothing marriage in Israel. See *Moses and Aaron*, p.231.

Copulative (*copulativus*) which coupleth or joynerh, or which may couple or joyne.

Coquette (Fr.) the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx.

Coquinat (*coquinor*) to play the Cook, to boyl or dress meat.

Corange (*coragium*) is a kind of imposition (upon some unusual occasion) of certain measures of Corn. For *Corn triticæ*, is a certain measure of Corn. *Bracton l.2. ca.25.*

Coral or **Corall** (*Corallium*) There are two principal sorts hereof, the one white, the other red, but the red is best. It grows like a tree in the bottom of the Sea, green when under the water, and bearing a white berry; and when out, turns red. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens necks, as well to rub their Gums, as to preserve them from the Falling-sickness. *Sands 235.* There is also a black and yellow kind of *Coral*. See more in Dr. *Browns Vul. Err. fol.91.*

A **Corbel**, **Corbet**, or **Corbit**. In Masonry is a jutting or

or shouldering peece cut out in stone, as we may see in walls, to bear up a post, Summer or other weight, (which in Timber-work, is called a *Bracket* or *Braggat*.) This and such like terms of art, for the most part are taken from the similitude of Beasts, Birds, or some living thing, which they resemble, whence this is called *Corbel* (from the French *Corbeau*, a Crow or Raven) because they were wont to make such Jutties out of a wall in form of a Crow. *Min. See Bragger.*

Corban or *Kosban* (Heb.) a Chest or Coffer in the Temple of Hierusalem, where the Treasure that served for the Priests or Temples use was kept. Also the treasure it self, or an Alms-box. Also a gift or offering on the Altar. *Mark. 7. 11.*

Cordage (Fr.) Ropes, or stuff to make Ropes of; all kind of Ropes belonging to the rigging a ship.

Corsetter or *Cordister* (Fr.) a grey Friar of the Order of *St. Francis*; so called because he wears a rope or cord about his middle for a Girdle, full of twisted knots.

Cordner or *Cordwainer* (from the French *Corduanier*) or from the Lat. *corium*, a Skin or Hide) a Shoo-maker, a Tanner, or Leather-dresser, a Currier.

Coroban Leather, so called from *Cordova* or *Corduba*

a City in Spain. In the Islands of *Corfica* and *Sardinia*, there is a beast called *Musoli*, not found elsewhere in Europe, horned like a Ram, and skinned like a Stag, his skin carried to *Corduba*, and there dressed makes our true *Cordovan Leather*.

Corispound. See *Correspound*.

Corinthian *Knop*, a sort of Pillars in Architecture. See *Tuscan*.

Coruage (from the Lat. *cornu*, a horn) in our Common Law it signifies a kind of *Grand Sergeanty*, the service of which tenure is to blow a horn, when any invasion of the Northern Enemy is perceived, and by this many hold their Land Northward, about the wall commonly called the *Pills wall*. *Cam. Brit. fol. 509.*

Corneilian Law, *L. Cornelianus Sylla*, being Dictator, made a Law (among others) that all such as would follow him in the Civil War, should be capable of any Office or Magistracy, before they came to their full years, &c. Those kind of Roman Laws always took denomination from him that prefer'd them.

Corneous (*corneus*) of, or like a horn, hard, or white as horn.

Cornicle (*corniculum*) a little horn.

Cornerous (*corniger*) horned, having or wearing horns. One

One of the Wine-god *Bacchus* his Epithets, because with drinking much wine men grow fierce and furious, as horned beasts, whence that Sattyrical,

— *Sumit cornua pauper.*

Cornice, a term of Architecture. See *Frige*.

Cornucopia (Lat.) plenty or abundance of all things.

Corrupted (*cornutus*) that hath horns: also Cuckolded.

Corody (from *corodo*, *Corodry* to eat together)

signifies in our Common Law a sum of money, or allowance of meat and drink, due to the King from an Abbey or other House of Religion, whereof he is Founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his Servants, being put to his Pension, as he thinks good to bestow it on. And the difference between a *Corody* and a *Pension* seems to be, that a *Corody* is allowed towards the maintenance of any of the Kings servants, that live in the Abby; a *Pension* is given to one of the Kings Chaplains, for his better maintenance in the Kings service, till he may be provided a Benefice. *Conv. Of both these read Fitz. nat. br. fol. 230, 231, 233.*

Corollary (*corollarium*) the addition or vantage above measure, an over-plus, or surplusage; also a small gift or

largest bestowed on the people at publick Feasts.

Coronary (*coronarius*) belonging to a Crown.

Coroner (*cororator*) is an ancient Officer of this Land; so called because he deals wholly for the King and Crown. There are four of them commonly in every County, and they are chosen by the Free-holders of the same upon Writ, and not made by Letters Patents. *Crompt. Jurist fol. 126. See Lieghs Phil. Com.*

Corporal (*corporalis*) that hath, or pertains to the body; Also an inferior Officer in a Foot-Company; But in the Roman Church it signifies a little linnen cloth which is spread upon the Altar, and whereon the Chalice and Host are placed. And the word is also used in the like sense in the Service Book which was sent into Scotland, in the year 1637.

Corporation (*corporatio*) is a permanent thing, that may have succession; it is an Assembly and joynning together of many into one fellowship, brotherhood and minde, whereof one is Head and chief, the rest are the body.

Corporal (*corporeus*) that hath a body, or pertaining to the body.

Corporature (*corporatura*) the quantity, fashion, or constitution of the body.

Corpuscule (*corpusculum*) a little

a little body. Mr. Evelyn.
Corrade (*corrado*) to scrape together, to take away or spoil.

Corrasse (*corrasium* from *corrado*) which scrapes together, shaves or spoils: This word is many times mistaken for *corrosive*, from *corrado*.

Correlativus (*correlativus*) *Relatio* (according to the Philosophers) is, *Cujus totum esse est ad aliud esse*, whose whole being is to be to another, whence *Correlatives* are such things as are mutually one to another, and cannot be, nor be explicated, but in order to one another. As Father and Son, superior and inferior, Husband and Wife, &c.

Correptio (*correptio*) a correcting in words, a rebuking, a snatching away.

Correptory (from *corripio*) that rebuketh or chastiseth, that snatches away.

Correspond (*correspondeo*. i. *concorditer respondeo*) to answer concordingly, agreeing, or in the same proportion, to accord or consent together, to run one and the same course together.

Correspondent, agreeable, proportionable, or answerable to another thing.

Corrido, A curtain in Fortification.

Corrigible (*corrigibilis*) that may be corrected or amended.

Corrivals (*corrivales*) they who have water from, or use

the same River. And metaphorically, a Competitor in love, or they that love one and the same woman.

Corrivalry (*corrivallitas*) the love of a Corival, a corrivallship.

Corroborate (*corroboreo*) to make strong, to harden or confirm.

Corrode (*corrado*) to gnaw about, to eat away: Also to back-bite.

Corrodie. See *Corodie*.

Corrodible (*corrodibilis*) that may be gnawn or eaten away. *Vul. Er.*

Corrosive (*corrosivum*) gnawing or eating about, biting, as it were a nipping the very heart: Also a fretting plaister, or any thing, which being laid to the body, raiseth blisters, and makes it sore.

Corrugation (*corrugatio*) a wrinkling, or furrowing of the skin, a frowning.

Corriere (*Fr. Corsaive*) a Courser.

Corset (from the Ital *Corsetto*) armor for the breast, and back.

Corse-pesent. See *Mortuary*.

Corstated (*corsticatus*) that hath a rind or bark.

Corvus (*corvinus*) pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow.

Coruscant (*coruscans*) glistering, shining, or lighting.

Coruscation (*coruscatio*) a flash of lightning, or a kind of seem-

seeming sparkling fire, which appears in Mines by night.

'Tis (saith an Author) a glistering of fire rather than fire indeed, and a glimmering of lightning, rather than lightning itself.

Corbett (*Ital.*) a prancing, or continual dancing of a horse of Service. Hence to *corvet*, is to leap or prance, as a Horse of Service doth.

Corybant (*Corybantes*) Cybeles, or Cybelles Priests; so called from *Corybantis*, one of her first Attendants.

To play the *Corybant*, is to run madly up and down, playing on a Cymbal, and wagging the head as those Priests were wont to do; Also to sleep with open eyes.

Coscivancy (*coscivanciantia*) a divining by a Sieve.

Cosignificans (from *con* and *significo*) of the same signification with another thing.

Cosmos (*Gr.*) *mundus*, the world. Hence

Cosmarchy (*cosmarchia*) the power of the Devil, the government of the world.

Cosmicum (*cosmicum*), of the world, worldly.

In Astronomy we term that the Cosmical ascension of a Star, when it ariseth together with the Sun, or the same degree of the Ecliptick, wherein the Sun abides, *Vul. Er.* 224.

Cosmodetrite, may be derived from *κοσμος* *mundus*, and *δελη*, *timidus*, or miser;

and so Englished, one fearful of the world, or a worldly wretch.

Cosmography (*cosmographia*) the description of the world in general. This Art, by the distance of the Circles in Heaven, divides the Earth under them into her Zones and Climats, and by the elevation of the Pole, considers the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Sun rising and going down, &c. And is best handled by Pliny in his Natural History.

Cosmographer (*cosmographus*) a describer of the world.

Cosmographical, pertaining to Cosmography.

Cosmology (*Gr.*) a speaking of the world.

Cosmopolite (from *Cosmos*, *mundus*, and *Polites*, *Grec.*) a Citizen of the world; or Cosmopolitan.

Cosmometry (*Gr.*) a measuring of the world. It is thus defined, *Cosmometry* shewes the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens, and the differences of Climates, days and nights, the elevation of the Poles, diversity of the noon Tides, and shadows in Dyals, and divides it self into *Cosmography*, and *Geography*. 1. part. *Treasury*.

Cosset or *Casrel*, a kind of bottle to carry wine or such like in.

Couchant (Fr.) couching, or lying on the ground. See *Levant* and *Couchant*.

Convent or **Convent** (*conventus*) a multitude of men assembled together: The whole number of religious persons dwelling in one house together, which, according to *Chaucer* in the *Sompners Tale*, is but thirteen, viz. twelve and the Confessor.

A Cloister or Abby of Monks or Nuns. Hence *Convent-Garden* took denomination, because it belonged to that *Convent* or religious House, now called *Whitehall*, which heretofore belonged to the Black Friars, by the gift of the Earl of Kent. *Stow. Sur.* 487.

Couverture, is a French word, and signifies any thing that covers, as Apparel, a Coverlet, &c. In our Common Law, it is particularly applied to the estate and condition of a married woman, who by the Laws of the Realm is in *potestate viri*, under *coverture* or *Covert baron*, and therefore disabled to make any bargain or contract, without her husbands consent or privy, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brook. hoc titulo, per totum.*

Coulant (Fr.) gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

Count (Fr. *Comte*) an Earl. **Coutuier**, is the name of a noble House belonging to the Lord Viscount Montagu in Sussex; in French it signifies a

Hazel wood, or Grove, whence perhaps it took denomination.

Counter-compone, a term in Heraldry, as if you say, a *Cross Counter-compone*, that is, a Cross compounded of two sundry colours, or three. See *Accidence of Armory, fol. 54.*

The **Counter** or **Contoz**, is the name of two Prisons in London, wherein Debtors and others, for misdemeanors are imprisoned; so called from a **Contoz** which in high Dutch signifies *locus seclusus*, a Prison.

Counter-mure or **Counter** **scarf** in a fortified Town, is a bank of a Ditch or Mount opposite against the wall. See *Contramure*.

A **Countersound** (Fr. *contre-sonde*) when one round goes one way, and another another. Also a certain number of Officers and Commanders going to visit the Watch of the *Corps de guard, Sentinels*, or the *Rounds*, to see if they are diligent in performing their duty.

Countertalle (Fr. *Contre-taille*) a Tal

or **Countertallie**, ly to confirm or confute another Tally. It is a peece of wood which the one party keeps, that is cut off from another peece kept by the other party; and so when both meet with their *Tallies*, they score up the number of what is delivered and received, by cutting a notch

notch with a knife. *Min.*
Coupart (Fr.) cutting, cleaving, lopping, mowing, carving.

Court-Baron (*Curia Baronis*) is a Court that every Lord of a Mannor (which in ancient times were called *Barons*) hath within his own Precincts; Of this and **Court** **Leet**, read *Kitchin*.

Coutifan (Fr. *Coutifane*) a Lady, Gentlewoman, or waiting woman of the Court; Also (but less properly) a professed Strumpet, famous (or infamous) Whore.

Curtilage of England (*Lex Anglia*) is used with us for a Tenure. For if a man marry an Inheriatrix seized of Land in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail general, or as Heir in Tail special, and gets a child of her, that comes alive into the world, though both it and his Wife die forthwith, yet if she were in possession, he shall keep the land during his life, and is called Tenant by the *Curtesie* of England. *Glanvil. l. 7, ca. 18. Littleton l. 1. ca. 4.*

Curtilage alias **Curtilage** (*curtilagium*) signifies a Garden, Yard, or peece of void ground lying near, and belonging to a Messuage. *West. part. 2. Symbol. Tin Fines, Sect. 26.*

Couthurlough, is he that wittingly receives a man outlawed, and cherishes and hides him. In which case, he was

in ancient times subject to the same punishment, that the Out-law himself was. *Bract. l. 3. tract. 2. ca. 13. nu. 2.* It is compounded of the old Saxon word (*Couth*) i. known, and (*Utlough*) an Out-law, as we now call him.

Crabbat (Fr.) is properly an Adjective, and signifies comely, handsome, gracious; But it is often used Substantively for a new fashioned Gorget which women wear.

Crambe (Gr.) a kind of Colewort of a very bitter taste. *Schifin. disp.*

Crannage (*cranagium*) is a liberty to use a Crane, for the drawing up Wares from Vessels at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf unto the Land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *New Book of Entries, fol. 3. col. 2.*

Cranv (*cranium*) the bone of the head, the skul or brainpan. Also a cleft, chinck, or little Cranny.

Crapulient (*crapulentus*) surfeiting or oppressed with surfeit.

Crasis (Gr.) a complexion, temperature or mixture of natural humors.

Craste (*crassus*) gross, thick, fleshy, dull.

Crassity } (*crassitudo*)
Crassitude } fatness, thick-
ness or grossness.

Crassulent (*crassulentus*) full of grossness, very fat.

Crastinate (*crastino*) to delay

delay from day to day, to prolong.

Credence (Fr.) trust, faith, belief, confidence; also credit, &c. *Chaucer.*

Creditor signifies a Creditor, viz. him that trusts another with any debt, be it in money or wares. *Old nat. br. fol. 67.*

Credulous (*creber*) frequent, often, accustomed, usual.

Credulity (*crebritas*) a multitude, oftencess, manifoldness.

Credulity (*credulitas*) lightness or rashness to believe any thing.

Creek (*crepida*) seems to be part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or disburdened from the Sea. So that when you are out of the main Sea, within the Haven, look how many landing places you have, so many *Creeks* may be said to belong to that Haven. See *Crompt. Jurisdictiones fol. 110. a.*

Cremation (*crematio*) a burning.

Crepitation (*crepitation*) a creaking, crashing, or rattling noise.

Crepuscular (from *crepusculum*) pertaining to twilight in the evening or morning. *Br.*

Crescent (*crscens*) growing, encreasing, waxing bigger.

Cressant (Fr. *croissant*) in Heraldry it signifies the New-Moon, or the Moon in time of

waxing or encreasing, some times taken for a Half-Moon.

Cresset, An old word used for a Lanthorn or burning Beacon. *Min.*

Cretan (*Cretensis*) an inhabitant of the Island of *Candy* or *Crete*; also a lyer, because those in that Island are especially noted to be tainted with that vice, as *St. Paul* observed of them out of *Epimenides*: *Kpirtes dei phron; naryi diela, jaleges alyon.*

Cretical (from *Crete*) belonging to a Cretian or lyer.

Creticism or **Cretism**, the Art of coyning or inventing lies. *Sir W. Ral. fol. 560.*

Criminous (*criminosus*) ready to accuse, blame-worthy, full of crime.

Crible (*cribrum*) a Sieve to sift corn.

Cribzation (*cribratio*) a winnowing or sifting corn from chaff with a Sieve.

Crical (*crinalis*) belonging to the hair.

Criced (from *crinis*) in Heraldry it signifies haired.

Cricetous (*criniger*) that hath or weareth hair.

Crinosity (*crinositas*) hairiness.

Cryptick. See *Cryptick*.

Crisis (Gr.) judgement: In Physick it signifies a sudden change in a disease, or the conflict between nature and sickness; that is, the time when either the Patient becomes suddenly well, or suddenly dies, or waxeth better

after or worse, according to the strength of his body and violence of the disease.

Crisim. See *Chrism*.

Crispin or **Crespin**, a proper name for a man, and the name of a certain Saint, who is Patron to Shoemakers.

Crispitude (*crispitudo*) curledness.

Crest (*ovista*) a Crest, a Tuft, a Plume.

Crystal (*chrysalus*) a Mineral substance like clear glass or ice. There are two kinds hereof; one which grows upon extrem cold Mountains, being there congealed like Ice, by the Mineral vertue of the place, as *Albertus* writes. Another that grows in the earth in some places of *Germany*. See more of the nature and properties of it in *Dr. Browns Vol. Er. l. 2. cap. 1.*

Crystalline (*crystallinus*) white and transparent as Crystal, or of or belonging to crystal. The Crystalline humor is seated in the midst of the eye, and of a round figure, somewhat flattened both before and behind; it is the first instrument of sight, and a glass wherein the spirit imagines and judges of the forms represented to it. *Cor.*

Criothology (*criothologia*) the office of gathering the first fruits of Corn.

Critical or Judicial days (*dies critici*) are when the disease comes to the *Crisis* or judgement of amending or

impairing, and they are the fourth and seventh days; because in them the Physicians use to judge of the danger of a disease: But the seventh is accounted the chief Critical day, and the fourth a token or sign, what the seventh day will be, if the Patient live so long. This account must be made according to the number of weeks thus; In the first week the fourth day is the token or Critical of the seventh day. In the second week the eleventh is the critical of the fourteenth. In the third, the seventeenth is the critical of the twentieth, (for *Hippocrates* reckons the twentieth day for the last of the third week.) In the fourth, the twenty fourth is the critical of the twenty seventh; and so forth to an hundred. *Bull.*

Critical, Taken Adiectively, is the same with *Critical*. But Substantively, it signifies one that takes upon him to censure or judge of other mens words, acts or works.

Criticise. The Art of judging or censuring mens words, writings, or actions: also a quillet or nicety in judgement.

Crozier. A Bishops staffe, so called either from the French *Croce*, a *Crosse*; or of the figure of the *Cross* which it hath, or from *Croc*, which in our old English signifies a *Shepherds Crook*, because

Bishops are Spiritual Pastors or Shepherds.

Crocation ? (*crocatio*) the Crocication, kawing of Crows, Rooks or Ravens.

Croices (*cruce signati*) Pilgrims. See *Croisado*.

Cronical See in *Chro.*

Cronographe See in *Chro.*

Cronie (from *cronus*) a contemporary Disciple, or intimate companion, between a servant and friend; a confident; and perhaps may have this ancient Etymology; *Diadorus* the Philosopher was Scholar to *Apollonius Cronus*, after whom he was called *Cronus*, the name of the Master being transmitted to the Disciple.

Crotaphites (*Crotaphita*) the two muscles of the Temples.

Crotchet (Fr. *crochet*) a measure of time in Musick, containing in quantity a quarter of a Semibreve, or two Quavers. It is sometimes used for a whimsey or idle fancy of the brain: as we say, *his head is full of Crotchets*.

Crowned (Fr. *croisé*, Ital. *croche*) crossed or marked with a cross, blessed; hence the name of *Crowned Fryers*, because they wear the sign or picture of a Cross or *Crouch*. And hence the *Crouches* or *Crutches*, which Cripples use, because they somewhat resemble a cross.

Croisade (Fr. *croisade*) an expedition of Christians, as-

sembled out of divers Countries (by preaching and the Popes Bulls) against the Turks or other Infidels; termed so, because every one of them, when he undertakes the journey, accepts of, and wears on his Cassock or coat of Armor, the badge of the cross. *Cot.*

Cruciferous (*crucifer*) he that bears the cross.

Cruciate (*crucio*) to torment, to afflict or vex.

Crudity (*cruditas*) rawness of stomach, indigestion.

Crude (*crudus*) raw, fresh, nor ripe, nor digested.

Crudo (Lat.) blood dropping out of a wound.

Crural (*cruralis*) belonging to the legs, knees, or thighs.

Cruet or **Cruet** (Fr. *creuset*) a Cruet, or little earthen pot wherein Goldsmiths melt or calcine their gold and silver.

Cross (a Sea term, from *Croiser*, to cross) crossing or coasting up and down; as our men of War do at Sea to meet with Pirates.

Crustaceous (from *crusta*) pertaining to the crust, hard shell or pill of any thing. Dr. Brown in his *Vulgar Errors*, calls Lobsters, Shrimps, Crayfishes, &c. *Crustaceous animals*.

Cryptical (*crypticus*) hidden, secret.

Cryptograph (Gr.) a description of secrecy, or secret things.

Cryptologi (Gr.) whispering, secret speech or communication.

Crystal See *Chrystal*.

Cubebs (Fr.) a certain fruit sold by Apothecaries like pepper. It comes out of India, and is hot and dry in operation. *Bul.*

Cubicular (*cubicularis*) pertaining to the Chamber.

Cube (*cubus*) a Geometrical body or figure, four-square, having six faces, like a Dye; in Arithmetick, a number multiplied in it self, as Nine arising of thrice three, and sixteen of four times four.

Cubick or **Cubical** (*cubicus*) square like a Dye.

Cubicular (*cubicularis*) pertaining to the Chamber.

Cubit (*cubitum*) the length of the Arm from the Elbow to the end of the middle Finger, which is usually about a foot and half; this is the common Cubit; but we read of three other Cubits, 1. The holy Cubit, this was a full yard. 2. The Kings Cubit was three fingers longer than the common Cubit. 3. A Geometrical Cubit contained six common Cubits. *Moses and Aaron*. 260.

Cubitura (*cubitura*) a lying down.

Cuchanel or **Cutchoneale** (Fr. *couchenil*, Lat. *Coccus*) a kind of grain of great value, wherewith our Dyers dye Scarlet or Crimson colour in grain, as we call it. Some say it is a little worm bred in

the fruit of a certain tree.

Cur, The last word of an Actor, which gives the hint to him that is to enter next; also an item when anyone shall begin to speak.

Cucullated (*cucullatus*) hooded, wearing a hood. *Br.*

Cucubari (*cucubo*) to make a noise like an Owl, to howl or whoop.

Cucurbita (*cucurbita*) a Gourd.

Cuerpo (Span.) a body; en *Cuerpo*, without a Cloak.

Cunage, is a word used for the making up of Tin, into such fashion as it is commonly framed for its carriage into other places. *Am*. 11. *H*. 7. c. 4.

Cuirass (Fr.) one armed with *Cuirass*, most commonly spoken of horsemen.

Cuirer, **Cuirars** or **Cuirers** (Fr. *cuirace*) armor for the breast and back.

Cultores (a corruption from *cultores Dei*. i. worshipers of God) an ancient Religious people in Scotland, so called. *Broughton*, fol. 588 *Giraldus Cambrensis Topograp. Hibernie Distinct.* 2. c. 4. testifies, that in Ireland there was *Capella, cui pauci cælibes, quos Celicolæ, vel Colideos vocant, devotè deserviebant*. *Spotswoods Hist.* p. 4.

Culicæ (Fr.) buttock-sitting, tayl-wagging, Lechery.

Culinari (*culinarius*) belonging to the Kitchen.

Cullion-ear. See *Bastion*.

Cutlis (Fr. *culis*) a broth
of boiled me at strained, fit for
a sick or weak body.

Culminate (*culmine*) to
come to the top or highest.

Cut-able (*culpabilis*) wor-
thy of blame.

Cultivate (*culto*) to plow
or till.

Culture (*cultura*) husban-
dry, tillage, dressing or tinning.

Cumot Scar: (Lat.) a
niggard, close-fist, pinch-peny,
or miser. *Bac.*

Culterait, A term among
Carpenters, and signifies the
so lering one peece of timber
into another with artificial
joynts, that they cannot fall
asunder.

Cumulate (*cumulo*) to
make a heap to gather toge-
ther, to increase.

Cumbe (from the Fr. *cumbe*, i. *cumulus*, or from the
Spa *cumbre*) the top-sfulness,
height or overplus of any
thing. *Mr. Howell.*

Cumotatio (*cumotatio*) de-
laying, lingring, or deferring.

Cunicolous (*cuniculosus*)
full of holes or mines under
the ground; full of Conyes.

Cumit: (*cupiditas*) co-
vetousness, lust, desire, wan-
ton affection.

Cupidious (*cupidus*) co-
vetous, desirous, greedy.

Cupals } A hollow
or round glass
Cupunglass } with a hole
in the bottom, used by Phy-

sicians sometimes, to draw
blood or wind out of the
body, for it sucks with great
strength, by reason of a little
flame of fire made in it. *Bull.*

Cupole (It. *a high Arch* or
round loover of any Church,
house or Steeple; some have
erroneously used it for a spire
or pinnacle of a Steeple. See
Dome).

Curfew, comes of the Fr.
Curvire, i. to cover, and *feu*,
the fire; we use it for the eight
o'clock Bell, or an evening
Peal, by which the Conque-
ror in the first year of his
reign, willed every man to
take warning for the raking
up his fire, and putting out
his light. So that in many
places at this day, where a
Bell is customably rung to-
wards Bed-time, it is said to
ring *Curfew*. *Stow's Ann.* and
Sir Rich. Baker, fol. 34.

Curranro (*ab hac & illuc*
Currendo, Fr. *Courante*) a run-
ning dance, a French dance,
different from what we call a
Country dance.

Curricore or **Curricuro**,
a kind of Boat in the East In-
dia's almost like our Barges.
Herb.

Current (*currens*) running;
It is also used Substantively,
for a swift running stream of
water, and sometimes taken
for a strait of the Sea.

Curtizan. See *Courtisan*.
Curtilage. See *Courtilage*.
Curresey of England. See
Courtesy.

Curba.

Curvature (*curvatura*) a
bending or crookedness; also
a roundle.

Curvilinear (from *curva*
& *linea*) whole lines are
crooked. *Per. Inf.*

Curvity (*curvitas*) crook-
edness, deformity.

Curules (Lat. from *Currus*
a Chariot) were those Roman
Senators, who, being of higher
dignity than the rest, were
wont for greater honor sake,
to be carried to Court in Cha-
riots, and were seated in *Cur-
ule Chairs* made of Ivory.

Curvous (*curvus*) crooked,
bowed, uneven.

Cuspe (*cuspis*) the point of
any thing, as of a weapon; a
sling.

Cuspidate (*cuspido*) to point
or make sharp at the end.

Cuticular (*cuticularis*) full
of pores or little holes, for
sweat to come out at.

Cubete, the mother of the
gods, &c. See the many names
and particular Fables of her,
in *Rider*.

Cycl: (*cyclus*) a round or
circle. In Astronomy it is
thus defined. The division
of the year into 52 weeks, be-
cause it sets off one day super-
numerary, makes an alterati-
on in all the rest; so that the
days of the week (which
use to be assigned by the let-
ters of the Alphabet) fall
not alike in several years; but
Sunday this year must fall out
on the next years Munday,
& so forward till seven years;

and (because the *Bissextile* su-
peradds another day every
fourth year) till four times
seven, that is, 28 years are gone
about. This revolution is cal-
led the *Cycle* of the Sun, taking
name from *Sunday*, the letter
whereof (called therefore *Do-
minical*) it appoints for every
year. It is found by adding
nine (for so far the Circle was
then gone about) to the year
of our Lord, and dividing the
whole by 28. so to the year
1639, if nine be added, the *nu-
mens factus* will be 1648,
which, divided by 28, leaves
24 for the *Cycle* of the Sun.

The *Cycle* of the Moon is
the revolution of 19 years, in
which space (though not
precisely) the Lunations re-
cur. For, because of the Sun
and Moons unequal motions,
the changes fall together in-
constantly, the time of con-
junction could not be still the
same. This variety the Anti-
ents perceiving to be peri-
odical, endeavoured to com-
prehend what Circle it made
in going about. The learned
Meton, finding the Revolution
was not complicated in less
time than the space of 19
years, set forth his *Ennedecate-
tris*, within the Circle where-
of the Lunations (though
not exactly) do indeed recur,
so that if the quadrature of
the Moon shall fall out as this
day of this year, the like
shall return again, the same
day of the 19 year succeeding.

This Cycle is therefore called *Cyclos decennovennalis*, and from the Author *Annus Metonicus*; from whose Athenians the Egyptians may seem to have received it, as the Romans from them, in Letters of gold; from whence (if not from the more precious use of it) it obtained to be called, as it still is, the *numerus aureus*, or *Golden number*. It was made Christian by the Fathers of the *Nicene-Council*, as being altogether necessary to the finding out the *Neomenia Paschalis*, upon which the Feast of Easter, and all the moveable rest depended. It self is found by adding an unite to the year of our Lord, and dividing the whole by 19. the remainder shall be the *Cycle* of the Moon; or if nothing remain, the *Cycle* is out, that is nineteen. Mr. Gregory, de *Æris & Epochis*, p. 133.

Cyclometria (*cyclometria*) a measuring of Circles

Cycloped (*cyclopedia*) the universal knowledge of all Sciences. Fuller.

Cyclops (*cyclopes*) an ancient and big-boned sort of people, which had but one eye, and that in the midst of the forehead, inhabiting the Island of Sicily; The Poets called them Gyants, because they were people of a mighty stature, of which rank was the so much famous *Polyphemus*, that with such humanity entertained *Ulysses* and

his companions. Rider. Hence *Cycloptick* } belonging to *Cyclopes*; } those Gyants or *Cyclops*; Monstrous, one-eyed, furious. Eicon Basil.

Cylinder (*cylindrus*) a Geometrical figure round and long, consisting from top to toe, of two equal parallel Circles: Also it is taken for that part of the bore of a gun, which remains empty, when the Gun is loaded, a Roller to beat Clods.

Cylindrica, pertaining to or like a *Cylinder*. Vul. Er.

Cymate (*cymatium*) a kind of Pillar so graven, that the carved work resembles the waves; or a ledge or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and termed a *Wave* or *Ogee*.

Cymbel (*cymbalum*) was a kind of instrument, composed of thin plates of brass, with certain small bars of Iron, fastned and cross billeted in the plates, wherewith they made a great noise. Others think *Cymbals* are bells, which, according to the opinion of some, were consecrated to the service of the Church, by Pope *Sabinian*. Caussin.

Cymataea (from the Brit. *Cymraeg*, i. Welsh) *Cambrian* Welsh or British. Mr. How.

Cymbalist (*cymbalistes*) he that plays on the *Cymbal*.

Cymanthropic (Gr.) a frenzied which makes a man haunt unfrequented places, with a conceit

conceit that he is turned into a dog. Cotgr.

Cynical (*cynicus*) dogged, *Cynick*, curill, or church-like like a dog. There was in Greece an old Set of Philosophers called *Cynicks*, first instituted by *Anisthenes*; and were so called, because they did ever bark at and rebuke mens Vices, and were not so respective in their behavior as civility required. *Diogenes* was so famous in this kind of Philosophy, that he was surnamed the *Cynick*.

Cynopetras (*cynopetras*) books treating of hunting; whereof *Oppianus* wrote four.

Cynocephalus (*cynocephalus*) a beast like an Ape, but having the face of a Dog: a Baboon.

Cynorexia (*cynorexia*) a greediness and unnatural appetite of meat.

Cynosura (*cynosura*) a figure of stars in Heaven.

Cynurus, A hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*; whence *Apollo* and the *Sun* are called *Cynibus*; *Diana* and the *Moon* *Cynthia*.

Cyprius (*cyprinus*) of or belonging to the *Cypress-Tree*, which is destined to the dead; in that, being once cut, it never re-flourisheth.

Cynic, a Set of Philosophers, so called from *Aristippus*, a Disciple of *Socrates*, and Professor of Philosophy, who (after the death of

Socrates) returned into his Country at *Cyrene* in *Africa*; his Schollers took this name from *Cyrene*, the place, but by some called *Hedonick*, or voluptuous, from the doctrine.

Cynique. See in *Vein*.

D

Dabur, a weapon like a *Mace*, carried before the *Grand Turk*.

Dactyl (*dactylus*) a foot in a verse consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the two last short, as *Carmina*. Also a Date, the fruit of the *Palm-Tree*.

Dactylogia (*dactylogia*) finger-talk, speech made with the fingers.

A *Dactylion* (*gaufape*) a rough Mantle or hairy Garment *Rid*.

Dagon, the Idol of the *Philistines*, mentioned 1 *Sam*. 5.4. It had the upper part like a man, the neather like a fish. See *Moses* and *Aaron*. p. 155.

Dalmatica (*dalmatica vestis*) the Vestment of a *Deacon* or *sub-Deacon*, properly belonging to his Order; so called because they were first made in *Dalmatia*.

Damag Clericorum (*Damna Clericorum*) was originally no other then a gratuity given the *Prothonotaries*, and their clerks for drawing special Writs and pleadings, but at

terwards it came to a certainty of 2s in the pound, which is taken away by Act 1650. cap 44.

Damagrescent (a term in our Common Law) is when a strangers beasts are in another mans ground, without licence of the Tenant of the ground, and there feed, or otherwise spoil the corn, grafs, woods, &c. In which case the Tenant whom they hurt, may therefore distrain and impound them as well in the night as in the day. But in other cases, as for Rent, and services, and such like, none may distrain in the night. *New Terms of the Law.*

Danzuff (*fur*) a or scuff for a kind

Draff of smal scales that stick to the skin of the head, and often hang about the hairs. They are caused by salt flegm or some other corrupt humors, piercing insensibly the pores, and then slightly congealed by the air, and may be taken away by washing the head with salt water, or Vinegar warm.

Dauzelet, *Dauzelet*, or **Dauzelet** (compounded of

*Ar si nulla valet medicina repellere pestem,
Dardania veniant artes, &c.*

Dariet (*Darius*) a kind of ancient coyn bearing the Image of *Darius* King of *Persia*, and valuing about two shillings.

Dane and *getl*, i. *pecunia* was a tribute laid upon our Ancestors of twelve pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm by the *Danes*. *Stow* in his Annals, p. 118. saith, this Tribute came to 48000. l. per an. and that it was released by *Edward the Confessor*, *Heylin* saith by King *Steven*.

Danage. See *Merchenlage*

Danish (*danisma*) usury.

Danist, An Usurer.

Danistick (*danisticus*) pertaining to usury.

Dapateat (*dapateus*) sumptuous, costly, magnificent.

Daphnomaney (from the *Gr. δάφνη laureus*, and *μανία*, i. *Divinatio*) divination by a Lawrel Tree.

Dapisa (Lat.) he that serves at a banquet, a Sewer. See *Arch-Dapifer*. The great Master or Steward of the Kings house was so termed in old time. *Coig.*

Danocaginous (from the *Ital. dapoco*) that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

Dardanean Art (*ars dardania*) Witch-craft or Magic; so called from *Dardanus*, a wicked Magician.

Datary (*datarius*) that is, freely given: taken Substantively, it is an Office in *Rome* for collation of Church Benefices; also a dater of Writings.

Dat

Date (*datylus*) a kind of sweet fruit brought from *Numidia* and other far Countries. The Date Trees are some male, some female: the first brings forth only flowers, the other fruit; yet herein is the male beneficial to the encrease of the Dates; for, unless a flowered bough of the male be ingrafted into the female, the Dates never prove good.

Dation (*datio*) a giving, a gift, a dote.

Datim (*datimus*) is when by a heap of Synonyma's, we rehearse the same things.

Dative (*dativus*) that giveth, or is of power to give.

Daulphin. See *Dolphin*.

St. Dabits tar, The first of *March* kept solemnly by the Britains in honor of their Patron *St. David*, whom their Records and Tradition testify to have been a person of eminent sanctity and austerity of life, excellently learned; a most eloquent preacher of Gods word, and Archbishop of *Menevy*, now from him called *St. Davids* in *Pembrookshire*. He flourished in the fifth and sixth age after the coming of Christ, and dyed in the 140 year of his own, as *Dr. Pitt* witnesseth in *de illustribus Britannia Scripturibus*. The Britains always wear a Leek on that day in memory of a famous victory obtained by them against the Saxons; the said Britains for the time of the battel, wearing Leeks

in their hats for their military colours by *St. Davids* perswasion.

Days (according to the division of Authors) are either *Astronomical* or *Political*: of *Astronomical*, some are natural, and some again Artificial. An Artificial day consists of twelve hours, *Joh. 11. 19.* There be twelve hours in the day. *Gen. 1. 4. 5. & 47-9.* A Natural day consists of twenty four hours. The beginning of Politique days, is divers: for the Athenians began their day from Sun-set; but the *Jews*, *Chaldeans*, and *Babylonians* from Sun-rise; the *Egyptians* and the *Romans* from midnight, of whom we take our pattern to count the hours from midnight, one, two, three, &c. The *Umbrians* from noon. The parts of Politique or Civil days (according to *Macrobius*) are these. The first time of day is after midnight. The second, in Lat. *Gallitinium*, Cocks-crow. The third *Conticinium*, the space between the first Cock and break of day. The fourth *Diluculum*, the break or dawn of the day. The fifth *Mane* the morning. The sixth *Meridies*, noon or mid-day. The seventh *Pomeridies*, the afternoon. The eighth *Serum diei*, Sun-set. The ninth, *suprema tempestas*, twilight. The tenth, *Vesper*, the evening or eventide. The eleventh, *prima fax*, candle-time. The twelfth, *nox concubia*,

bed.

bed time. The thirteenth *Nox intempesta*, the dead time of the night. *Vide Agellium, Macrobius, & Fungurum.*

Maudy Thursday (the last Thursday in Lent, and next before Easter) so called as it were, *Mandati Thursday*, from a ceremony, used by the Bishops and Prelates in Cathedral Churches and Religious Houses, of washing their Subjects feet; which ceremony is termed the *fulfilling the Mandate*, and is in imitation of our Saviour Christ, who on that day at night after his last Supper, and before his institution of the Blessed Sacrament, washed his Disciples feet, telling them afterwards that they must do the like to one another: this is the *Mandate*, whence the day is nominated. At the beginning of the aforesaid ceremony, these words of Christ (uttered by him soon after his washing their feet) *John. 13. 34.* are sung for an Antiphon. *Mandatum novum do vobis, ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos.* I give you a new Mandate, &c.

Wention (*deallio*) a finishing or perfecting.

Whitbate (*dealho*) to whiten, parget or make white.

Watch (*dearchus*) a Captain or Governor of ten.

Wearatiment. A Law-term. *V. Shep. Epit. 491.*

Deaurate (*deawro*) to gild or lay over with gold.

Debauchery (from the Fr. *desbauche*) incontinency, riot, disorder, unruliness.

Debattre (*debello*) to vanquish or overcome by war.

Debellar on (*debellario*) a vanquishing or overcoming by war. *Sir Tho. More* uses it.

De bene esse, are three common Latin words, the meaning I conceive to be this; to take or do a thing *de bene esse*, is to accept or allow it as well done for present; but when it comes to be more fully examined or tried, it is to stand or fall, according to the merit or well being of the thing in its own nature; or as we say, *valeat quantum valere potest.* So in Chancery, upon motion to have one of the Defendants in a Cause, examined as a witness, the Court (not then precisely examining the Justice of it, or not hearing what may be objected on the other side) often orders a Defendant to be examined *De bene esse*, i. that his Depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the Hearing, as the Judge shall see cause, upon the full debate of the matter; but for the present they have a well-being, or allowance.

Debetur (the third person plural of *debeor*, to be due or owing) is by Act of Parliament 1649. cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Commonwealth to pay the

Souldier-

Souldier-creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears. The form of which *Debetur*, you may see in an Act 1649. c. 63.

Debilitate (*debilito*) to weaken or make feeble, to make saint.

Debility (*debilitas*) weakness, feebleness.

Debonnaire (Fr.) gentle, milde, courteous, affable.

Debolche (from the Fr. *Debauche* & *desbaucher*) to corrupt, make lewd, or put out of order, to vitiate.

Debultate (*debullio*) to bubble or seeth over.

Deca (Gr.) *decem*, ten.

Decachord (*decachordium*) an instrument with ten strings.

Decacuminat. (*decacumino*) to take off the top of any thing.

Decad (*decas, adu*) a term or number of ten, be it of years, months, books, &c. as the *Decads* of *Livy* consist each of ten Books; Also a tenth.

Decadency (from *de* and *cado*) a falling down or from, a declining, decay, ruine.

Decalitt (from *decas*) a writer of *Decads*, such was *Titus Livius*.

Decalogue (*decalogus*) the ten Commandments or words of God.

Decameron (Gr.) that is of ten parts. *Boccaccio* gives his book of Fables (being divided into ten parts) that Title. *Min.*

Decapitate (*decapito*) to behead, or pull off the head.

Decatch. The same with *Deark*.

Decede (*decedo*) to depart, or yield from; to give place to; to cease or dye.

Decem. One of the twelve months, so called from *decem*, ten, because it was the tenth month from *March*, which was the first among the Romans.

Decemped. (*decempedali*) of ten foot, or ten foot long.

Decemvirate (*decemviratus*) the Office or Authority of those ten Noblemen or Governors among the Romans, who were called *Decemviri*, they were appointed to govern the Commonwealth in stead of the two Consuls, and had the highest Authority, from whom none could appeal. The Roman Laws were divided into ten tables when to these *Decemvirs* added other two, and called them the Laws of the twelve Tables whercof you may read *Pomponius Latinus*.

Decennial (*decennali*) belonging to, or containing ten years.

Deception (*deceptio*) deceit, fallacy, craft, cosenage.

Deceptive (*deceptivus*) deceitful, deceiving, wily, crafty, full of subtilty.

Decerpo (*decerpo*) to pluck off or away, to gather, to diminish.

Decertat on (*decertatio*) a con-

a contending or striving.

Decessio (*decessio*) a departing or diminishing.

Deciduous (*deciduous*) subject to fall off, hanging or falling down.

Decim. See *Nona*.

Decimate (*decimo*) to take the Tenth, to gather the Tych.

Decimation (*decimatio*) the punishing every tenth Soldier by Lot, was termed *Decimatio legionis*; also a Tything or paying a tenth part.

Decimate (*decimare*) to bring out of compass or roundness, to unbind.

Decision (*decisio*) a determining or deciding, a cutting off or lessening.

Decisive (*decisus*) deciding, determining, fit, or able to end a controversy. And *Decisive*, *Idem*.

Declamation (*declamatio*) an Oration made of a feigned subject, or only for exercise; also a crying out aloud.

Declarative (*declarativus*) which doth declare or shew forth.

Declivity (*declivitas*) a steep bending downwards, as on the side of a hill.

Decollible (*decollibilis*) easy to be felled or boiled.

Decollation (*decollatio*) a beheading, as the Decollation of St. John Baptist, a holy day instituted of old in memory of the beheading St. John Baptist, on the twenty ninth of August yearly. See *Lapidation*.

Decortio (*decortio*) a boiling or seething. In Physick it signifies commonly any liquor in which medicinable roots, herbs, seeds, flowers, or any other thing has been boiled.

Decor (*Lat.*) comeliness or beauty.

Decore (*decoro*) to beautify, to make decent.

Decoratio (*decoratio*) a beautifying or adorning. *Bacon*.

Decortication (*decortication*) a pilling or plucking off the bark.

Decorticate (*decortico*) to pill or pluck off the bark. *Apol. for learning*.

Decorum (*Lat.*) comeliness, honesty, good grace.

Decrement (*decrementum*) a decreasing. *Feltham*.

Decrepitate (*decrepitus*) very old, at death's door, whose Candle is almost burnt out.

Decreasant (*from decreasco*) the Moon decreasing or in the last quarter, the waning of the Moon.

Decretist (*decretista*) a Student, or one that studies the Decretals.

Decretals (*decretales*) a Volume of the Canon Law, so called; or books containing the Decrees of sundry Popes. Or a digestion of the Canons of all the Councils that pertained to one matter, under one head.

Decreta, taken Adjective-ly, belonging to a Decree.

Decree

Decretalarch (*Gr.*) an absolute Commander, one that commands by Decree, or whose command is, and is obeyed as a Decree. *Coig*.

Decrustation (*decrustatio*) an uncrusting, a paring away of the uppermost part, or uttermost rind.

Deculare (*deculco*) to tread or trample upon.

Decumbence (*from decumbo*) a lying or sitting down.

Decumbent (*decumbens*) that lyes or sits down; or dyes.

Decuple (*decuplus*) ten times so much.

Decury (*decuria*) a Band of ten Souldiers. Also it signifies four or five bands of Souldiers, each consisting of ten hundred horsemen, appointed to be assistant to the Judges sitting upon life and death; also the Senators and Judges were divided into Bands, called *Decurie*, and the chief of them was called *Decurion Rider*.

Decurion (*decurio*) a Captain over ten horse; and sometimes it is used for an Alderman or chief Burgeis in a Roman Colony.

Decursion (*decursio*) a hasty running, a running down or unto.

Decussated (*decussatus*) cut or divided after the form of the letter X, or of St. Andrews cross, which is called *Crux decussata*.

Decussation (*decussatio*) a

division, cut, sawn, or carved, after the form of four lines drawn a cross by one Center star-wise, so it makes eight even portions.

Decutient (*decutients*) that shakes or beats down.

Decalari (*dadlens*) intricate or perplexed, also expert or cunning. A derivative from *Dadalus* an expert Artificer, who first invented the Saw, Axe, Sayl, and Sail-yards for a ship, which gave occasion for the Fable of *Dadalus* his wings, &c.

Decorate (*ddecoro*) to dishonour, to dishonor or defame.

Decentition (*dedentitio*) the falling or losing of teeth. *Dr. Brown*.

Deignation (*dedignatio*) a disdain or contemning.

Deition (*deditio*) a yielding or rendering up a place besieged.

Defaillance (*Fr.*) a failing, languor, faintness, defect; also a fainting.

Defalcation (*defalcatio*) a pruning or cutting, a deducting.

Default (*Fr. defaulquer*) to deduct, deduce, abate, take out of.

Defatigable (*defatigabilis*) easily to be wearied.

Defatigate (*defatigo*) to make weary, to tire.

Defecate (*defeco*) to purge from dregs, to refine, to scum.

Defecation (*defecatio*) a purging from dregs, a refining.

Defect

Defection (*defectio*) a falling away, a revolting back, an infirmity.

Defiance, or Defiance (*from the Fr. Desfaire, i. to undo*) signifies, in our Common Law, a condition relating to an Act, as to an Obligation, Recognizance or Statute, which performed by the Oblige or Recognizee, the act is defeated and made void, as if it never had been done; whereof you may see at large, *West. part. 1. Syn. l. 2. sect. 156. and Shep. Epit. p. 775.*

Defender of the Faith (*Defensor Fidei*) is a peculiar title given to the Kings of England by the Pope, as *Carolicus* to the King of Spain, and *Christianissimus* to the French King. It was first given by *Leo decimus* to King Henry the Eighth, for writing against *Martin Luther*, in behalf of the Church of Rome. The Bull for this Title bears date *quinto Idus Octobr. 1521.* and may be seen at length in the Lord *Herberts Henry the Eighth. fol. 105. Stows Annals. p. 852.*

Defensarib, is a medicine that keeps humors from coming to a sore or place affected, or hinders the inflammation thereof. *Cory.*

Deficient (*deficiens*) fainting or failing.

Definitio (*definitio*) est o-ratio explicans essentiam rei per genus & differentiam; a declaring what a thing is by a

Gender or something that is common to the thing declared, and to other things also, and by a difference onely agreeing to the thing explicated, and distinguishing it from all things else: *Definition* also is a Decree or Determination, as the Definition of a Council.

Definitive (*definitivus*) which limits or determines.

Deflagration (*deflagratio*) a burning or inflammation.

Deffertion (*defertio*) a bewailing or bemoaning.

Deflexure (*deflexura*) a bowing or bending.

Defozation (*defozatio*) a deflowing or dishonoring.

Defluxion (*defluxio*) a flowing or falling down of humors, a looseness.

Defeneration (*defeneration*) a taking money upon usury.

Deforsfour (*comes of the Fr. forceur. i. expugnator*) is used in our Common Law for one that overcomes and casts out by force, &c. See the difference between a *Deforsfour* and a *Defessor*, in *Cowell* on this word.

Defunct (*defunctus*) dead, ended.

Degenerate (*degenero*) to grow out of kind, to grow base.

Deglutinate (*deglutino*) to unglue or loosen.

Deglutition (*deglutitio*) a devouring or swallowing down; also the passage or descending of the meat and drink

drink from the mouth into the stomach.

Degrade (*degrado*) to put out of Office, to put from his degree, estate, or dignity. In *Sleidans Comment.* you may read the manner of degrading Priests to be thus. The party to be degraded is attired in his Priestly Vestments, and holds in the one hand a Chalice filled with wine mixed with water, and in the other a gilt patent with a Water or bread. Then kneeling down the Bishops Deputy first takes from him all these things, commanding him to say no more Masses. Secondly, scraping his fingers end with a piece of glass, he enjoyns him never to hallow any thing. And thirdly, stripping him of his Priestly Vestments, he is clothed in a Lay habit, and so delivered into the power of the Secular Magistrature, if his offence so require it.

Degradinate (*degradino*) to hail much.

Degrare, A term often used in Astronomy and Physick. In Astronomy it signifies the thirtieth part of a Sign (*viz.*) of *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c.* for into so many parts or degrees are all these Signs divided. In Physick it signifies a proportion of heat, or cold, moisture or driness in the nature of Simples; and there are four such proportions or Degrees. The first Degree is

so small, that it can scarce be perceived. The second, that which manifestly may be perceived without hurting the sense. The third, that which somewhat offends the sense. The fourth, which so much offends, that it may destroy the body. For example, *sweet Almonds, Rice, Bugloss, ripe Grapes*, are hot in the first degree: *Parsley, Saffron, Honey*, in the second degree: *Cumin, Galingal, Pepper*, in the third degree: *And Garlick, Spowrge, Euphorbium* in the fourth degree. So *Barley* is cold in the first degree, *Cucumbers* in the second, *Scengreen* in the third, and *Hemlock* in the fourth degree. Where note, that in heat, cold, and driness, there may be four degrees, and in moisture but two. *Bull.*

Decide (*decida*) he that kills God.

Dejeration (*dejeratio*) a solemn swearing.

Deiformity, the form or shape of God.

Deify (*deifico*) to make a God.

Deismosophist (*Gr. Deis-nosophista*) *Athenaus* his great learned books carry that title, importing a Conference, Discourse or inter-speech among wise men at a supper. *El. Ar.*

Deists. See *Anti-Trinitarians.*

Deity (*Deitas*) the God-head or nature of God, the Divinity.

Delator (Lat.) he that secretly accuseth.

A **Delegate** (*delegatus*) one to whom Authority is committed from another, to handle and determine matters, a Deputy or Surrogate.

To **Delegate** (*delego*) to assign or appoint to an Office or charge, to send on a message.

Delenifical (*delenifical*) that mitigates or makes gentle.

Deletion (*deletio*) a racing or blotting out, a destroying.

Deleted (*deletus*) scraped or put out, defaced, destroyed.

Deletorious (*deletorius*) that blotteeth or raceth out.

Delian twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; the Sun and Moon: so called from the famous Island *Delos*, where *Latona* at one birth brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Delibate (*delibo*) to taste, to touch, to sacrifice or diminish.

Delibate (*delibo*) to pill or pull off the bark.

Delit (*delitum*) a fault, an offence; properly by omitting that which should have been done.

Designate, to rid a place of wood, to destroy wood.

Fuller.

Delimate (*delimo*) to file, or shave off.

Delmeate (*delineo*) to draw the form or portraiture of a thing.

Delinquent (*delinquens*)

that hath offended, failed, or left undone.

Delitium (Lat.) dotage, a going crooked or out of the right way, madness. *Rel. Med.*

Delirous (*delirus*) that doteeth and swerveeth from reason. *Discourse of Enthusiasm.*

Delphick sword, In the City *Delphos* was the Temple of *Apollo*, where was a sword that served for all purposes in Sacrifices.

Delton (Gr.) a constellation of stars like the Greek letter Δ.

Delusion (*delusio*) a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

A **Deluge** (from the Lat. *diluvium*) an universal overflowing of the waters; *Noe's* flood.

Demain or **Demefin** (from the Lat. *Dominicum*, or Fr. *Demain* or *Domain*) signifies as much as *Patrimonium Domini*. *Hotaman in verbis feudatibus, verbo Dominicum*, by divers Authorities, proves those lands to be *Dominicum*, which a man holds originally of himself; and those to be *feodum*, which he holds by the benefit of a superior Lord. But this word is now most commonly used for a distinction between those Lands that the Lord of a Mannor hath in his own hands, or in the hands of his Lessee; and such other Lands appertaining to the said Mannor, which belong to Free or Copy-holders.

ers; howbeit the Copy-hold belonging to any Mannor, is also in the opinion of many good Lawyers, accounted *Demefin*. *Cowel.*

Dementation (*dementatio*) a making or being mad.

Dim (Fr. from the Lat. *dimidium*) half.

Dimi chase (Fr.) half-chase, or half-hunting boots; so called by the French, we call them Summer-riding-boots.

Demigrate (*demigro*) to stir or remove.

Demission (*demissio*) an abatement, faintness, abating.

Demit (*demitto*) to put or lay down, to abate in courage, to humble ones self.

Democracy (*democratia*) a kind of Government of a Commonwealth, wherein the people have the chief rule without any Superior or Magistrate over them, save onely such as themselves choose.

Democratical (*democraticus*) pertaining to a such a Government.

Democritus, A Philosopher of *Abdera* a City of *Thracia*, who was wont to laugh at what chance or fortune soever. Hence

Democritick Mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing.

Demolition (*demolitio*) a demolishment, the ruine, subversion or pulling down of buildings, &c.

Demon (*demon*) a devil, a spirit, a hobgoblin or hag.

Demonachaton (Fr.) an abandoning or depriving of Monkish profession. *Corg*

Demonach } (*demonia-*
or } (*ch*) posses-

Demonack } sed with a
devil, devilish, furious.

Demonstrative. The Government of devils.

Demonologist (*demonologia*) a speaking of, or consulting with the devil.

Demonstrative (*demonstrativus*) that which declareth any thing evidently.

Denary (*denarius*) of or containing ten.

Dendrology (Gr.) the speaking of Trees; the title of Mr. *Howells* well-known Book, otherwise called *Dedon's Grove*.

Denier (Fr. *Denier*) a small copper coyn about the tenth part of an English penny; also a penny weight.

Denigrate (*denigro*) to make black.

Denisen (from the Fr. *Donaïson*, i. *Donaïso*, ant. *quasi* *Danceson*, i. *Dani filius*) is in our Common Law, an Alien enfranchised here in England by the Princes Charter, and inabled almost in all respects, to do as native Subjects do, namely, to purchase and possess Lands, to be capable of any Office or Dignity. Yet it is short of *Naturalization*, because a stranger naturalized, may inherit Lands by descent, which a man made onely a *Denisen*, cannot.

Denomination (*denominatio*) a naming or denouncing.
Density (*densitas*) thick-ness.

Dental (from *dens, ntis*) pertaining to the Teeth. *Bac.*

Denticel (*denticulus*) a little tooth; Also that part of the Chapter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth. *Vitr.*

Dentifrice (*dentifricium*) powder, or any thing to rub the teeth with.

Dentiloquent (*dentiloquus*) one that speaks through the teeth, or lisps.

Dentiscalp (*dentiscalpium*) an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker.

Dentitor (*dentitor*) a breeding of teeth.

Denudation (*denudatio*) a laying or leaving bare, a denuding.

Denumerate (*denumero*) to pay ready money, to pay money down.

Denunciate (*denuncio*) to denounce or give warning, to proclaim.

Deobturated (*deobturatus*) shut or stopped from. *Dr. Carl.* in his *Physiologia*.

Deoda (*deodandum*) is a thing given or forfeited (as it were) to God, for the pacification of his wrath in a case of misadventure, whereby any Christian Soul comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. For example, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill

him: If a man in driving a Cart, and seeking to redress any thing about it, should so fall, as the Cart-wheel running over him, should press him to death: If one should be selling of a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should be slain nevertheless by the fall of the tree. In the first of these cases, the Horse; In the second, the Cart-wheel, Cart and Horses; and in the third, the Tree is to be given to God, that is to be sold and distributed to the poor for an expiation of this dreadful event, though effected by unreasonable creatures. *Stamf. pl. Cor. l. 1. ca. 2.* And though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the King by Law, as sustaining Gods person, and an Executioner in this case to see the price of these distributed to the poor, &c. *Fleta* saith, that this is sold, and the price distributed to the poor, for the soul of the King, his Ancestors, and all faithful people departed this life. *l. 1. ca. 25. de submersis.*

Depauperate (*depaupero*) to impoverish, to make or become poor.

Depeculation (*depeculatio*) a robbing the Common wealth or Prince; a publick robbing.

Dependent (*dependens*) that hangs down, or depends upon.

De-en

Depensio (*depensio*) a weighing a paying of money.
Depilare (*depilo*) to pull off, or take away hair.

Depilatory (*depilatorius*) that makes the hair fall; It is also used substantively, for any ointment, salve, water, &c. which takes away hair.

Depilous (*depilus*) that is made bare, without wooll, fur, or hair.

Deplantation (*deplantatio*) a taking up Plants.

Depletion (*depletio*) an emptying.

Dedication (*dedicatio*) an unloading.

Deploiation (*deploratio*) a lamenting or bewailing.

Deplete (*depleo*) to bewail, lament or mourn.

Deplume (*deplumo*) to pluck off the feathers, to unfeather.

Depolition (*depolitio*) a polishing, perfecting or finishing.

Deponent (*deponens*) laying down or aside: A Verb Deponent in Grammar is so called, because it *deposeth* or laies aside some of the quality of a common Verb, that is, the passive signification, and the Participle in *dus*; all of which kind end in *r*, as *loquor*, &c.

In Chancery, and other Courts of Justice we call those Deponents that are sworn to an Affidavit, or sworn and examined upon Interrogatories, and the Deponents answers to such Interrogatories are called Depositions.

Depopulate (*depopulo*) to dispeople, to spoil, waste, or destroy.

Deportation (*deportatio*) a conveying, a carrying away, in utter banishing.

Deportment (*Fr.*) behaviour, demeanor, carriage.

Depositary (*depositarius*) a keeper of that which is committed to keep in trust, a Guardian or Fideiussor in trust.

Depositum (*depositum*) laid down, put away, left in anothers hand or keeping.

Depositum (Lat.) a pledge or gage, that which is committed of trust to be kept, also a wager or stake. The whole Doctrine of our Christianity, being taught by the Apostles, and delivered to their successors, and coming down from one to another, is called the *Depositum. Rhem. Test. p. 534.*

Deprave (*depravo*) to corrupt, make crooked, to wrest.

Depravation (*depravatio*) a robbing, or spoiling, a preying upon.

Deprecation (*deprecatio*) a praying for pardon, and putting away by prayer.

Depradable (*degradabilis*) that may be robbed or spoiled.

Deprehend (*deprehendo*) to take at unawares, to take in the very act.

Depress (*depresso*) a pressing or weighing down.

Deprice (*deprezio*) to make the price less, to make cheaper.

Deprom: (*depro*) to draw, take or fetch out, to declare.

Depromptio (*depromptio*) a drawing or bringing forth.

Deputica (*deputico*) to deslowre, to violate.

Demission (*depulsio*) a putting off, a driving away.

Depuration (*depuratio*) a cleansing of filthy matter from a wound, a making clean.

Dequantare, to lessen or diminish the quantity. *Vul. Er.*

Dereliction (*derelictio*) a leaving or forsaking.

Devic (a corruption from the Sax. *Deinghric*, i. rich in virtue) a proper name, which in Latin they call *Theodericus*; It is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed Executioner at Tiburn.

Devite (*derideo*) to mock or laugh at.

Derision (*derisio*) a laughing, mocking or deriding.

Derivative (*derivativum*) that is derived or taken from another. As *humanus*, from *homo*; *manly*, from *man*, &c.

Derogare (*derogo*) to diminish, abolish or disable, to disparage.

Derogatory (*derogatorius*) disparaged or derogated from, disabled, diminished.

Devincere (*devincio*) to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous.

Deventer or **Deventes**, a kind of Monks, or (falsely

termed) religious persons among the Turks, that turn round with Musick in their divine Service.

Desartinate (*desarcino*) to unload, or unburthen, to unfray.

Descant (*discanto*) to run division, or variety with the voyce, upon a musical ground, in true measure; to sing off of a ground. Transferred by metaphor to paraphrasing ingeniously upon any affective subject.

Deschebel. See *Dischevel*.

Desceat (*desce*) to cut in sunder, to cut off, to reap down. *Sir H. Wet.*

Desecrate (*desecro*) to discharge of his Orders, to degrade.

Desection (*desectio*) a cutting down.

Desiccate (*desicco*) to dry that dries up, or has the power to dry.

Desertion (*desertio*) a leaving or forsaking.

To **Desiderate** (*desidero*) to desire, wish or long for.

Desidious (*desidiosus*) slothful, lazy, sluggish.

Desipience (*desipientia*) is when the sick person speaks and dorth idly; dorage.

Despection (*despectio*) a looking downwards.

Despoilate (*despolio*) to spoil, rob, or pill.

Despicable (*despicibilis*) worthy to be despised.

Despond (*despondeo*) to betroth or promise in marriage; also,

also to fail in courage, or despair. *Lord Prot. Speech.*

Despondere (*despondeo*) a promising in marriage; also a failing in courage, a despairing.

Despondingly (from *despondeo*) desperately, out of hope.

Desponsation (*desponsatio*) an affiance or betrothing.

Despot (*despota*) a Lord or Ruler of a Country; as the *despot* of *Servia*, &c.

Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, either by nearness of blood, or by institution, was by a general name called *Despotes*. *Seld.*

Desponcal, of, or belonging to a Lord or Master; *Lordly*.

Destinate (*destino*) to ordain, to purpose, or design.

Destitue (*destituo*) a leaving or forsaking.

Deturude (*desuendo*) disuse, or lack of custom.

Desultoriness (*desultorius*) vaulting or leaping; also unconstant, mutable.

Desumption (*desumptio*) a chusing, or taking out.

Detectum (*detectio*) an opening, discovering, or revealing.

Detenebrate (*detenebro*) to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light. *Br.*

Detention (*detentio*) a withholding or keeping back, a detaining.

Deteriorate (*deterioratus*) made worse, impaired, spoiled.

Deterubere (*deterubus*) scourged, wiped, put away. *Montagu.*

Detorsion (*detorsio*) a turning or bending aside.

Detraction (*detractio*) a plucking away, a back-biting, a slander.

Detrimental (from *detrimmentum*) hurtful, dangerous, full of loss.

Detritus (*detritus*) worn out, bruised, or consumed.

Detrude (*detrudo*) to thrust down or out.

Detrusor (*detrusor*) a thrusting down or out.

Detruncate (*detruncaio*) a cutting short, or lopping off.

Devastation (*devastatio*) a wasting or spoiling.

Devectio (*devectio*) a carrying away or down.

Devolved (*Fr. desvelosé*) unwrapped, unfolded, undone, opened. It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war.

Devex (*devexitas*) the hollowiness of a valley, a bending down.

Deviate (*devio*) to go out of the way, to go astray.

Devirgare (*devirgino*) to deslowre a Virgin; to corrupt.

Devisse (*Fr.*) is an invocation or conceit in picture,

with his *Motto* or Word, born as well by Noble and Learned Personages, as by Com-

manders

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manders in War, to notifie some particular conceit or design of their own. And is the same which the Italians (and we also from them) call an *Imprese*, wherein there is required a correspondency of the *Pisture*, which is as the body; and the *Motto*, which (as the soul) gives it life; that is, the body must be of a fair representation, and the *Motto* in some different language, witty, short and answerable thereto, neither too obscure, nor too plain, and most commended, when it is an Hemistich, or parcel of a verse; for example, one, who, as triumphing over the force of *Venus*, depainted her Son, winged *Cupid*, in a net, with this *Motto*. *Qui capis, Capitur*. Likewise the needle in the Sea Compass still moving, but to the North-point onely, with *Moueeur immoues*, notified the respective constancy of the bearer to one onely.

Who desires further knowledge in this ingenious Art, may read *The Art of making Devices, and Camb. Remaines*, the *Impreses*.

Deuise, in our Law Dialect, is properly applied to the gift of Lands, as *Legacy* is to the gift of Goods or Chattels in a last Will and Testament.

Idol, the Devil, or a devilish Idol, most superstitiously adored by the *Paintims* of *Calicut* in the East India's. *Herb.* 188.

Dehoire (Fr. from the Lat. *debere*) duty, that which every one ought to do according to the rule of Law and Reason.

Debolbe (*devolvo*) to tumble or roule down. And by translation, to fall, come or happen from one to another.

Devolution (*devolutio*) a tumbling or rolling down, a falling into lapse.

Deuterogamie (*deuterogamia*) second Marriage, or a repetition of it.

Deuteronomium (*deuteronomium*) the fifth Book of *Moses*, so called, because the greatest part of it is a repetition of the Laws contained in the former Books, *Exodus*, *Leuiticus*, and *Numbers*.

Deuena (from *deuteria*) pertaining to a weak or second sort of wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Br.*

Deuteroscopy (Gr.) the second end, aim, or intention; a second consideration, or thought.

Devilian of Beasts, is the hollow part, or Gorge in the throat.

Dexterity (*dexteritas*) aptness, promptness, readiness.

Dia, a term set before medicinal confessions or Electuaries that were devised by the Greeks. *Coig.*

Diabeteal (from the Gr. *diabetes*) pertaining to that disease, when one cannot make water.

Diabolical (*diabolicus*) pertaining

taining to the Devil, Devilish.

Diacatholicon (Gr.) an Elixir much used in Physick, so called, because it serves as a gentle purge for all humors. *Bull.*

Diaction (Gr.) a composition made of Simples fit to dissolve windiness in the stomach.

Diaconal (*diaconalis*) of or belonging to a Deacon.

Diadem (*diadema*) a Kings Crown, or Wreath for the head; it properly signifies a wreathed Head-band, with which the ancient Kings were contented, as thinking the Crown belonged onely to the Gods. *Coig.*

Diagon } (*diagonalis*)
or
Diagonal } a line which passeth from one corner, or one angle of a Geometrical body to another corner or angle of the same.

Diagram (*diagramma*) a Title of a Book, a sentence or decree: Also a figure in Geometry; and in Musick it is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. *Rier.*

Diagraphick-Art (*diagraphice*) the art of painting or graving.

Dialectick-Art (*dialectica*) the Art of Logick, and a part of Philosophy, which teacheth to reason or discourse in an artificial form by Enthymems, and Syllogisms in mood and figure.

Dialect (*dialectus*) is a manner of speech peculiar to some part of a Country or people, and differing from the manner used by other parts or people, yet all using the same Radical Language, for the main or substance of it. In *England*, the *Dialect* in the North, is different from that in the South; and the Western differs from both. As in this example; At *London* we say, *I would eat more cheefe if I had it*, the Northern man saith, *Ay sud eat mare cheefse gin ay hader*, and the Western man saith, *Chud ee' at more cheefe un ich had it*, or on *chad* it.

The *Grecians* had five especial *Dialects*. As 1. The property of speech in *Athens*, called the *Attick Dialect*, which was most copious and fittest for eloquence. 2. The *Ionic*, which the ancient Writers most used. 3. The *Corinthian*. 4. The *Æolic*, or *Bucolic*, fittest for Poets. 5. The common. *Heyl*. So every Country commonly hath in divers parts of it some difference of language, which is called the *Dialect* or *Sub-dialect* of the place.

In *Italy*, there are above eight several *Dialects* or *Sub-dialects*, as the *Roman*, the *Toscan*, the *Venetian*, the *Milanese*, the *Neapolitan*, the *Calabresse*, the *Genovese*, the *Piemonese*, besides the *Corsican*, *Sicilian*, and other neighboring

boring Islands. *yc.* Mr. How.
Dial (*dialis*) pertaining to the day.

Diallel, As Parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting: So *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. *ELAr.*

Dialogue (*dialogus*) a communication, reasoning, or disputation between two parties or more, or a written Discourse where such a conference is set down.

Dialogical (*dialogicus*) of or pertaining to a Dialogue.

Dialogism (*dialogismus*) a figure or discourse, when one discesseth a thing by himself, as it were talking with another, does move the question and make the answer.

Diameter (*Lar.*) is a certain straight line drawn through the center of a figure, and of both sides bounded in the compass of it, which cuts or divides the figure into two equal parts. *Euclid.*

Diametrical (*diametricus*) pertaining to such a Diameter.

Diana, The Moon; Also a Goddess of hunting, much honored for her chastity, having had many Temples dedicated to her; whereof the chief was that at *Ephesus*, called the Temple of *Diana*; which for the spaciousness, furniture and workmanship, was accounted one of the

worlds wonders; It was 200 years in building, contrived by *Cresiphon*, being 425 foot long, and 220 broad, sustained with 127 pillars of marble, 70 foot high, whereof twenty seven were most curiously graven, and all the rest of marble polished. It was fired seven times, and lastly by *Herostatus* (that night in which *Alexander* was born) to get himself a name. *Heyl.*

Diapasm (*diapasma*) a perfume, a pomander, a medicine of dry powders, that is either cast among Apparel to make them smell sweet, or into a wound, or superfluously into drink. *Rid.*

Diapase or **Diapason** (*Gr.*) a perfect concord of all in Musick: An eighth. See a further explanation of this in *L.Bac.Nat.Hist.* fo. 30.

Diaperte (*Gr.*) a concord in Musick called a fifth.

Diapire or **Diapire** (*Fr.* *diapire*) diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, *Diaper*. *Min.*

Diaphanuty (from *diaphanum*) clearness, transparency. *Vul. Er.*

Diaphanous (*diaphanus*) clear as crystal, transparent.

Diaphony (*diaphonia*) a divers sound, a discord.

Diaphonist (*diaphonista*) he that makes divers sounds.

Diaphoretick (*diaphoreticus*) that dissolveth or sends forth humors.

Diaphragm

Diaphragm (*diaphragma*) a long and round muscle lying overthwart the lower part of the Breast, separating the Heart and Lights from the Stomack, and the vital parts from the natural; the *Midriff*.

Diartroetick (from *diartroea*) that hath a Lask or looseness in the belly without inflammation.

Diary (*diarium*) that contains the particular actions of every day, a Journal Book, or a book of remembrance. See *Annals*.

Diatessaron (*Gr.*) of fours; a concord in Musick called a Fourth, whereof there are four in the Scale, which compriseth fifteen strings.

Diatonick Musick (*diatonum*) keeps a mean temperature between Chromatic, and *Enharmonic*; and may go for plain Song.

Diatribe (*diatriba*) an auditory, or place where disputations, or exercises are held.

Dibble, An instrument to set herbs in a Garden.

Dicacit (*dicacitas*) scoffing, taunting, or bounding, much speaking.

Dicatum (*dicatio*) a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicarchy (*dicarchia*) just government.

Dicark (*dicarchus*) a just Prince.

Dicology (*dicologia*)

justification by, or in talk.
Dichotomy (*dichotomia*) a dividing or cutting into two parts; or a division made by two and two.

Dicker of Leather, is ten Hides.

Dicamen (*Lar.*) a thing written by another mans instruction.

Dicte (*disse*) to appoint or tell another what, and how he shall write, which is also used substantively, as *Dislates*, or Lessons which the Master indites for the Schollars to write.

Dictator (*Lar.*) he that indites a thing to be written: Also a chief Ruler among the ancient Romans, from whom no Appeal was granted, and for half a year had a Kings power, never chosen but when the Commonwealth was in some great danger or trouble, and at half years end, under pain of Treason, yielded up his Office; so named, either because he onely said the word and it was done, or because he was *Dislus*, nominated onely by one of the Consuls, and not otherwise chosen.

Dictrare (*disire*) to speak or tell often, or in divers places; to plead. *Felth.*

Dicature (*disatura*) a pronouncing a thing to be written; The *Dicatoship*.

Dicabick (from *disacalus*) pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

Didram (*didrachmum*) an ancient coyn consisting of two drams; of our money it values 15 d. It is used for *Tri-bute money*, *Matth. 17. 24.*

Didymus (from the Gr. *διδυμος* i. *geminus*) the name of *St. Thomas*, one of the Apostles, and signifies a Twin. He was called *Didymus*, for being a twin, born with some other, or for some such cause. *Tr. of Mass.*

Diennial (*diennis*) of or pertaining to two years.

Diet (*dieta*) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire.

Dietetick (from *Diæresis*) pertaining to a division, or the figure *Diæresis*, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*. *Bac.*

Dietary, that treateth of, or pertaineth to Diet.

Dietetical (*dieteticus*) pertaining to moderate diet, such as Physicians prescribe.

Dietical (*dieticus*) keeping from day to day, regular.

Dieu et moi droit (Fr.) God and my Right. The Motto of the Kings Arms, first used (as some affirm) by *Henry the Eighth*.

Diffarreation (*diffarreatio*) a sacrifice done between a man and his wife at Divorcement: As *Confarreatio* was at the marriage. *Rider.*

Difficulate (*difficulus*) to unbutton, open or ungird.

Difficater (*difficatus*) hardness or difficulty.

Difficulate (from *difficilis*) to make difficult or hard.

Diffident (*diffidens*) distrustful, desperate, doubtful.

Diffuence (*diffuentia*) a looseness, a flowing forth or abroad.

Diffusion (*diffusio*) a scattering abroad, a spilling or spreading.

Digamist or **Digamite** (*digamus* or *digama*) a man that hath two wives together, or a woman that has two Husbands; Also one that marries after his first Wives death or divorce.

Digested (*digestus*) disposed, ordered, divided.

The **Digests** (*digestus*) a volume of the Civil Law, so called, because the legal precepts therein, are so excellently ordered, disposed and digested.

A **Dietetick** in Chyrurgery is taken for that which prepares the matter to mundification or cleansing.

Digit (Fr. *digitte*) a Character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five, an X. ten, &c.

Digitation (*digitatio*) the form of the fingers of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning. *Coigr.*

Digital (*digitalis*) pertaining

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ing to a finger, or fingers breadth.

To **Digit**, to point with the finger. *Felsh.*

Digladiation (*digladiatio*) a debate, a fight, a strife.

Dignozate (*dignoro*) to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

Dignoske (*dignosco*) to discern, to know by divers parts. *Scotch Papers.*

Digression (*digressio*) a departing, a changing of purpose, a straying from the matter, a swerving from.

Dijudicate (*dijudico*) to judge between two, to determine.

Dike-grab, An Officer in the Low Countries, who hath the over-sight and command of the *Dikes* and *Banks* that preserve the Country from the inundation of the Sea.

Dickins, a corruption of **Devilings**, i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the *Dickins* take you.

Dilacerate (*dilacero*) to tear or rend in pieces.

Dilartate (*dilarto*) the same with *Dilacerate*.

Dilapidate (*dilapido*) to rid a place of stones, to consume and spend wastfully.

Dilatable (from *dilato*) that may be enlarged, or made bigger, extendable.

Dilatation (*dilatatio*) an enlarging or making bigger.

To **Dilate** (*dilato*) to extend, or enlarge, to delay.

Dilatatory (from *dilato*) an enlarger; an instrument wherewith Chyrurgeons open those parts that by sickness or other accidents are too much closed.

Dilatatory (*dilatatorius*) that delays or prolongs time.

Dilection (*dilectio*) love or charity.

Dilemma (Gr.) a kind of Argument called by Logicians *Cornutum Argumentum*, which convinceth ones adversary both ways, as in saying; If he be a good man, why do you speak evil of him? If naught, why do you keep him company?

There is a Tradition of a **Dilemma**, that *Bishop Morton* (Chancellor to *H. 7.*) used, to raise up the Benevolence to higher rates, and some called it his *Fork* and some his *Crotch*; for he had concluded an Article in the Instructions to the Commissioners, who were to levy the Benevolence; That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, they must needs have, because they laid up; And if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *L. Eac. Hen. 7. p. 101.*

Dilling (*proculus*) a child born when the Father is old, or the last Child that Parents have; in some places called a *Shmil-p.ugh*.

Dilogu (*dialogia*) a doubtful speech, which may signify

nific or be construed two ways
Diloricare (*dilorico*) to undoe, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilucid (*dilucidum*) clear, light, manifest, easie to be discerned.

Dilucidate (*dilucido*) to declare or make plain.

Dilution (*dilutio*) a washing, or cleansing, a purging or clearing.

Diluvial (*diluvialis*) of or belonging to the Deluge or great flood.

Dimension (*dimensio*) a measuring or compassing.

Dimetrical (*dimeriens*) measuring.

Dimitication (*dimitatio*) batle, fight, contention.

Dimidiare (*dimidio*) to divide into halves or two parts.

Diminution (*diminutio*) a diminishing, abating or lessening.

Diminutive (*diminutivum*) that which is diminished or made less; or the lesser of that whereof there is a bigger. As *Libellus*, a little book, and *Femella* a little woman, are the diminutives of *Liber* and *Femina*. So is *Rivulet*, of a River.

Dinarchy (Gr.) the joyned Rule or Government of two Princes.

Dioces (*diaceps*) is a Greek word compounded of *dia* and *ceps*, and signifies with us the Circuit of every Bishops Jurisdiction. For this Nation hath two sorts of divisions:

one into Shires or Counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into Diocesses, in respect of jurisdiction Ecclesiastical. *Cow.*

Diocesan (*diocesanus*) he that hath the Jurisdiction of a Diocess; or he that inhabites within a Diocess.

Diogenes, a Philosopher, who for his dogged disposition, was Sir-named the *Cynick*. Hence it is that we call this or that man, who is of a churlish or harsh disposition, a *Diogenes*.

Dionymal (*dionymus*) that hath two names.

Dioptrick Art (*dioptrice*) the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Celestial bodies. *Min.*

Dioptrical, pertaining to *Dioptra*, which is a measure to weigh water; a Quadrant, or Geometrical Instrument, wherewith the distance and height of a place is known afar off, by looking through certain little holes therein: The looking-hole or sight of any instrument. *Dr. Charl.*

Diplo, a note or mark in the Margent to signifie that there is somewhat to be amended. *Rider.*

Dipondiar (*dipondiarium*) that is of two pound weight.

Dipsades (*dipsas, adu*) a kind of Snakes, whose biting

(con-

(consuming the humors of mans body) causeth a mortal thirst in the party bitten.

Diphthong (*diphthongum*) two vowels contracted into one body or form, whereof in the Latin tongue there are five, *e, au, æ, eu, ei.*

Diprete (*dipretor*) a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Diptych (*diptychus*) having two leaves when it is opened, any thing like two leaves.

Dire (*dirus*) cruel, terrible, vigorous.

Dirge (a corruption from the Latin word *dirige*) signifies the office of the dead, used to be said by Roman Catholics for the souls in Purgatory, and is so called from the first word of the first Antiphon of the office, which is *Dirige*.

Director (from the Lat. *Dirigo*) is the name of a book introduced by the late long Parliament in the stead of the Common Prayer Book, which was voted down on the 26 of November, 1644. and is called a *Director*, because it directs the Ministers and people in a different way of praying, preaching, and administering the Sacraments.

Direption (*direptio*) a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of places and persons for goods and riches, and taking it away; properly in the winning a place by assault when all things lye open to the lust of the Conqueror. See *Reputate*.

A Distributor (*diribitorum*) a place wherein Souldiers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; a place where the Romans gave their voyces.

Dirty (*diritas*) cruelty, terribleness.

Disruptor (*disruptio*) a bursting, or breaking asunder.

Diruto (Lat.) he that destroys or pulls down.

Di, a preposition used only in composition; sometimes it is a note of pivation, sometimes of diversity, sometimes of separation; and sometimes *Di* joyned with another word, keeps still the same signification with the simple word.

Discalcate (*discalceo*) to pull off ones shoes.

Disputation (*disceptatio*) disputation, debating, or arguing.

Disceprato (Lat.) a Judge, Arbitrator, or Days-man; Also he that argues or disputes.

Disceprion (*disceprio*) a renting in sunder.

Discession (*discessio*) a departing, a leaving, or going away.

Disceind (*disceindo*) to cut off or in pieces, to separate: *How.*

Disceind (*disceindus*) unguided, dissolute, negligent.

Disciplinable (*disciplinabilis*) that is capable of learning or instruction.

Disclusion (*disclusio*) a shutting out, a separation.

Discerni-

Discomfigure (from the Fr. *disconfigure*) a defacure, overthrow, or vanquishing.

To **Discolor** (*discoloro*) to make of divers colours: Also to take away or fade the colour.

Discontinuer, discontinuance; a dis-joyning or separation.

Discordant (*discordans*) disagreeing, out of tune.

Discrepant (*discrepans*) differing, jarring, disagreeing, repugnant unto.

Discreet (*discretus*) severed, parted, discerned.

Discriminate (*discrimino*) to divide, or put a difference betwixt.

Disembatation (*disembatio*) a lying down to sleep.

Discombence (from *discombo*) a sitting upon a bed, a lying down to sleep, a sitting down at Table.

Discurrent (*discurrere*) that wanders or runs hither and thither.

Discussion (*discussio*) a strict examining of a matter: Also a striking or dashing into divers parts.

Disembogue (from the Spanish *Desembocar*) to cast out of the mouth, to vomit. Among Seamen it signifies to come out of the mouth of any gulph, through a streight.

Dissegregate (*dissegrego*) to set apart, to sever.

Disertitude (*disertitudo*) eloquence.

Disimbellish (from the Fr.

desembeller) to disfigure, or impair the beauty of.

Disjunctate (*disjuncto*) to disjoyn, part or sever.

Disjunctive (*disjunctivus*) that disjoyns, or separates.

Dislocate (*disloco*) to remove out of his due place, to put out of joyn, to displace.

Disme (Fr.) a Tithe or tenth of.

Dispend (*dispendo*) to stretch out or spread abroad.

Disparate (*disparata*) separate things, divers, unlike. It is also a term of Logick applied to such things as have no connexion.

Disparities (*disparitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference.

Disparition (*disparitio*) a disappearing, or vanishing.

Dispensator (Lat.) a Steward, or Officer that lays out money for a household, a dispenser or disposer.

A **Dispensatory**, a book that teacheth how to make all Physical compositions.

Dismes (*decima*) Tythe, or the tenth part of all the fruits, either of the earth or beasts, or our labor due to God, and consequently to him that is of the Lords lot, and hath his share, viz. our Pastor. It signifies also the tenths of all spiritual Livings, yearly given to the Prince, called a perpetual Disme. A. 2. and 3. Ed. 6. ca. 35. which in ancient times were paid to the Pope, till Pope Urban gave them

them to Richard the second, to aid him against Charles the French King, and those other that upheld Clement the seventh against him. Pol. Virg. l. 20. Lastly, It signifies a tribute levied of the temporality. Holinshead. fol. 111.

Dispauper, is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*, if that privileged be taken from him, he is said to be *Dispaupered*.

Disperpetuit, a term in Heraldry when any thing of soft substance, doth, by falling from high, shoot it, self out into divers corners or ends. Bull.

Dispicence (*dispicentia*) circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.

Displecence (from *displaceo*) displeasure, dislike. Mont.

Displotion (*displotio*) a breaking asunder as a bladder.

Dispolate (*dispolio*) to rob or spoil,

Disquamation (*disquamation*) a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark.

Disquisition (*disquisition*) a diligent search or enquiry.

Disseisin (from the Fr. *Disseisin*) signifies in our Common Law, an unlawful dispossessioning a man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right, &c. Insit. of the Com. Law. ca. 15.

Dissection (*dissectio*) a cleaving in peeces, a cutting off or asunder.

Disseminate (*dissemino*) to

sow here and there, to spread abroad.

Dissentaneous (*dissentaneus*) not agreeing, disagreeing.

Dissuade. See *Dysnary*. **Dissuade** (*dissuadeo*) discord, or displacing.

Dissuade (*dissuadeo*) leaping down off a place, or hither and thither.

Dissimilar } parts (dissimilares } or } parts (dissimilares }

Dissimilar } parts (dissimilares } or } parts (dissimilares } are those parts of a mans body, which are unlike in nature one to another, as the Head, Hands, Feet, Heart, Liver, &c. And the Similar parts are those that are of like nature, as the Skin, Nerves, Fat, &c.

Dishevelled, or **Dischevelled** (from the French *deschevelé*) an old word used by Chaucer, and yet still in use, and signifies as much as bare-headed, bare-haired, or the hair hanging down disorderly about the ears. Min.

Dishevel (Fr. *discheveler*) to loose, disorder, scatter or pull the hair about the ears.

Dispersant (*disperso*) to scatter or spread abroad, to disperse.

Disseminable (*disseminabilis*) that may be spread or scattered abroad.

Dissology (*dissologia*) the speech of two.

Dissoluble (*dissolubilis*) easie to be loosed or dissolved.

Dissonance (*dissonantia*) a discord in tunes and voyces.

Dissyllable (*dissyllabus*) a word of two syllables.

Distant

Distant (*distans, antis*) differing or distant, far asunder, divers.

D. & D. (*distendo*) to stretch or reach out; to enlarge.

Distention (*distentio*) a stretching out, an enlarging.

Distick (*distichon*) a double meeter, a couple of verses a sentence contained in two verses.

Distil (*distillo*) to drop down by little and little.

Distortion (*distortio*) a wrestling, writhing or crookedness. *Felsh.* uses the word *Distorquement* in the same sense.

Distress (*distressio*) signifies most commonly in our Law, a compulsion in certain real Actions whereby to bring a man to appearance in Court, or to pay debt, or duty denied. The effect whereof most usually is, to drive the party distressed to Replevie the distress, and so to take his action of trespass against the distrainer, or else to compound neighborly with him for the debt or duty for which he distresses; In what cases a distress is lawfull, See *The new terms of Law*, Verbo *distresse*. Sometimes it signifies great affliction or misery.

Districare (from the Ital. *districare*) to rid out of trouble or incumbrance.

Distringent (*distringens*) that rubs, or wipes off, or that troubleth greatly.

Distveloped. See *Developed*.

Dithyramb (*dithyrambus*)

a kind of Hymn or song in honor of *Bacchus*, who was surnamed *Dithyrambus*; and the Poets, who composed such Hymns, were called *Dithyrambicks*.

Dition (*ditio*) dominion, power, authority, mastership.

Ditty (from the Ital. *detto, i. distum*) a rime expressed in words, and sung to a musical tune. *Min.*

Divagation (*divagatio*) a straying or wandering about.

Dival (*divalis*) divine, belonging to the gods.

Dibani a Judgment hall,

Dibano a great Court of Law or Justice among the Turks and Persians, not much unlike or inferior to our Parliament, of which there is one held in every Province; But the chief *Divan* or Tribunal of Justice is held in the Great Turks Palace at *Constantinople*, the four first days of every week. *Hist. of Fran.*

Dibarricate (*divarico*) to divide or spread wide one from another.

Dibelled (from *Divello*) pulled away, or asunder, undone, ravished. *Felsh.*

Dibentilate (*diventilo*) to fan or winnow Corn with a Wind-fan; also to turn out of one hand into another.

Diberberate (*diverbero*) to strike, beat or cut.

Diberstiv (*diversifico*) to vary, or make divers.

Diveriloquent (*diversiloquens*) that varieth or speaks diversly. *Diter-*

Diberticle (*diverticulum*) a by-way: a crafty shift.

Ditidnd, in the Exchequer seems to be, one part of an Indenture. *An. 10. Ed. 1. ca. 11. & 28 ejus. Stat. 3. ca. 2.*

Dibidin (from *divido*) in the University is that share which every one of the Fellows does equally and justly divide, either by an Arithmetical or Geometrical proportion of their annual stipend.

Dibidual (*dividius*) that may be severed or divided.

Dibiduin (*dividuitas*) a division; also an apertures to divide.

Divination (*divinatio*) a presage or foretelling of things to come; which may be divided into three different kinds, viz. Supernatural, Natural and Superstitious. *Supernatural Divination* (onely revealed to man, by God) is not properly called Divination but Prophecy, with which all the holy Prophets have in former times been inspired.

Natural Divination, may be divided into two branches; whereof the first is that which hath in former times been practised by wicked spirits in Oracles and Answers given by them in Idols, and is at this day sometimes seen in possessed persons, who by suggestion of the Devil may foretell things to come; and this is but a *Natural Divination*: For though to us it seem miraculous, because of our ig-

norance in the causes and courses of things, yet in these spirits it is but natural, who by their long experience and great observation, besides the knowledge of secrets in Nature, and their quick intelligence from all places, are able to fore-see much more, than we by nature can.

The second Branch of *Natural Divination* is that, which a wise man may foretell by probable conjecture, being no way offensive; so long as it is onely guided by reason, and over-ruled by submitting it self to the Almighty power of God. And to this second kind of Divination, Astrology may also be referred which (by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets) promises to foretell many things, so long as it keeps it self in due limits and arrogates not too much to the certainty thereof; into which excess of vanity, if it once break forth, it is then no longer called *Natural Divination*, but *Superstitious* and wicked; For the Stars may incline, but not impose a necessity on particular things.

The third and last manner of Divination is that which we call *Superstitious*; whereof there has been among the Gentiles divers different kinds. As namely, *Augury*, by the flying, feeding, and chirping of Birds. *Alphitomancy*, by Barley meal. *Auruspicy*, by

opening and viewing the bowels of Beasts. *Necromancy*, by calling up Devils or dead mens Ghosts. *Geomancy*, by making certain circles and lines in the earth. *Hydromancy*, by some apparition in water. *Pyromancy*, by the fire, or by spirits appearing in the fire. *Palmistry*, or *Chiromancy*, by looking on the lines of the fingers and hands. *Coscinomancy*, by a Sieve. *Aeromancy*, by the Air. *Capsnomancy*, by the flying of smook. *Catoptromancy*, by visions in a glass. *Sorcery*, or *Cleromancy*, by lots. *Arvromancy*, by the shoulders of beasts. *Axiomancy*, by Hatchets. *Daphnomancy*, by a Laurel or Bay-tree. *Alethrymancy*, by a Cock. *Alepbromancy*, by Barly meal mixed with Wheat. *Botanomancy*, by vertue of herbs. *Cephaleonomancy* by an Asses head broiled on coals. *Ceromancy*, by wax put into water. *Lithomancy*, by a stone. *Belomancy*, by Arrows. *Libanomancy*, by Incense or Frankincense. *Metopomancy*, by the face. *Necymancy* by conference with dead bodies raised, &c.

All which being by the Pagans themselves accounted deceitful and vain, it remains that of Christians they be utterly rejected and abhorred. Of the nature and definition of Divination, see more in my L. *Bac. advan. of learn.* p. 209.

Divinate, To make divine or heavenly.

Divinipotent (*divinipotens*) that hath power in divine things.

Divitiate (*divitio*) to enrich, or make rich. *Felth.*

Divitiosus (*divitiosus*) abundance of riches.

Divorce (*divortium*, a *diversitate mentium*) the dissolution of marriage, a separation of man and wife, which was (as our Saviour witnesseth, *Matth. 19. 8.*) first permitted by *Moses* to the *Israelites*, *Deut. 24. 1.* for the hardness of their hearts, that men might rather put their Wives away, whom they grew weary of, then use them with too great extremity to shorten their lives, as many did; The woman so divorced was to have of her Husband a writing (as *St Hierom* and *Josephus* witness in *l. de ant. 4. c. 8.*) to this effect, *I promise that hereafter I will lay no claim to thee, and this writing was called a Bill of Divorce.* But with Christians this custom is abrogated, saving onely in case of Adultery. The ancient Romans also had a custom of *Divorce*, among whom it was as lawful for the Wife to put away her Husband, as for the Husband to dismiss his Wife; But among the *Israelites* this prerogative was onely permitted to the Husband. See *Repudiate*.

In our Common Law, *Divorce* is accounted that separation between two *de facto* married

married together, which is a *vinculo Matrimonii, non solum a mensa & thoro*. And therefore the woman, so divorced, received all again that she brought with her. This is onely upon a nullity of the marriage through some essential impediment, as *Consanguinity* or affinity within the degrees forbidden, *precontract*, *impotency*, or such like. See *The new terms of Law*.

Diuretical (*diureticus*) that provokes one to piss, that hath the power or property to make one piss, or to cause Urine.

Diurnal (*diurnalis*) belonging to the day, or to a Pamphlet so called.

Diurnal (*diurnum*) taken substantively, is a Day-book, or Register of every days business, news, or action.

Diuturnity (*diuturnitas*) long space of time, long continuance.

Divulgate (*divulgo*) to publish or make common.

Divulsion (*divulsio*) a pulling in pieces, or asunder.

Disain (*Fr.*) the number of ten, the tenth: Also a Dirty of ten Stanzas: or Stanza of ten verses; also a French penny. And sometimes it is taken for a pair of Beads of twenty courses.

Docible (*docibilis*) apt to be taught:

Docibility (*docibilitas*) easiness to be taught, aptness to learn, quickness of apprehension.

Docilize (from *doceo*) to make docible, tractable, teachable.

A Dock for ships (*navale*) there are two kinds of them, a dry Dock, which is made with Flood-gates, to keep out the Tide, in which ships are built and repaired, and wherein they sit without danger. A wet Dock, which is in any Creek or place, where a ship may be cast in out of the Tides way; and there when a ship has made her self (as it were) a place to lye in, we say she has Docked herself.

Docket, is a Brief in writing. *An. 2. and 3. P. & Ma. c. 6.* *West* writes it *Dogget*, by whom it seems to be some final peccet of paper or parchment containing the effect of a larger writing. *Sym. part. 2. tit. Fines. Sect. 106.*

Discolloquient (*disillogus*) that speaks leavely.

Doctate (*Fr.*) a Doctorship, the state or degree of a Doctor.

Document (*documentum*) a lesson, admonition or example.

Docetacismos (*Gr.*) a term in Astrology, signifying a twelfth part, and is most commonly applied to the division of the *Zodiack* into twelve signs.

Doctedzidon (*Gr.*) a figure of twelve angles or corners, a twelve-cornered proportion.

Dodona, a City of *Epirus*, near which stood a Grove of Oaks onely dedicated to *Jupiter*, called *Dodona's Grove*, the Oaks were said to speak, and were wont to give oracular answers to those that came to consult them.

Dodrantal (*dodrantalis*) of nine ounces or nine inches in length or weight.

Dog-days, or *Canicular days* (*dies caniculares*) certain days in *July* and *August*, so called of the Star *Canis*, or the *Dog-star*, which then (rising with the Sun) is predominant and greatly increaseth the heat thereof. During the time this *Dog-star* reigns, the River *Nilus* in *Egypt* overflows his banks, as though the waters were led by that star. *Min.* See *Vul. Er.* upon this subject, fo. 221. And the first part of the *Treasury of times*, fo. 72.

Doge, is the title of dignity belonging to the supremest Magistrate among the *Venetians*, who is also called *Duke*.

Dog-days, is a manifest apprehension of an offender against *Venison* in the Forest. There are four of these noted by *Mr. Mann. part. 2. of his Forest Laws*, c. 18. viz. *Stable-stand*, *Dog-draw*, *Back-bear*, and *Bloody-hand*. *Dog-draw* is when once is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a Hound that he leads in his hand, &c.

Dogmatical (*dogmaticus*) prudent, wise, learned, belonging to points of learning or doctrine.

Dogmatist (*dogmatistes*) the that induceth any new Sect or Opinion, one that makes or would try conclusions, a forger of new Sects.

Dogmatize (*dogmatizo*) to impose a doctrine; to instruct or teach.

Dolation (*dolatio*) a smoothing or making even.

Dole (*dolus*) deceit, treachery, guil. If from (*dolor*) then grief or sorrow. We also call Alms distributed to the poor at a Funeral, *Dole*, quasi *Deal*, from the Sax. *Tælar*, i. to divide or distribute, because we deal or divide it out in portions.

Dolance (*Fr.*) a waiting, lamentation, moaning or complaining.

Dollar, a Dutch coyn worth about 4s. or 4s. 4d. of our money.

Dolorous (*dolorosus*) full of grief, sorrow, or pain.

Dolphin (*Fr. Dauphin*) the eldest Son of *France*, called so of *Aulphine*, a Province given, or (as some report) sold in the year 1349 by *Humber* Earl thereof to *Philip de Valois*, partly on condition, that for ever the French Kings eldest Son should hold it (during his Fathers life) of the Empire. *Cor.*

Domable (*domabilis*) easie to be tamed.

Domestical (*domesticus*)

Domestick pertaining to the household, tames, familiar.

Domus (from *domus*) a Town-house

house, Guild-hall, State-house, Meeting-house in a City, from that of *Florence*, which is so called. Also a flat round Loover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c. Somewhat resembling the bell of a great Watch. *Merc. Ital.* Also a doom, judgment or sentence; from the Sax. *Domme*.

Dolymar, a Turkish Gown, long coat, or upper Garment, closed with long buttons down to the girdle-lead.

Domicil (*domicilium*) a mansion-house, or dwelling place.

Domination (*dominatio*) Dominion, Rule, or Authority over others.

Dominations, are one of the nine Quires of Angels mentioned by *St. Paul*, *Col. 1. 16*.

Dominatibe (*dominans*) bearing rule or sway.

Domum or *Anno Domini*, is the computation of time from the Incarnation of our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. As the Romans made their computation from the building the City of *Rome*; and the Grecians numbered their years by the *Olympiads* or Games called *Olympick*. So Christians, in remembrance of the happy Incarnation, and blessed birth of our Saviour, reckon the time from his Nativity. See *Epoch*.

Dominical (*dominicus*) pertaining to the Lord and Master. The *Dominical Letter*

in *Calenders* is so called from a kinde of preheminnence it hath above the rest of the letters, in token whereof it is of red colour, representing the purple, which is a robe of dignity: or rather, because it shews the Dominical or Lords day throughout the year. *Min.*

Dominicans, otherwise called Preaching or Black Friars, a religious Order instituted by *St. Dominick* a Spaniard, about the year 1206. he sent his Associates to preach the Gospel even to the furthest parts of the world then known, which they did with great success, as their Successors since have done, and do still even in *India* and *America*: This Order was confirmed by *Pope Honorius* the Third, about the year 1216.

Demure, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by Canons; and hence also a fashion of vail used by some women that mourn.

Dominicide (*dominicida*) he that kills his Master.

Domitton } (*domitura*) a
Domiture } taming or breaking.

Donary (*donarium*) a gift or present, properly to a holy use.

Donatists, a Sect of Heretics, so called from *Donatus* Bishop of *Carthage*, the first broacher of the Heresie, who lived about the year 358 in

the time of Pope *Liberius*, and the Emperor *Constantine*. Their prime tenet was, that the true Church was onely in *Africk*, and that out of *Africk* there was no true Baptism; they held also that the Son in the mystery of the Blessed Trinity, was less then the Father, and the Holy Ghost less then the Son, with other damnable points, &c. See *Circumcellians*.

Donative (*donativum*) a Princes benevolence or gift. A *Donative Benefice*, is that which is merely given and collated by the Patron to a man, without either presentation to, or institution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his commandment. *Fitzb. nat. br. fo. 35. E.* See the Statute *A. 8. R. 2. ca. 4.*

Donative (*donativum* adjectively) that is able or apt to give.

Doniferous (*donifer*) that carries a gift.

Donor (in our Common Law) signifies the giver, and *Donee* he or she to whom a gift is given.

Dooms-day-book so called because upon any difference, the parties received their doom from it. Others (less probably) say tis called *Domus-day-book*, *Quasi*, *domus Dei* Book; But to confirm the former Etymology, it is called in Latin, *Liber Judicarius*. See *Antient Demeas*.

Dozato (*Span.*) a thing

guilted or guilt. It is used in *Religio Medici* fo. 135.) for a man that hath a fair outside, but no qualities or good parts within.

Doricke Diallet (*dislaellus Dorica*) one of the five Dialects of the Greek tongue. *Vide Dialect.*

Dorick-work, is a term in Architecture, and signifies one of the five orders of Pillars mentioned by *Vitruvius*. See *Tuscan*.

Dorick or Dorick Musick (*Dorica musica*) a kind of grave and solemn Musick, and therefore assigned to great Personages; and so called because the Dorians first devised it.

Dormant (*Fr.*) a term in Heraldry, as a *Lion dormant*, i. a Lyon sleeping, or lying in a sleeping posture.

Dormitive (from *dormio*) that causeth sleep.

Dorp (*Belg.*) a Village or Country Town. See *Thorpe*.

A **Dorter**, *Dortoir* or **Dormitory** (*dormitorium*) a place where many sleep together; so was the place antiently and still is called, where religious persons are wont to take their nights rest in their Covents, many in the same room.

Dose (from *Dosis*, i. a giving) the quantity of Porion or Medicine which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once.

Dotkin, A thing of small value

value, a kind of coin (*Stanf. pl. cor. fo. 37.*) it seems to come of the Dutch word *Duytse*, that is, the eighth part of a *Syffer* or French Shilling, of which *Syffers* ten in the Low Countries or ten *Sols* in France, are of the same value with an English Shilling, viz. twelve pence. *Min.*

Dowditt, is a term among Joyners, and signifies that particular sort of joyning boards together; so called, when one peece of the one goes into, or mingles with the other, and is much better, and more costly then a common, plain, joyning boards together.

Doublet (*Fr.*) a counterfeited Jewel or stone of two peeces joyned or glewed together.

Dotal (*dotalis*) belonging to a Dowry or Joynture.

Douane (*Fr. Douane*) the name of the Custom-house of *Leons*; hence also any Custom or Impost.

Dowager (*dotata*) a Widow indowed, or that hath a Jointure; a title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Personages onely.

Dowry, With us hath two significations; the one, certain hilly Plains in the West Country, so called; and this *Down* comes from the old Saxon *Dune*, i. a hill, commonly that stretcheth it self out in length: The other a certain part of the Sea Jying

near the Sands upon the coast of *Kent*, where commonly our English Navy rides; and this we borrow from the *Hollanders*, who call the Sandbanks, which lye on the Sea-side, the *Dunes*; And the Town of *Dunkirk*, rightly in English, *Dun-Church*, took denomination from its being situated in the *Dunes* or Sandbanks of the Sea. *Verst.*

Dowry (*dos*) signifies in *Dowry* our Common Law two things. First, That which the Wife brings to her Husband in marriage, otherwise called *Maritagium*, Marriage good. Next, and more commonly, That which she hath of her Husband, after the Marriage determined, if she out-live him. *Glanville*, l. 7. ca. 2. *Bratton* l. 2. ca. 38. See more in *Cowel*. And you may see the form of a *Dowry Bill*, among the Jews, in *Moses and Aaron*, p. 235.

Dowdits, The stones of a Stag or Buck, so called by Hunts-men.

Dorology (*Gr.*) a song of praise, a speaking or giving glory; as when we say, *Glory be to the Father*, &c. that is properly *Doxology*, and is said to be composed by the first Council of *Nice*, and *St. Jerome* to be the Author of adding the other Versicle, *As it was in the beginning*, &c. *View of Directory*, fo. 32, 33.

Dowry, a she Rogue, a wo-

man Beggar, a lowzy Quean.

Dra's Laws, Laws, which for being extrem severe and cruel, are therefore said to be written rather with blood then ink; such are those that punish trivial offences with death, or some other excessive torment. So called from *Draco* an antient and severe Law-maker in Athens.

Dram (*drachma*) the eighth part of an ounce, it contains three Scruples, every Scruple being of the weight of twenty wheat corns: So that a Dram is the just weight of Sixty corns of wheat. Also a peece of money among the Grecians, the most usual whic^h of valued of ours *q d. ob.*

Dramatics (*dramaticum*) a kind of Poetry, when the performers every one adorned and brought upon the Theater, to speak and act their own parts. *Hobbs*. See *Poeſie*.

Drap-de-brette, a thick kind of cloth so called for that it was first made in the County of Berry in France.

Drapery (so called of the French word *drap*, cloth) a term which Painters use, consisting principally in the true making and folding a Garment, in drawing or lining, giving to every fold his proper natural doubling and shadow. *Peacocks*. See *Silvie*.

Draught or a **Draft**, a term among Water-men, and signifies the floating of a Boat

alone without any person in it, to row or steer it, but is carried to and fro with the Tyde.

Dress, a Stone-cutters tool, wherewith he bores little holes in Marble, &c. Also a large over-grown Ape, or Baboon, so called.

Drogoman (or *Draguman*) an Interpreter or Truchman, the word is used by the Turks from the Gr. *dragman*. The Fr. write it *Drogueman*. See *Truchman*.

Drol (Fr.) a good-fellow, boon Companion, merry Gigg; one that cares not how the world goes.

Droller (Fr.) is with us taken for a kinde of facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry knavish wit.

Dromedary (*dromas, adu*) a kind of Camel with two hunches on his back, very swift, being able to carry a man 100 miles a day, and may abide three dayes journey without drink.

Dropper (*dropacista*) one that pulls off hair and makes the body bare.

Druetger, one that fishes for oysters; and that kind of fishing is called *drudding*.

Druides (*Druides*) certain Prophets or learned Pagan Priests that lived naked in woods, giving themselves to the study of Philosophy, and avoiding all company as much as they might: they were of such estimation among the people,

people, that all controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on such as disobeyed their sentence. They believed the immortality of the Soul, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) they still passed by death, from one body to another. *Caſar lib. 6. de bello Gal.* They took their name from *Δρυς*, an *Oke*, because they held nothing more holy then an Oak, which was also sacred to *Jupiter*; or because they were wont to exercise their superstition in *Oken Groves*, whence *Lucan lib. 7.*

— *Nemora alta remotis*
Incolitis lucis, —

Ant. Hiber. p. 27.

Dryades (*Dryades*) Nymphs of the woods, or wood Fairies.

Dual (*dualis*) pertaining to the number two.

Dualiter (*dualiter*) the number two, duplicity.

Duana. See *Divano*.

Duarchy (*duarchia*) a government wherein two govern jointly.

To **Dub** a Knight (from the Fr. *Addoubier*, i. to dress or arm at all points) to make a Knight, or to confer that order upon any one.

Dubious (from *dubiosus*) doubtful, uncertain.

Dubious (*dubius*) doubtful, uncertain.

Ducat (*ducalis*) that hath the conduct or leading; Duke-like, of or belonging to a Duke.

Duchert (*ducalis aureum*) a certain gold coyn which was first coined in Rome, in the year of the City 547. and afterwards it began to be used in other places. So called, because it bore the image of a Duke, and is worth about six shillings and eight pence. *Pol. Virgil.*

Ducenarius (*ducenarius*) pertaining to two hundred.

Ducarius (*duclarius*) that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

Ducibilis (*ducibilis*) that may be led.

Ducile (*ducibile*) easie to be drawn or led.

Ducere (*ducere*) a leading or bringing down.

Duel (*duellum*) a fight between two.

Dulcan (*dulcacidus, quasi dulcis et acidus*) that which hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

Dulcify (from *dulcis* and *facio*) to make sweet.

Dulciloquent (*dulciloquus*) that speaketh sweetly.

Dulcimer or **Dulcimen** (*sambuca*) so called, *quasi, dulce melos*, i. sweet melody) a musical Instrument; A *Sambuke*.

Dulcisson is a proportion in *Euclid* (*lib. 1. Theor. 33. Propos. 47.*) which was found out by *Pythagoras* after a whole years study, and much bearing

ing his brain; in thankfulness whereof, he sacrificed an Oxe to the Gods; which sacrifice he called *Dulcamon*. *Alex. Neckam*, an antient writer in his book *De naturis rerum*, compounds this word of *Dulia* and *caro*, and will have *Dulcarnon* to be *quasi Sacrificium carnis*. *Chaucer* aptly applies it to *Creseide*; shewing, that she was as much amazed how to answer *Troilus*, as *Pythagoras* was wearied in bringing his desire to effect.

Dulcisonant (*dulcisonus*) that sounds sweetly.

Dulcitude (Lat.) sweetness.

Dulcoration (from *dulcor*, oris) a making sweet. *Bac.*

Dulocracy (*dulocratia*) a kind of Government, when slaves have so much licence that they rule and domineer.

Dulocratia, pertaining to that kind of Government.

Dumal (*dumalis*) pertaining to Briers.

Dumosity (*dumositas*) that hath many, or is full of Brambles or Briers.

To *Dun*, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt.

Duodécennial (*duodecennis*) of twelve years.

Duple (*duplex*) double, twice so much.

Duplicity (*duplicitas*) doubleness, twice so much.

Duplicate (*duplico*) to

double, increase or make twice as much. A *Duplicate* is used by *Crompton* for a second Letter Patent, granted by the Lord Chancellor in a case wherein he had formerly done the same; and was therefore thought void.

So a second Letter written and sent to the same purpose, as the former, and to the same party for fear of miscarriage of the first, or for other reason, is called a *Duplicate*: and when such a second letter is written, to be sent, the custom is to write the word *Duplicate* in the head of the Letter, to signify that it is a second Letter. A third Letter may also alter the same manner be called a *TriPLICATE*.

Durable (*durabilis*) that which will last or continue long.

Dura-mater (Lat.) the outward hard skin that enwraps the brains, as *Pia-mater* is the inner skin next the brains.

Dure (*duritia*) is in our Common Law a Plea used in way of exception, by him that being cast into Prison at a mans suit, or otherwise by beating or threats, hardly used, seals any Bond to him during his restraint. For the Law holds this not good, but rather supposeth it to be constrained. *Brook* in his *Abridgment* joyns *Dures* and *Manasse* together, i. *Duritiā* and *Minas*, hardness and threatening. See the new book

of

of *Entries*, verbo *Dures*, and the new *Terms of Law*.

Durty (*duritas*) hardness, rudeness, cruelty.

Duumvirate (*dumvirates*) the Office of the *Dumviri* at *Rome*, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriffship of the City of *London*, or of any other place, where two are in joynnt Authority.

Dynas-light (Sax.) a false or foolish fire or light misleading the Traveller; Jack with a *Lanthorn*. *Sax. Dill*. See *Ignis fatuus*.

Dynuble (Sax. *Dynan*) to consume, to waste, to vanish, to moulder away by degrees. *Chaucer* uses *Dyned*, the Participle.

Dyna, a *Coyne* among the *East-Indians* valuing thirty shilling of our money. *Herb.*

Dynarchy. See *Dinarchy*.

Dynasty (*dynastia*) government, rule or power.

Dys (Gr.) in composition signifies evil, difficult or impossible.

Dyscrasy (*dyscrasia*) when some humour or quality a bounds in the body, a distemper.

Dysentery (*dysenteria*) a perilous flux with excoriation and painful wringing of the bowels, and some blood issuing: the bloody flux.

Dysnomy (*dysnomia*) evil constitution or ordering of the Law.

Dyspathy (Gr.) ill affecti-

on, passion, or vexation of mind.

Dyspepsie (Gr.) ill concoction or digestion, rawness of the stomach.

Dysopsie (Gr.) darkness, ill sight.

E.

Eldormann among the Saxons was as much as *Earl* among the Danes. *Cam. Brit. fo. 107*. Also an *Elder*, Senator or Statesman. And at this day we call them *Aldermen* that are Associates to the chief Officer of a Town. *24. H. 8. ca. 13*.

Eame (Sax.) the mothers Brother; still retained in *Lancashire*.

Eane (Sax. *Eanian*) to bring forth, as the Ewe doth the Lamb.

Earbor-burh (Sax.) the Metropolis or chief City.

Easement (*esamentum*) is a service that one neighbor hath of another by Charter or prescription without profit, as a way through his ground, a Sink, or such like. *Kitchin. fo. 105*. which in the Civil Law is called *Servitus pradii*.

Easter. See *Pasche*.

Easterling. See *Sterling*.

Ebene (*ebenus*) a tree that grows in *Ethiopia*, bearing neither leaves nor fruit; it is black, and has no grain like other wood, and is sharp biting

ring in taste, being burnt it yields a pleasant smell, neither is its smoke offensive, but the green wood is so full of sap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good against many diseases of the eyes. That which grows in India is spotted with white and yellow, being of less estimation than that of *Aethiopia*. *Bull.*

Ebionites (so called from *Ebion* their first founder, who lived in the time of Pope *Anaclet*, and the Emperor *Titus* about the year of Christ 71.) were certain Hereticks that denied the Divinity of our Saviour Christ, and held he was onely a man, conceived and born from man and woman, as the rest of mankind. Against which Heresie *St. John* wrote his Gospel; which they impugned and rejected, as they did also the Gospels of *St. Mark* and *St. Luke*, and onely admitted that of *St. Matthew*.

Ebriety (*ebrietas*) drunkenness.

Ebriosity (*ebriositas*) continual drunkenness.

Ebrius (*ebrius*) drunken, or that causeth drunkenness.

Ebullate (*ebullo*) to bubble or burst out.

Ebullition (*ebullitio*) a boiling, bubbling, or seething, arising up in bubbles.

Eburnean (*eburneus*) of Ivory, or white like Ivory.

Eccentrick (*eccentricus*) that hath not all one centre,

or that hath no centre, or is out of the centre.

Echo or **Echo** (*Gr.*) are-sounding, or giving again of any noyse, or voyce in a Wood, Valley, or Hollow place. Poets feign, that this *Echo* was a Nymph so called, who being rejected by one whom she loved, pined away for sorrow in the Woods, where her voyce still remains, answering the outcries of all complaints.

Ecclesiastical (*ecclesiasticus*) belonging to the Church or Church-men.

Ecclesiastick (*Ecclesiastes*) a Preacher, a Church-man.

Eclipse (*eclipsis*) a defect or failing. Commonly it signifies a want of light: and therefore two such Eclipses, namely of the Moon, and of the Sun.

Eclipse of the Moon never happens but at her full, nor then always, but when she is in such a point that the interposition of the earth deprives her of the Sun beams, from whence she taketh her light. *Eclipse* of the Sun is not so usual, and happens onely at the change of the Moon, as when the Moon, being between the Sun and us, doth, with her dark body, hide part of his light from us: Which was the cause that *Dionysius Areopagita* (seeing the Sun so admirably eclipsed at our Saviours Passion, contrary to all reason, when

when the Moon was not in any nearness to hinder his light) cryed out in amazement. *Aut Deum natura patitur, aut machina mundi dissolvitur.* Either the God of Nature suffers, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed. *Bull.*

Ecliptick line (*linea Ecliptica*) an imagined line running through the midst of the twelve Signs, in which the Sun always keeps his course, and is so termed, because the Eclipses happen, when the Moon is either in conjunction or opposition under this line. *Min.*

Ecologue or **Catalogue** (*ecloga*) is commonly taken for a Pastoral speech, or a Poem containing a communication of Shepherds, such as *Virgils Eclogues*. But the word in Greek signifies properly an election or choyce gathering of things together, or an abridgement of Authors.

Ecstasy (*ecstasis*) a trance, swooning or astonishment, a ravishment or transportation of the spirit, by passion, &c.

Ecstasick } (*ecstasickus*)
Ecstasickal taken with an Ecstasy or trance.

Ectype (*ectypum*) a thing made according to the example and copy; a counterfeit. *Ross.*

Edacitv (*edacitas*) unsatiable eating, greediness of stomach. *Bac.*

Eddy, Is the running back of the water in some place, contrary to the Tide or stream, and so falling into the tyde again, which happens by reason of some head land or point in a River, jutting out suddenly, and so hindring the full current which the water had before it came to that Point. And an **Eddy wind**, is that wind, which recoils from any Sail, or Hulse going contrary to that wind whence it proceeds, but is never so strong as the other.

Eden (*Hebr.*) delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. The Garden of *Eden* stood near the River *Euphrates* in Syria, and abounded with all manner of pleasures and delights, and therefore *Eden* is used for Paradise.

Edentate (*edento*) to strike out, or draw out ones teeth.

Edict (*edictum*) a Commandment, Ordinance or Proclamation.

Edification (*edificatio*) a building: But most commonly it is taken for instruction, -so plainly delivered, that the hearer profiteth by it.

Edifice (*edificium*) from the *Hebr.* *Edien. i. ades* a building or frame of a building, also the art of building.

Edil or **Bedil** (*adilum*) an inferior

inferior Officer among the ancient Romans, whose charge was to register Sanctions, oversee the Building of Temples, as also of private houses, such as our Church-wardens, or Surveyors, &c. And of these *Ædiles* there were two sorts, *Plæbii* and *Curules*; as you may read in *Godwins Anthol. ch. de Ædilibus*.

Edith (Sax. *Edse*) the rowen or aftermash; still retained in some parts of England.

Edissator (Lat.) a shewer or declarer.

Edition (*editio*) a setting forth, a publishing, an impression. As of Books, we call it a first, a second, third, fourth, &c. Edition, when a book has been so many several times imprinted.

Edituate (*aditior*) to defend the house, or rule over the Temple or house. *Greg.*

Edmund (Sax.) for *Eamund*, i. happy or blessed peace. Our Lawyers do yet acknowledge *Mund* for peace, in their word *Mundbrech*, for breach of Peace.

Educate (*educo*) to bring up or nourish.

Edward in Sax. *Coines Eadward*; i. Happy keeper. The Christian humility of King Edward the Confessor brought such credit to this name; that since that time it hath been most usual in all Estates. That *Edward* signifies a keeper is apparent by *Wood-ward*, *Mil-ward*, &c. *Cam.*

Effable (*effabilis*) that may be spoken, uttered or expressed.

Effascinate (*effascino*) to bewitch or charm.

Effemination (*effeminatio*) a making womanish, weak or or wanton, a womanizing.

Effete (*effatus*) which hath lately brought forth; that beareth no more, barren. *Puller.*

Efficacy (*efficacia*) force, strength, virtue or ability.

Efficacy (saith *Peacham*) is a power of speech, which represents a thing after an excellent manner; neither by bare words onely, but by presenting to our minds the lively *Idæa's* or forms of things so truly as if we saw them with our eyes; As the plaies in Hell, the fiery arrow of *Acesta*, the description of *Ramè*, the flame about the Temples of *Ascanus*, &c.

Efficient (*efficiens*) that brings to pass, causing or effecting.

Effation (*effatio*) an expressing or representing.

Effigies (Lat.) an image made after the similitude of a thing; likenesse, representation.

Effugitate (*effugito*) to desire earnestly, or require importunately.

or *effatch* (*effatus*) breathed or blown away, yielded, or given up. *Herb. Travels.*

Effluence (from *Effluere*) the outward face, or superficies,

superficies, the upmost rind or skin of any thing, also a deslouring. *Bac.*

Effluence (*effluentia*) a running or flowing out, a flux.

Effluent (*effluus*) that *Effluous* } runs or flows out.

Effubium (Lat.) a running out or flowing over. Often used in *Vul. Er.*

Effocate (*effoco*) to choak, or strangle.

Effeminate (*effeminatus*) woman-like, nice, wanton.

Effort (Fr.) endeavor, labor, travel, pains-taking, a striving for a matter with whole force and power.

Effraiture (*effraitura*) a breaking open.

Effrenation (*effrenatio*) head-long rashness, unbridled rashness, unruly headliness.

Effrontery (Fr.) impudence, malepertness, shamelessness. *Eicon Basil.*

Effundo (*effundo*) to pour out, to consume riotously.

Effusion (*effusio*) a pouring out, prodigality.

Egbert, or rather *Ecbert* (Sax.) i. always bright, or famous for ever.

King *Egbert*, who was the seventeenth King of the West Saxons, having subdued the Principal Kingdoms of the Saxon Hierarchy, styled himself the first English Monarch, commanding South Britain to be called *England*, from the English Saxons, from whose blood he was extracted, and

over whom he reigned. *Cam.*

Egean Sea (*mare Ægeum*) part of the Mediterranean Sea near Greece, dividing Europe from Asia. A Sea dangerous & troublesome to sail through, in regard of the multitude of rocks and Islands every where dispersed; Inasmuch that a man is proverbially said to sail in the *Egean Sea*, that is incumbered with difficulties, or attempts a business of much hazard.

Egestion (*egestio*) a distributing abroad, a carrying or casting forth of excre or dung, a voiding, or evacuation.

Egestment (*egestmentis*) extreme poverty.

Egestuous (*egestuosus*) very poor or needy.

Egentine, Sweet-briar, or Dog-briar.

Eglogical (*eglogicus*) that hath or pertains to the discourse *Æglopa*, which is a kind of *Fistula* or *Hyposphume* in the corner of the eye, growing to be a Canker, eating to the nose, and is called the *Lachrymale Fistula*. *Ris.*

Eglogue. vide *Æclogue*.

Eglomera (*eglomera*) to unwinde.

Egregious (*egregius*) excellent, singular, passing good.

Egress (*egressus*) a *Egression* } passage or going forth.

Egritudine (*egritudo*) sickness, grief, discontentment.

Egrimony (*agrimonia*) idem.

Egurgitate (*egurgito*) to draw

draw out, to empty, to discharge.

Ejaculate (*ejaculo*) to shoot or cast out, to hurle forth.

Ejaculatorie (*ejaculatorius*) that hath the property or power to darr, shoot, or spout forth.

Ejection (*ejection*) a throwing or casting forth.

Eirenarch (*Eiranarches*) a Justice of Peace.

Eirenarchy (*Eirenarchia*) the Office or Government of a Constable, or a Justice of Peace. Mr. Lamberd wrote a book called *Eirenarchie*, or the Office of a Justice of Peace.

Eigne (*Kr. Aijn, eldest*) a Law term; as *Eign right* is the eldest right, where there are more Titles then one. *All. of Parl. 30. April. 1649.*

Ejulation (*ejulation*) wailing or crying out with pittifull lamentation.

Ejuration (*ejuration*) a renouncing or resignation.

Ela; the highest note in the Gamut.

Elaborate (*elaboratus*) cunningly wrought, exactly done, laboured painfully.

An Elaboratory; a Work-house.

Elacrate (*elacero*) to tear or rend in pieces.

Elamites, the people of Persia, so called from *Elam*, son of Sem, son of Noah.

Elapdate (*elapido*) to rid a place of stones.

Elapsson (*elapso*) a sliding forth or away.

Elaqueate (*elaqueo*) to unsmare or disintangle.

Elate (*elatus*) carried out, advanced, proud, lofty.

Elaxate (*elaxo*) to unloose or make wider.

Eleack, a Sect of Philosophers instituted by *Phado*, an Eleian, of a noble family.

Eleonor, a womans name from *Helena*, i. pittifull.

Electoral, An Electorship, a chusing or electing, or the right or power of election;

such as the Electors of the Empire have. Also the Office or territory of an Elector.

Elective (*electivus*) pertaining to election or chusing, subject to choyce.

Electiferous (*electifer*) that yields Amber.

Elatum (*Lat.*) a kind of Amber distilling out of the Poplar tree, as some report: the Poets saign it to have been the tears of the *Phaenonides* (which were turned into Poplar trees,) bewailing their brother *Phaeton*. See *Amber*.

Electary (*electrarius*) the power to attract straws or light bodies, as Amber doth.

Elective (*electivus*) pertaining to, or that is made of Amber.

Electary (*electuarium*) a medicine or confection to be taken inwardly, and is made two ways, either liquid, as in *Firma opiate*; or whole, as in *Tables* or *Lozenges*, or in fashion four square and long,

which is called *Manus Christi*.

O

Or it is a medicinal composition, made of choyce Drugs, and of substance between a Syrup and a Conserve; but more inclinable to this; then that. *Cot.*

Eleemosynary (*eleemosynarius*) an Almshouse, or one that gives almes.

Eleemosynate (*eleemosynus*) to give almes.

Elegacy (*elegantia*) eloquence of words; hincness, neatness.

Elegy (*elegia*) a mournful song or verse, commonly used at Funerals, or upon the death of any person, and composed of unequal verses.

Eleatocal (*elegiacus*) belonging to an Elegy or lamentation.

Elegographer (*elegiographus*) a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses.

Elements (*elementa*) are the most simple bodies extant in nature; from the several participation of whole qualities all mixt bodies have their several beings, and different constitutions; they are four in number, to wit, Fire, Air, Water and Earth. Element in the singular number stands for one of those: sometimes also it signifies a Letter, as A, B, C, sometimes the first foundation or Principle of a thing.

Elementary (*elementarius*) pertaining to, or which consists of Letters, Principles or Elements.

Elench (*elenchus*) an argument subtilly reproving.

Elenchical; that reproves by argument.

Eleatic (*eleaticus*) Eleatic; which serves for reprehension.

Elephantinus (*elephantinus*) pertaining to an Elephant.

Elevate (*elevo*) to lift or hold up, to lighten.

Elevator (*From the Lat. elevo, to lift up*) the instrument wherewith Chyrurgeons lift up the broken and sunk-in parts of the skul, and draw out Bullers or nail-shot that is entered but a little way into the flesh or bones.

Elibation (*elibatio*) a fasting or offering Sacrifices.

Elicitation (*elicitatio*) a drawing out or alluring.

Elide (*elido*) to hit against a thing, to dash, to break, to squeeze, to strangle.

Elicite (*elicinus*) drawn out or allured.

Eligible (*eligibilis*) to be elected; fit or like to be chosen.

Elitina (*elemino*) to put out or cast forth of doors, to publish abroad. *Mom.*

Elimate (*elimo*) to cut off with a file, to polish, or purge.

Elinaud (*elinguus*) dumb, speechless. *Felth.*

Elipsis (*Gr.*) a defect; also a certain crooked line, coming of the byas-cutting of a Cone or Cylinder.

Elisquamen (*elisquamenium*) fatness, or juyce of fish or flesh.

Elization (*elization*) a seething or boiling.

Elision (*from elido*) a cutting off. P

Elina-

Elizabeth (Hebr.) the God of oath, or (as some will) Peace of God, or quiet rest of the Lord. *Mantuan* playing with it makes it *Eliza-bella*. *Min.* ridiculously compounds it of the Hebrew word *El*, i. *Deus*, and the Greek word *Isa* and *Beta*.

Elux or **Eluxr** (vox *Arabica*) quentessence, or the Philosophers stone, or one of the names thereof: some take it for the Chymical powder of production: the word originally signifies force or strength. *Min.*

Elocution (*elocutio*) a fit and proper order of words and sentences.

Elocution (saith Judge *Foddridge*) consists of three things. 1. Of the voyce, as the instrument. 2. The words, that are the subject. 3. The manner of

*Sponse virum mulier fugiens, & adultera falsa,
Vote sua careat; nisi ipso sponse retracta.*

Eloquence (*eloquentia*) a gift or good grace of speaking. That is properly said to be Eloquence (according to *Tully*) where there is a judicious fitting of choyce words, apt and grave sentences to matter well disposed, the same being uttered with a comely moderation of the voyce, countenance and gesture. *Cic. in Prol. Rhetor.*

Elucidaries (from *elucio*) expositions or declarations of things that are obscure.

doing, which is the form of delivery, &c. *English Lawyer*, fo. 25.

Elus (Hebr.) corruptly for *Elias*, i. Lord God.

Elohim (Hebr.) *Nomen divinum*, à *Judicio*, quasi *Deus Juxta*. In any process of Justice and Judgement, God always styles himself *Eloah* or *Elohim*. *Greg.*

Elogy (*elogium*) a report or testimonial of ones praise or dispraise.

Elongate (*elongo*) to remove afar off, to defer or prolong. *Vul. Err.*

Elopement (a Law term) is when a married woman leaves her Husband, and dwells with the Adulterer, by which, without voluntary submission, and reconciliation to him, she shall lose her Dower; *Stat. Westm. 2. c. 34.*

Elucidate (*elucido*) to make bright, to shine outward, to manifest, to expound or express.

Elucubrate (*elucubro*) to watch and write by candle-light.

Elutheria, Feasts dedicated to *Jupiter*, from whence he is called the *Elutharian God*.

Elutchous (from *E*, and *lychnus*) that hath no match or light; without a weik.

Elysum or **Elystan fields** (*Campus Elysus*) a Paradise,

dise, into which the Heathens beleaved the Souls of the just went after their de-

parture hence. This *Elyzium* is meant by *Virgil*, when he says,

*Devenere locos istos, & amana vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, seclisque beatas.*

Emaceration (*emacratio*) a pulling down or making lean.

Emacitv (*emacitas*) a desire to be always buying.

Emaciate (*emacio*) to make lean, or pull down the flesh.

Emaciating diseases, Consumptions, or such like.

Emacitate (*emaculo*) to make clean, to take away spots.

Emanation (*emanatio*) a flowing or proceeding from.

Emancipate (*emancipo*) to make free, to set at liberty, to enfranchise, or sell his title to another. By the Roman Law every Son was in such subjection to his Father, that before he could be released of it and made free, he should by an imaginary sale, be sold three times by his natural Father, to another man, who was called by the Lawyers *Pater Fiduciarius*, a Father in trust; yea and be bought again by the natural Father, and so manumitted by him, and then he became free. This imaginary sale was called *Mancipatio*; the children thus alienated from the Father, were termed *Emancipati*; this form of setting free was termed *Emancipatio*. *Godwin.*

Emanuel. See *Emmanuel*.

Emarginate (*emargino*) to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds and soars.

Emasculat (*emasculo*) to geld, to take away that by which one is male.

Embargo (*Span.*) a stop or arrest, properly of ships.

Ember week (so called from the Gr. *huit-oi, i. dies*; of which there are four in the year set down in most Almanacks. They are of great antiquity in the Church, called the *Quatuor tempora* in the Latin Fathers; And (besides the first institution of them for quarterly seasons of devotion, proportioned to each part of the year, as the first fruits of every season, that the whole and each division of it might be blest by it, and again beside their answerableness to those four times of solemn fast, mentioned among the Jews, that we Christians may not be inferior to them in that duty) an admirable use is assigned to them in the Church in imitation of the Apostles, *Act. 13. 3. View of Dredgory, fol. 56.* They are called *Ember-days*, or *days of ashes*, (saith another Author) from the no less ancient then religious custom of eating nothing on

those days till night, and then, onely a Cake baked under the Embers or ashes which they called *panem subcineritium*, or *Ember-bread*. *Turb. Car.* But Sir Hen. Spelm. de Concil says the word is *Imber* from the old Sax. *Imbren*.

Embellish (Fr. *Embellir*) to beautifie, garnish, adorn, be-deck, trim up, or set out unto the eye.

To **Embesse** (*forte ab Ital. Invaligiare, i. in sacco ponere*) to steal or pilfer. *Min.*

Emblem (*emblema*) is properly any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in Chescs boards and Tables, notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a sweet moral symbol consisting of picture and words, by which some weighty matter is declared. See *Art of making Devises*, p. 7.

Emblematical (*Emblematicus*) pertaining to an Emblem.

Emblematical, he that makes Emblems.

Emblementer, a Law term, signifying strictly the profits of Land which hath been sowed; but the word is sometimes used more largely, for any profits that arise and accrue naturally from the ground, as grals, fruit, or trees, hemp, flax, &c. *Mr. Shep.*

Embolism (*embolismus*) the adding a day or more to a year, Leap-year.

Embolismen (Fr. *embouche-ment*) a mouthing or putting

into the mouth of; a subornation or fore-Instruction; a lesson given or conned before-hand. *Malvezzies* trans-later.

Emboſs, A term used by hunters when a Deer is so hard chased that he foams at the mouth, and hangs out the tongue; it comes from the Span. *des embocar*, i. to cast out of the mouth.

Emboſſacer, A Law term, and is he that, when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer nor witness, and speaks in favour of one of the parties: or who labors the Jury, or useth any unlawful practice, to make them give their Verdict as he would have them.

Embrocation (Ital. *embrocatione*) a fomenting, besprinkling or gentle bathing the head or any other part, with a liquor falling from aloft upon it, in the manner of rain.

Embryon (*embryo*) a child in the mother's womb, before it has perfect shape; and by Metaphor, any thing before it has perfection.

Embryon, pertaining to an Embryon.

Emuſement (from the Fr. *embouſcher*) a falling into the Sea, as a River doth.

Emendat (from *emendo*) is an old word, yet still used in the accounts of the Inner-Temple; where so much in *Emendals* at the foot of an account, signifies so much

in

in bank or stock for the House, a. a mending or increasing the common purse.

Emendator (*emendatio*) an amending, mending, reformation or correction.

Emendition (*emenditio*) a lying or forging.

Emergence (from *emerge*) an issuing or coming out, a rising up out of the water.

Emergent (*emergens*) issuing or running out: this word is often used when we speak of an *Emergent occasion*, which is, when it riseth out of somewhat done before.

Emerald (from the Span. *esmeralda*, Lat. *Smaragdus*) a precious stone, the greenest of all other, and is therefore very comfortable to the sight. The best of this sort are brought out of *Scythia*, and some affirm them to be taken out of the Griffins nest. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writes) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclines the bearer to chastity, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding near this word, for which see *Hemorroide*.

Emetic (from the Gr.) vomiting.

Emigration (*emigratio*) a departing, a going from one place to live at another.

Emication (*emicatio*) a shining or appearing aloft.

Eminency (*eminentia*) excellency passing or standing above others. Also a particu-

lar title of honor given to all Cardinals, and is held to be above Excellency.

Emissary (*emissarius*) a suborned accuser, a Spye, a Tale-bearer, one sent out, a Scout.

Emissor (from *emerge*) a rising or appearing out, a coming out.

Emission (*emissio*) a shooting, sending or casting forth.

Emit (*emitto*) to send forth, to publish abroad, to call out.

Emmanuel (Hebr. God with us) one of the names under which our Saviour Christ was foretold by the Prophets, *Iſa. 7. 14. Matth. 1. 23.* The union of two natures in one person of our Redeemer is noted in this word, *Joh. 1. 14.*

Emolliſh (*emollidus*) soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

Emollient (*emolliens*) a making soft, pliant or loole *Emollient medicines*, i. mollifying or asswaging, such are milk, hony, &c.

Emolument (*emolumentum*) profit gotten by labor and cost

Emotion (*emotio*) a stirring or moving forth.

Empale. See *Impale*.

Empanel, A Law term and signifies the writing or entering the names of a Jury into a Parchment Schedule, Roll or paper by the Sheriff, which he hath summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as Jurors are employed in.

Emparler (from the Fr. *parler*, to speak) signifies in our Common Law a desire or petition in Court, of a day to pause what is best to do, or of a day of respite. The Civilian calls it *Petitionem induciarum*.

Emphatic (*emphasis*) earnestness, or an express signification of ones intention, a strong or vigorous pronunciation of a word, a significant force in either.

Emphatic (*emphaticus*) that which is uttered with most express signification, in such sort, that it sets forth to the full the intent of the Speaker; forcible, vigorous, earnest, or done with an Emphatic.

Emphyteuticarius (*Emphyteuticarius*) he that makes a thing better then it was when he received it, that raises his rents, or improves. Mr. *Seld.*

Emphyteuta (*Emphyteuticus*) set out to farm, hire, or rent.

Empirick (*Empiricus*) a young and unskilful Physician, who without regard either of the cause of the disease, or the constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines, whereof either by observation of other mens Receipts, or by his own practice, he has had experience from some other, work they how they will.

Empirically (*empiricé*) done like an Empirick, unskil-

fully, done by practice onely, without Theory.

Emplastration (*emplastratio*) a plastering, or dawbing, a grafting by inoculation; And in Physick, the applying a salve or plaister.

Emporium (*emporium*) a Mart-Town, a place wherein a general Fair or Market is kept.

Emporetic (*Emporeticus*) pertaining to Merchants or Markets.

Emptuer, A term used by Hunters when a Hart first forsakes the Herd.

Emptio (*emptio*) buying or purchasing.

Emptional (*emptionalis*) that may be bought or purchased.

Emptor. See *Empory*.

Empyreal (*empyreus*) fiery or burning. The *Empyrean Heaven* is the highest Heaven above the Firmament; so called because of the bright shining or fiery splendor of it; the Mansion or dwelling place of God, and his Elect.

Empyrea. See *Hemeryhoide*.

Emucid (*emucidus*) very filthy, mouldy or unclean.

Emulat (*emulo*) to strive to exceed, also to envy or disdain.

Emulgent (*emulgens*, from *emulgeo*) milking or stroaking. The *Emulgent vein* is one of the two main branches of the hollow vein, which goes to the reins, and there is divided into divers others; some call it the *Pumping vein*.

Emul.

Emulsion (*emulsio*) any kind of seed, &c. brayed in water, and then strained to the consistence of an Almond milk; also any kind of Cream, or milky humor.

Emunctories (*emunctoria*) certain kernelly places in the body, by which principal parts void their superfluities; as under the Arm-pits for the Heart, under the Ears for the Brain, and the Groin for the Liver. Also a pair of Snuffers.

Enargy (*enargia*) evidence, clearness, or a plain representation of a thing.

Encaustick (*encausticus*) enameled, wrought with fire, varnished.

Indolensque pils, discite, trobare, quiescit,

Encomium (Lat) a praise or song in commendation of any person.

Encomiastick (*encomiasticus*) belonging to, or one that writes, an Encomium; praising, commending, extolling.

Encroachment, a Law term, as when two mens grounds lying together, the one presseth too far upon the other, or when a Landlord takes more rent or services of his Tenant then of right is due; they are called *Encroachments*, &c.

Encyclical (from *encyclides*) pertaining to that learning, which comprehends all Liberal Sciences; round. Dr. *Ham.*

Encyclopedy (*encyclopadia*)

Enchelon (*A. 50. E. 3. c. 3.*) is a Law French word, signifying as much as occasion, cause, or reason, wherefore any thing is done. See *Scene de verb. sign.*

Enchiron (Gr.) a small Manual Book that one may clasp or carry in ones hand, a handful of a thing.

Enclitic (*encliticus*)

Enclitical that inclines or gives back. *Enclitical Conjunctions* in Grammar are so called, because they incline or cast back the accent to the syllable going before, of which sort are these three, *què, nè, zè*, which are joyned to the end of other words. As in this verse of *Horace*,

that learning which comprehends all Liberal Sciences; an Art that comprehends all others, the perfection of all knowledge.

Enduement (*indistamentum*) comes of the French word *Inditer*, i. to accuse, or appeal, and is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the benefit of the Commonwealth) of an accusation for some offence, either criminal or penal, exhibited to Jurors, and by their verdict found and presented to be true, before an Officer having power to punish the same offence.

Endorsed, a term in Heraldry, when two beasts are painted with their backs turned

ned to each other. Also we call that *endorſing*, when we write the title on the outside of a Letter.

Endromis (*endromis*) a course long-wool'd mantle, which Wrastlers and Runners flung upon them when they were anointing, and after they had exercised.

Energia (*energia*) efficacy, effectual operation or strength.

Energetical, very forcible, or effectual.

Enervare (*enervare*) to weaken, to cut off sinews; to enfeeble.

Enervitas (*enervitas*) weakness, feebleness.

Enfranchise (from the Fr. *Enfranchir*) to make free, to incorporate a man into any Society or Body Politick, to make one a free Denizen.

Engastrimachus (*engastrimachi*) was a Gnome, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly.

England (Sax. *Engla-land*) was so first named (after the common opinion) by *Egbert* the first sole and absolute Monarch of the English men.

Engonast or *Engonast*, (the name of one of the Constellations) commonly taken for *Hercules*, who in the Globe is figured with his right knee bent, in the manner of kneeling, and with his left foot treading part of the head of the Dragon. *Min.*

Enoscope (from the Gr.) an instrument for discern-

ing the proportion of small things.

Enharmonick (*enharmonion*) one of the three general sorts of Musick; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry Tunes.

Enigma (*Enigma*) a Riddle, a dark speech, or intricate sentence.

Enigmatical (*enigmaticus*) obscure, hard to understand, full of Riddles.

Enigmatist (*enigmatistes*) he that makes or propounds Riddles or hard questions.

Ennead (*enneas, adu*) nine, the number of nine.

Ennealogue (Gr.) a speaking or treating of nine points; an Oration or Treatise divided into nine parts or Chapters.

Enoch or *Enos* pillars. The story runs shortly thus; *Enos* (the son of *Seth* the son of *Adam*) who is held to be the first Author of Astrology, having heard his Grandfather *Adam* say, all things should be destroyed by the universal Flood, was desirous that Science should not perish, before it came to the knowledge of men, did therefore erect two Pillars, one of stone, the other of brick, to the intent, if the brick wasted with water or storms, yet the stone should preserve the Letters whole and perfect; and in these Pillars were graved all that concerns the observations of the stars, &c. one of which *Jose-*

phus

phus affirms remained even in his time. See *Astronomy*.

Enodate (*enodo*) to unknit, to cut away the knot; to declare or make manifest, to untie.

Enormity (*enormitas*) want of measure or rule, unevenness, hugeness.

Ensisiferus (*ensifer*) that bears or carries a Sword.

Inquisitor (*Inquisitor*) is in our Common Law especially taken for that Inquisition or Enquest of Jurors or by Jury, which is the most usual trial of all causes, both criminal and civil in our Land.

Entail (*feudum talliatum*) comes of the Fr *entaille* And in our Common Law is a Substantive abstract, signifying Fee tayl, or Fee entailed. See *Fee and Tail*.

Entelechia (*entelechia*) a soul or form that hath power or motion within herself.

Entendiment (Fr.) wit, or understanding. It signifies in our Common Law so much as the true meaning or signification of a word or sentence. Of which see *Kitch. fo. 224*.

To *Entertein* (from the Lat. *inter* and *ferre*) to rub or dash one heel against the other, to exchange some blows.

Entalamize (from *Thalamus*) to bring the Bridegroom and Bride to their Bedchamber.

Entean or *Entheot* (*entheotus*) inspired with God.

Enthusiasm or *Entu-*

asmus, a Sect of people that thought themselves inspired with a Divine Spirit, and to have a clear sight of all things they believed, &c.

Spondanus says, they sprung from the Anabaptistical Sect of *Nicholas Stork* of *Silesia* in the year 1522.

Enthusiasm (*enthusiasmus*) an inspiration or raving of the spirit, divine motion, Poetical fury.

Enthymema, pertaining to an inspiration.

Enthymema (*enthymema*) is a term of Logick, and signifies an imperfect syllogism, which wants either the major or minor Proposition; As for example.

Every sin deserves correction.

Every theft is a sin.
Therefore every theft deserves correction.

Now if we leave out the first part (called the major) and say thus, *Every theft is a sin: Therefore every theft deserves correction* Or omit the second part (called the minor) and say, *Every sin deserves correction: therefore every theft deserves correction*; then it is called an *Enthymema*, to wit, a keeping in the mind (for so the word properly signifies) because one of these parts is concealed in the mind, and not uttered; and in that regard it is called *truncatus Syllogismus*, a lame or maimed Syllogism.

Enthy-

an *enthymematical*, pertaining to an *Enthymeme*.

Entitatively (*entitativè*) a term in Philology; and is when a thing is taken according to its essence, form or being.

Entité (*entitas*) a being or subsistence.

Enucleate (*enucleo*) to take out the kernel, to declare or explicate a difficulty, to interpret or expound.

To *Envelope* (*Sp. Envelopér*) to wrap, unfold, involve or inclose; also to pester or incumber.

Enumerate (*numero*) to reckon up, to declare, to number.

Enunciative (*enunciatum*, Subst.) any thing pronounced or spoken, a proposition or speech, which simply affirms or denies any thing, as to say, *Peter is a Scholar*, *Peter is no Scholar*.

To *Enunciate* (*enuncio*) to pronounce, utter, or reveal.

Enure. See *Inure*.

Eolus, pertaining to *Æolus*, the god of the winds; also inconstant as the wind.

Epañ (*epañ*) the day put to or added to make the Leap year; or it is a number of eleven days, in which the common Solar year exceeds the common Lunar year, the one consisting of 365 days, the other of 354 days, and therefore they add the excess unto the Lunar year to coequal them; For *Epañ* comes

from *ἐπιπαιν*, which signifies *intercalare* or *addere*; by the addition of which excess in every four years, there is gotten a number more than 30, which is greater than the *Epañ* can be, because from Change to Change there can be but Thirty days; therefore Thirty must be taken from that excess, and the remainder is the *Epañ* for the next year; As 1659. the *Epañ* is Seventeen, whereto add Eleven, which makes Twenty eight, that is the *Epañ* for the next year.

To get the *Epañ* for ever do thus: Multiply the Prime by Eleven, parting the Product by Thirty; and the Remainder is the *Epañ*: Or see the age of the Moon, the Eleven Kalends of April, for that is the number of the *Epañ*. *Hop. Concord.*

Epatriotæ, were Noble men among the Athenians, and held the like dignity with them as the *Patricii* did at Rome.

Eparch (*Eparchus*) the President of a Province, or the chief of all the Provincial Presidents.

Epheby (*ephebus*) a Strippling of fourteen years of age and upwards.

An *Ephemeran* (*ephemeris*, or *idus*)

Ephemerides a book wherein daily Acts are registered, a Journal or Diary: commonly it is taken for a book of Astronomy (in use among

mong such as erect figures to cast mens Nativities) by which is shewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

EpheMERIDIAN, belonging to such a Register or Day-book.

EpheMERIST, One that registreth daily actions, or one that casteth Nativities, with the help of an *Ephemerides*; a maker of an *Ephemerides*.

Ephesian Temple, i. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. See Diana.

Ephesian Moan, may be taken for a sad and continual lamentation, and is deduced from *Heracitus*, a Philosopher of Ephesus, who always wept at the miseries of the world, and mortal men. The phrase is used by Du Bartas.

Ephi or *Epha*, an Hebrew measure, containing nine Gallons of ours.

Epithaltes (Gr.) the night Mare; it is a kinde of disease commonly called the *Else*, or *Night-Mare*, with which whoever is affected, he supposes himself to be invaded by some spirit, which leaning hard upon him, stops the passage of breath. *Min.* See *Incubus*.

Epippiatæ (*epippiatus*) saddled, or that hath a saddle on his back.

Ephod (Hebr.) a Priestly Garment, used antiently to be worn by the Priests among the Jewes, whereof there were two kinds. The first was made of gold and twisted

silk, of purple, scarlet, and violet colour, and fine linnen with brodered work, and this onely belonged to the High Priest, and was onely used by him, when he executed his function: it covered the back, and the breast; and on the shoulders there were set two great precious Onyx stones, and in them graven the names of the twelve Sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs; in the right shoulder the six eldest, and in the left the six youngest; that the High Priest going into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, to officiate, might among other things be put in mind he was to pray to God for the posterity of those twelve Patriarchs.

The other was of white linnen, used by the inferior Priests, Levites, and also by Laicks. *Moses and Aaron*, p. 14.

Epitedium (Lat.) a Funeral Song, or verses in praise of the dead, which were wont to be sung before the Corps were buried.

Epitene (*epicanus*) common of both Sexes or kinds. The Epitene Gender, is that which concludes both Sexes under one Article, as *Aquila* being declinable onely with the feminine Article, signifies both the male and female of Eagles.

Epichristis (*epichrista*) ointments.

Epitaur or *Epitaur* (one that gives himself wholly to pleasure

pleasure, especially to gluttony; Heretofore it signified one that followed the Sect of the Philosopher *Epicurus*, who taught, that the greatest happiness was to be without pain, and to enjoy pleasure of body, and mind, and that death was nothing, nor any thing after death.

Epicurean (*Epicureus*) voluptuous, given to nothing but pleasure and gluttony.

Epicurist (*epicurismus*) the manner or custom of an Epicure, a living wholly according to sense and pleasure, in eating, drinking, &c.

Epicycle (*epicyclus*) a term in Astronomy, signifying a lesser circle, whose center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater. In the upper part of this *Epicycle*, the five Planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury go forward according to the course of the Signs, as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is, go backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between these two Motions are said to be two Stations. viz. when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and begins to retrograde, or coming to the furthest point of his retrogradation, goes forward again. So that in the *Epicycle* these Planets wheel about sometimes according, sometimes contrary to the order of the Signs. *Bull.*

Epick (*epicum*) a sort or of Poetic which is made in Heroical and lofty Verses, most commonly *Hexameters*. See *Poetic*.

Epidemic (*epidemia*) an universal sickness, and general infection, a most catching or contagious disease.

Epidemical (*epidemicum*) publick, universal; infectious, contagious.

Epigamy (*epigamia*) affinity by marriage with other Nations.

Epigastrick (*epigastricum*) pertaining to the outward part of the belly, from the bulk to the plicities.

Epigram (*epigramma*) signifies properly, a superscription or writing set upon any thing; now it is commonly taken for a short witty Poem, which under a feigned name does covertly praise or tax some particular person or thing.

Epigrammatist (*epigrammatista*) a maker of *Epigrams*.

Epigrammatographer (*epigrammatographus*) a writer of *Epigrams*.

Epigraph (*epigrapha*) an inscription or title.

Epilepsie (*epilepsia*) the Falling-sickness, whereto most commonly children and young folks are most subject. This disease is caused by some humor or vapour suddenly stopping the passage of spirits

in

in the brain, which the brain striving to expel, causeth the Patient to fall down, and commonly foam at the mouth. *Bull.*

Epileptic (*epilepticus*) that hath the Falling-sickness.

Epilogism (*Gr.*) a computation, or a numbering by way of repetition. *Greg.*

Epilogue (*epilogum*) the conclusion or knitting up of a matter; a Speech made after an Interlude or Play ended.

Epilogize (*epilogizo*) to conclude or deliver an *Epilogue*.

Epitod (*epodium*) a song sung before the Corps were buried.

Epiphany (*epiphania*) an appearing of light, or a manifestation. The feast of Twelfth day after Christmas, is so called, in memory and honor of Christs manifestation or apparition made to the Gentiles by a miraculous blazing Star, by virtue whereof he drew and conducted the three *Magi* or *Sages*, commonly called the three Kings, who upon sight of that star came out of the East into the Country of *Palesine* or *Jewry*, to adore him in the Manger, where they presented him, as on this day with *Mirrh*, *Gold*, and *Frankincense*, in testimony of his Regality, Humanity and Divinity. The Vigil of this Feast was of old called *Vigilia Lu-*

minum; And the Antients were wont to send lights one to another. *Greg.*

Arthur the Brittain King is said to have begun the custom of solemnizing the Twelve days in Christmas with such Feasts and Sports as yet are, or lately were used, by the Lords of misrule, in some Gentlemens houses. *Heyl. See Balthazar.*

Episcopal (*episcopalis*) of or like a Bishop,

Episcopate (*episcopo*) to play the Bishop, to oversee diligently.

Epistyle (*epistylum*) an architrave; also a little Pillar set upon a greater.

Epistolar (*epistolaris*) serving for Letters or Epistles.

Epitaph (*epitaphium*) an Inscription or writing, set upon a Tomb, most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried: The invention whereof is referred to the Scholars of *Linus*, who first bewailed their Master, when he was slain, in doleful verses, then called of him *Ælina*, afterwards *Epitaphia*, for that they were first sung at burials, after engraved upon the Sepulchers. According to *Plato's* Laws an *Epitaph* should be comprised in four Verses. The *Lacedemonians* reserved this honor only to Martial men, and chaste women. *Cam.*

Epitasis (*Gr.*) the second and busiest part of a Comedy, which

which signifies the intention or exaggeration of matters. See *Catastasis*.

Epithalamium (*epithalamium*) a Bridal Song, or Poem, or a Song at a Wedding, in commendation of the parties married; Such was that of *Solomon*, *Psal.* 45. wherein the praise of the Church and her spiritual Marriage and Union with Christ is set down. Such also is that of *Stella* in *Stati-us*, and of *Julia* in *Catullus*, &c. It is so called from the Greek word *ἐπι*, *i. apud*, and *Thalamus*, a Bed-Chamber, but more properly a Bride-Chamber, because this Song was used to be sung at the door of the Bride-Chamber, when the Bride bedded. There are two kinds of *Epithalamies*, the one used to be sung at night, when the married couple entered Bed; the other in the morning, to raise them up. *Min.*

Epithalamize, to make or sing an *Epithalamy* or Bridal song.

Epithema (*epithema*) a kind of liquid medicine applied to an outward part of the body, by a piece of thin linnen, or correndipped in it; thereby to supple the place, or cool and comfort the inward (Heart, Stomack, or Liver) that's under it.

Epithemzical, belonging to such a kind of medicine.

Epitheton a word added to a Noun Substantive to express some quality of it.

As to say, a *Noble person*, *Unbridled lust*, &c. here *Noble* and *Unbridled* are the Epithets expressing the quality of a *Person* and *Lust*.

Epitoge (*epitogium*) a Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University.

Epitomator (Lat.) he that abridgeth, or abbreviates any matter in writing; an Epitomist.

Epitome (*epitome*) an abridgement, abbreviation, or short gathering of any matter in writing. My Lord Bacon says, *Epitomes* are the corruptions and moaths of Histories.

Epitomize (*epitomizo*) to abbreviate or make an abridgement.

Epoch (*epocha*) a term of time, or as it were a certain retention or prohibition of it in a Chronological History, taken from the beginning of some Empire, Kingdom, or notable event. The Jews had several *Epochs* peculiar to themselves alone, and one in common with their Neighbors; those which they had among themselves were, First, From the Creation of the World, or the beginning of time. 2. From the universal Deluge, which happened *An. Mun.* 1655. 3. From the confusion of Tongues, *A.M.* 1786. 4. From *Abraham's* Journey out of *Chaldea* into *Canaan*, *A.M.* 2021. 5. From their deliver-

ance

ance out of *Egypt*, *A.M.* 2453. 6. From the first year of *Jubilee*, *A.M.* 2499. 7. From the building of *Solomon's* Temple, *A.M.* 2932. And lastly, from the Captivity of *Babylon*, *An.M.* 3357.

That which they had common with other Nations, was the *Epoch* of the Victory of the Greeks, which took beginning from the first Victory which *Seleucus* had against *Antigonus* in *An. Mun.* 3637. an account much used by the *Jews*, *Chaldeans*, *Syrians*, and other Nations of the East. But the *Chaldeans* also had their own *Epoch*, or Account apart, reckoning their time from the first year of *Nabonasser* (*Salmanassar* he is called in Scripture) which being 438 years before this of *Seleucus*, must fall in *An. Mun.* 3201.

Next for the *Grecians*, they reckoned a long while by *Olympiads*, the first of which is placed in the year of the World 3174. But this account perished under the *Constantinopolitans*; they reckoned after by *Indictions* (an account devised by *Justinian*) every *Indiction* containing fifteen years, the first beginning *An. Christ.* 513. Which among Chronologers is still used. The Romans reckoning first from the foundation of their City, which was *An. Mund.* 3213. And afterwards from the sixteenth year of

Augustus his Empire (being that which is properly called the *Roman Era*) *An. Mund.* 3936. An Account used by the *Spaniards* (where it first began) till the reign of *Pedro* the Fourth of *Aragon*, who abrogated it in his Dominions, *An. Christ.* 1350. followed therein by *John* the first of *Castile*, *An. Christ.* 1383. and at last by the King of *Portugal* also 1415.

The Christians generally reckon from the birth of Christ, but this they did not use till the year 600. following in the mean time the account of the Empire.

And finally, The *Mahometans* begin their *Hegira* (for so they call the time of their computation) from the flight of their Prophet *Mahomet* from *Mecha*, when he was driven thence by the *Philarchæ*; which hapned 16 July, *An.* 617. (or as some will have it) 622. As the word *Epoch* is used by the *Grecians*, so in the same sense is *Era* by the *Latins*; it is called *Epochæ*, *ἐποχὴ*, *a. sistendo*, quod illinc sistitur & terminatur mensura temporum. And *A. cr. A. q. Annus erat Augusti*. *Scalig. lib. 5. Greg.*

Epod (*epodus*) a kind of Lyrick Verse wherein the first is always longer then the second. As those of *Horace*.

*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Uprisca gens mortalium, &c.*

Epistola

Epostracellum (*epostracellum*) a kind of sport or play with an Oyster-shell or flat stone thrown into the water, and making a circle one or more ere it sinks; it is called a Duck and a Drake, and a white penny Cake.

Epulary (*epularis*) belonging to Feasts or Banquets.

Epulosity (*epulosity*) great banqueting.

Epulous (*epulosus*) liberal in Feasts, full of banqueting.

Equator (*Aequator*) is a great Circle going round the terrestrial Globe from East to West. It passeth through *Habassia*, *Sumatra*, and *Guiana*. The use of it is to shew the latitude of any Town, Promontory, &c. And is so called, either because it is equally distant from the Poles, or because when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal. *Heyl. and Min.*

Equanimity (*aquanimitas*) uprightness of heart or mind, quietness, patience, indifference.

Equation (*aquatio*) making equal, even or plain.

Equus auratus, a Knight, so called in Latin, because it was lawful for Knights onely to beautifie their Armor and Caparisons for their horses with gold. *Fern. 102.*

Equitrian (*equestris*) pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight or Gentleman, or to an Horse. *Sir H. W.*

Equiangl, where the Angles are equal.

Equicrural, even-legged, that hath his legs even or alike.

Equidial (*aquidialis*) when the days and nights are both of a length.

Equidistant. See *Parallels*.

Equiformity, evenness or likeness in form or fashion.

Equilateral (*aquilarm*) that hath even sides, or that hath both sides of an equal bigness.

Equilibrium (*aquilibras*) equality of weight.

Equinoctial (*aquinoctium*) is an imagined line passing just in the midst between the two Poles of Heaven, to which line the Sun coming twice a year (namely, about the eleventh of *March*, and the eleventh of *September*) makes the days and nights of equal length in all the world (unless with such as inhabit just under the Poles;) for which cause it is called *Equinoctial*: The Signs, *Aries* and *Libra* both begin at this time.

Equipage (*Fr.*) a dighting or setting forth of man, horse, or ship-furniture; good Armor, fit attire, sufficient array.

Equiparate (*equiparo*) to make equal, to be like, to make comparison.

Equiparable (*equiparabilis*) fit to be compared or equalled unto.

Equipensate (*equipenso*) to esteem alike.

Equipollent (*aquipollens*) valuing equally, or being of like force or worth.

Equip

Equiponderous, of equal weight.

Equippen (*Fr.*) accounted, furnished, set forth.

Equipotent (*aquivalens*) of equal might, value or worth.

Equivocal (*aquivocum*) that hath a double or doubtful signification. An *Equivocal word* is that which contains more significations; then one, or that which serves for several notions. As the word *Arms*, in our vulgar use, equally signifies those parts of our body so called, or weapons or tokens of honor, and with an aspiration (which is an Elench or deceit in the Accent) *harmes*. See *Per. Instit. p. 18.*

Equivocation (*aquivocatio*) a double, divers and doubtful signification of a word or speech.

Equorean (*aquoreum*) pertaining to the Sea.

Eradicate (*eradico*) to pull up by the roots, to destroy utterly.

Erarians (*Erarii*) were those, who being Citizens of *Rome*, were by the Censors deprived of giving their voices in their Century or Tribe; paid all Tribute with Citizens, according to the valuation of their goods, and served in the Wars at their own charges; and it seems they took that name either because *era pendebant*, or *era non metebant*. *Livie.*

Eraed, A term of Heraldry, when any member of a

beast seems torn from the body.

Erasmus (*Gr.*) amiable or to be beloved; a mans name.

Erastianism, the Tenets or Opinions of the *Erastians*.

Erastians, A sort of modern Hereticks, so called from one *Thomas Erasmus* a Doctor in Physick, their first Author, born at *Baden* in *Switzerland*, and died at *Basel* about the year 1583. Among other Tenets, he held that the power of Excommunication in a Christian State, principally resides in secular power, &c.

Erato, One of the nine Muses, who (as *Ovid* saith) *Nomen amoris habet.*

Erean (*erem*) made of brass or copper, brasen.

Erebus, Hell, or a River in hell.

Eremitical (*eremitichs*) pertaining to an Hermite, or one that dwells in the wilderns.

Ereption (*ereprio*) a violent taking away.

Eretrick, a Sect of Philosophers, the same with the *Eleack*, but changed into this name from *Menedemus*, who was born at the City *Eretria*, an eminent Philosopher of this Sect.

Ergotism, Arguing, quarrelling, sophistry, quiddities; from the Lat. *Ergo*, a word much used in Syllogisms and Arguments.

Eriferous (*erifer*) bringing forth, or bearing Brass or Copper.

Erimanthian, Belonging to *Erimanthus* a Mountain in *Arcadia*, where *Hercules* slew a huge wild-Bore, that wasted the Country; hence this Beast is called the *Erimanthian Monster*, in *Il. Pastor Fido*.

Ermine (Fr.) a little beast less then a Squirrel, the fur whereof is very costly, worn onely by Princes or great persons. It hath a tail of a thumb long. *Erymine* in Heraldry sometimes signifies white powdered with black, and sometimes black powdered with white. *Bull*.

Eristical (from *eris*, *idis*) contentious, full of strife. *Mr. White Apol. for Tradition*.

Eristicks (from *eris*) Books or Treatises of Controverfie or Disputes.

Eriate (*erivo*) to draw water away by a stream, to dry up.

Erogation (*erogatio*) a bestowing or liberal distribution.

Erosion (*erosio*) a consuming or eating up, a gnawing or eating into.

Eruminate (*erumno*) to impoverish, to make miserable or wretched.

Erratick (*erraticus*) that wanders or creeps up and down.

Errant (*errans*) wandering, or straying out of the way; it is also attributed to Justices of Circuit. *Pl Cor. fol. 15*.

Errata (Lat.) errors or faults committed of ignorance; they are most common-

ly taken for those faults or omissions, which escape correction in printing. See *Theta*.

Erythra (*erythinum*) a medicine, which being made either liquid or in dry powder, is used to stop bleeding at the nose, to provoke sneezing, to cause child-birth, and to purge the brain. *Bac*.

Erroneous (*erroneus*) full of errors or mistakes.

Erythesia (*erythesia*) a blushing for shame.

Eruptate (*erupto*) to belch or break wind upward, to send or cast out.

Eruption (*eruptio*) a belching.

Erudition (*eruditio*) learning, knowledge or instruction.

Erugate (*erugo*) to take away wrinkles.

Eruginous (*eruginosus*) full of rust, cankered, corrupted, blasted.

Eruinate (*erunco*) to weed out, to pull out weeds.

Eruption (*eruptio*) a violent issuing or breaking forth.

Erythra (*erythra*) a bile or swelling, full of heat and redness: Also St. *Anthony's* sore.

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ness of the earth and sands, and from the great abundance of Coral, which grows plentifully in the bottom of this Sea. See more in *Vul. Er. 320*.

Eray (Heb) reward of the Lord.

Escal (*escalis*) pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten.

Escambio is a Licence granted to one for the making over a Bill of Exchange to a man beyond Sea. *Register Original. fol. 199. a*.

Eschear (from the Fr. *Eschear*, i. *cadere*) signifies in our Common Law any Lands or other profits that fall to a Lord within his Manor by way of forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant, dying without heir general or special, or leaving his heir within age unmarried, *Magna Charta. Cap. 31. Fitz. nat. br. fol. 143*.

Eschator, An Officer that observes the Escheats of the King in the County where he

*Qua nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus
Gestasset lavam taurorum tergora septem.*

Escuage (from the Fr. *Escu*, i. *clipeus*, a Buckler or Shield) in our Common Law signifies a kinde of Knights service, called service of the Shield; the Tenant holding thereby, is bound to follow his Lord into the Scottish or Welch wars at his own charge, &c. *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 84. C*.

Esculent (*esculentus*) that

is Escheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. He continues in his Office but one year, nor can he be *Escheator* above once in three years. *An. 3. H. 8. Cap. 8. & An. 3. ejusdem Cap. 2*. See more of this in *Cromptons Justice of Peace*.

Escutcheon (Fr. *Escusson*) a Buckler or Shield, whereof in Europe we have onely two kinds in use (the Lozenge excepted) viz. that we use in *England, France, Germany, &c.* & the Oval they bear in *Italy*, which form they yet (from the old Romans) hold in use. The word *Escutcheon*, is derived from the French *un Esch*, that from the Latin *Scutum*, and that again from *scuto* in Greek, which signifies Leather, because the Antients had their Shields of tanned Leather, the skins laid thick one over another, as appears by that of *Ulysses* upbraiding *Ajax*,

may be eaten, or pertaining to eating.

Escual (Span. but some affirm it to be an Arabick word, and to signifie *Domus lucis*) is the name of that incomparable Edifice built by *Philip* the Second King of Spain in twenty four years time, and at eight millions charge, and is termed the

eighth wonder of the world. It contains, first the King of *Spains Palace*. Secondly, *St. Lawrence Church*. Thirdly, the *Monastery of Hieronymites*. And fourthly, *Free-Schools*; it hath eleven or twelve several Quadrangles, every one with Cloisters. *Quade*.

By extension of the word, or by metaphor it may be taken for any other magnificent Palace or Structure.

Esneey (*asneia*) is a Privilege given to the eldest Coparcener to chuse first, after the Inheritance is divided. *Flet. l. 5. cap. 10. in divisionem*.

Æsons bath, *Æson* in his old age (as *Poets* feign) had youth and vigor restored to him by the Prayers of *Medea* a notable Sorceress, &c. See *Medea*. Hence we may imagine *Æsons-bath* to have had the virtue of restoring youth to aged persons; the phrase is used in *Rel. Medici*.

Ætopical (*ætopicus*) fabulous or pertaining to such tales or fables, as those of *Ætop*.

Æsyles (*expletia*, from the

Æsqvi. Quiri-Vimin. Cæl. Tar. Palatinus, Aventin.

Æsquery (Fr. *Eicnyrie*) the Stable of a Prince, a Query ship; also the dignity or estate of an Esquire. *Sportwood*.

Æssay (Fr.) a proof, a trial, a flourish or preamble; Among Comedians the trial or proof of their action, which they make before they come

Lat. expleo) seem to be the full profit that the ground or land yields, as the hay of the Meadows, the seed of the pasture, the corn of the arable, the Rents, Services, and such like issues. *Cow*.

Æscuier (*armiger*) is in letters little altered from the *Fr. Escuier*, i. *scutiger*) it signifies with us that degree of Gentry, which is next to a Knight. *Sir Tho. Smith* is of opinion, that at the first these were bearers of Arms to Lords and Knights, and by that had their name and dignity. See *Cam. Brit. fol. 111*. In our old Saxon, an Esquire was called *Scyldknapa*, or (according to our modern Orthography) *Shieldknabe*, i. he that in war did bear the Shield of Arms of his Chief or Superior. *Versf*.

Æsquilius, one of the seven Hills in *Rome*. As 1. *Æsquilius*. 2. *Quirinalis*. 3. *Viminalis*. 4. *Cælius*. 5. *Tarpeius*. 6. *Palatinus*. 7. *Aventinus*; which may be better be remembered by this contracted verse,

forth publicly upon the Stage, is their *Essay*.

Æssence (*essentia*) the being or natural substance of any thing.

Æssences or *Æssences* (*esseni vel essei*, so called from the Syriack *NDN*, *Asa*, signifying to heal or cure diseases)

were

were certain Sectaries or Philosophers, among the Hebrews of two sorts, the one *Pradicks* the other *Theoricks*, both agreed in their Aphorisms, but in certain circumstances they differed. They referred every thing to Destiny, deemed the Soul to be mortal, would have men fight till death in defence of Justice, sacrificed nor with the rest of the people, nor scarce conversed with them; were much given to tillage and husbandry, highly prizing purity of life and sanctity of conversation, they lived in common, never married, kept no servants, saying, Servants were wicked, and a Wife cause of discord. Their life was Monastick, and themselves given much to contemplation of the nature of Herbs, Plants, Stones, and Beasts: In diet, meat and drink, moderated by sufficiency, much addicted to Moral Philosophy, not caring for wealth, or hoarding up treasure. *Josephus*, and *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 50.

Æssedary (*essedarium*) a kind of Warrior that was wont to ride in a Waggon or Chariot, but fought on foot, formerly in use with the ancient Gauls; also a Waggoner or Chariot-man.

Æssed (*essedum*) a Wain, Chariot or Waggon. In ancient time it was a Chariot for fight, of a peculiar form.

Æssential (*essentialis*) belonging to the essence or being of any thing.

Æssential, that makes or causeth the essence or being.

Æssoine, comes of the *Fr. essoiné* or *exoiné*, i. *causarius miles*, he that hath his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause, as sickness or other incumbrance. It signifies in our Common Law an alladgement of an Excuse for him that is summoned or sought for to appear or answer to an Action real, or to perform suit to a Court Baron, upon just cause of absence, &c. See more in *Cowel*.

Æssard. See *Standard*.

Æssiferous (*astifer*) that brings or endures heat.

Æssivalis (*astivalis*) pertaining to Summer, or to the longest day in the year.

Æssitate (*astivo*) to summer in a place, to dwell or retire to a place for the Summer season.

Æssobers (from the French *essover*, i. to foster) signifies in our Common Law nourishment or maintenance. For example, *Bracton l. 3. tract. 2. cap. 18. num. 2.* useth it for that sustenance which a man, taken for Felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himself and his family, during his imprisonment: and the *Stat. An. 6. E. 1. cap. 3.* useth it for an allowance in meat or cloth. It is also used for certain allowances of wood,

to be taken out of another mans wood. Mr. West part. 2. Symbol. iit. Fines scilicet 26. faith, that the name of *Estovers* contains *house-boot*, *hey-boot* and *plow-boot*, as if he gave in his grant these general words, *de ratiabili estoveria in boscis, &c.* he may thereby claim these three. Cow.

Estreat (from the Lat. *Ex-trahum*, or from the Fr. *Ex-trahit*) is used in our Common Law for the Copy or true note of an original writing: For example, of amendments or penalties set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied by the Bailiff or other Officer, of every man for his offence. See *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 75. H. 1. K. and 75. a.* And so it is used *Westm. 2. c. 8. & 13. Ed. 1.*

Estreipment or **E**strippament (of the Fr. *Estropier*, i. to maim or lame) signifies in our Common Law, spoil, or waste made by a Tenant for life upon any Lands or Woods to the prejudice or him in the reversion, as namely in the Stat. *An. 6. Ed. 1. cap. 13.* And sometimes it is taken for a writ in the nature of a prohibition to forbid the committing Waste. *Nat. br. 60. 61.*

Estuate (*estuo*) to burn or parch with heat, to rage, as the Sea doth.

Estival (*estivalis*) pertaining to those days, whereon men forbear meat, fasting, hungry.

Estirion (*esurio*) an hungry fellow.

Eternize (*eterno*) to make immortal or eternal.

Estian (*estius*) belonging to the East winds, easterly.

Ethelial (*etherem*) pertaining to the sky or firmament, celestial.

Ethick (*ethicus*) moral, belonging to manners.

Ethicks, Books treating of moral Philosophy and manners. Also moral Philosophers themselves are called *Ethicks*. As *Logick* intreats of the Understanding and Reason; so *Ethick* of the Will, Appetite and affections. *Bac.*

Ethiopians or **E**thiops, the people of *Ethiopia*; the particulars of their opinions, wherewith they have infected the true purity, I find thus registered. 1. They use to Circumcise both males and females. 2. They baptize males forty, females eighty days after their circumcision. 3. After the receipt of the Sacrament, they are nor to spit till Sun-set. 4. They profess but one Nature and one Will in Christ. 5. They accept only the three first general Councils. 6. Their Priests live only by the labour of their hands; for they allow them nothing, and permit them not to beg. 7. They rebaptize themselves every Epiphany day in Lakes and Ponds, because that day they suppose Christ to have been baptized by *John in Jordan*. *Heyl.*

Ethnar

Ethnarch (*ethnarchia*) principality or rule.

Ethnic (*ethnicus*) heathenish, ungodly, irreligious: And may be used substantively for a Heathen or Gentle.

Ethology (*ethologia*) the feat of counterfeiting mens manners: An interlude of a moral subject, or wherein mens manners are acted and expressed.

Etiology (*etiologia*) a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason.

Etna (*Ætna*) a hill in the Island of *Sicily*, which continually sends forth flames of fire, occasioned by the abundance of sulphur and brimston therein contained, which is blown by the wind driving in at the chaps of the earth, as by a pair of bellows, &c. of this hill there are many Poetical fictions which I omit: it is now called *Montigibal*.

Etyymology (*etymologia ab ætym, verus, and λόγος, sermo*) the true original or derivation of a word; as *lepus* quasi *leupes*.

Etymologia est resolutio vocis in verum & proprium effectum, & verbi veritatem notificat, & ob id, eam Cicero veriloquium appellat. *Clau. Cantiuncula de loc. legal.*

Etyimological (*etymologicus*) pertaining to Etymology.

Etyimologize (*etymologizo*) to shew the true derivation of a word, to interpret or expound words truly.

Evacuate (*evacuo*) to make empty or void, to purge. In the *Rhemes Testament*, *Evacuatus* from Christ, signifies, made void, and having no part with him.

Evade (*evado*) to escape, to pass without danger.

Evagation (*evagatio*) a wandering, roving or straying abroad.

Evaginate (*evagino*) to draw out of a sheath or scabbard.

Evangelique, a sort of Reformers so called, appearing at, or not long after *Luther* in *Germany*.

An **E**vangelistary, The office of an *Evangelist*; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered.

Evangelism (*evangelismus*) joyful tidings; as the Annunciation of the *Virgin Mary*, the tidings of Christs Nativity, &c.

Evangelist (*evangelista*) one that brings good tidings; a writer or preacher of the Gospel.

Evangelize (*evangelizo*) to preach the Gospel, to bring good tidings.

Evaid (*evanidus*) vain, decaying, unfruitful, frail.

Evaporate (*evaporo*) to breach or steam out, to send out vapors.

Evasio (*evasio* from *evado*) an escaping, a shift.

Eucharist (*Eucharista*) properly signifies a giving of thanks. In Ecclesiasticall writings

writings it is taken for the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

Eucharistical, Pertaining to the Eucharist.

Eucrase (*eucrasia*) a right temperature of the body, humors and qualities.

Euborie (Gr.) excellency of name, good report or estimation.

Eve the wife of Adam, from the Heb. *Evah*, i. living or giving life. Adam so called his wife, because she was the mother of every living thing.

Evection (*evectio*) a carrying out or forth.

Ebeck or **Ebick** (*Ibex*) a kind of wilde Goat.

Eberterate (from *e* and *venter*) to take out the belly or paunch of any thing; also to come out of the belly. Dr. Br.

Ebe *tilate* (*evantilo*) to winnow as we do Corn; and metaphorically to sift or examine a matter thoroughly.

Eberfion (*everfio*) a ruine or overthrowing.

Echerruate, to take away the vertue or strength.

Evestigate (*evestigo*) to seek, to follow, to hunt after.

Euganean (*euganeus*) pertaining to that people or Country, by the inner Gulf of the *Adriatique Sea*, towards the Alps, which belongs to the Dominion of *Venice*.

Eugenia (Gr.) nobleness or goodness of birth or blood.

Eubization (*evibratio*) a

shaking, brandishing, or darting.

Ebidion (*evilio*) an overcoming or convincing by Law.

Evince (*evinco*) to vanquish, to surmount, to convince; to obtain by earnest labor; also to convict and recover by Law.

Eviration (*eviratio*) a gelding or taking away the Genitals.

Evintrony (*evintriger*) that bears age without decay.

Evisceration (*eviscero*) to imbowel, or draw out the gurs.

Evitabl (*evitabilis*) that may be shunned or avoided.

Eternity (*eviternitas*) eternity, everlastingness, immortality.

Euloge (*eulogia*) a well or speaking, an honor
Eulogy nest speech; a Praise or Benediction.

Eulogical (*eulogicus*) well-spoken.

Eunuchate (*eunuchizo*) or to geld men,
Eunuchize or to play the Eunuch, or gelded man.

Eunuchism, the state or condition of an Eunuch, the want of virility.

Eunomians, A sort of Hereticks, who maintained, that no sin could be hurtful to one having Faith. St. Aug. *Her. Cap. 54*.

Evocation (*evocatio*) a calling out, forth, or upon; a mustering,

mustering, calling back, or withdrawing.

Evolutal (*evoluticus*) that flies or gads abroad.

Evolution (*evolutio*) a rolling or tumbling out, a reading over.

Euphemism (*euphemismus*) a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word.

Euphony (*euphonia*) a good sound or voyce, as they use to say in Schools, *Euphonia gratia*, for good sound sake.

Euphorbium, A gum or tear of a strange plant growing on Mount *Aila* in *Lybia*. It is yellowish, clear, and brittle. It may be used in Ointments against Palsies, Cramps, and shrinking of sinews; but to be taken inwardly is very dangerous, unless the malice of it be well corrected, for it is exceeding hot in the fourth degree. *Bull*.

Euripe (*Euripus*) signifies generally any Strait, Fret, or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars, as *Julius Pollux* defines it. But *Euripus* *Euhoicus* or *Chalcidicus*, is a narrow passage of Sea dividing *Attica* and the Island of *Euboea* now called *Golpo de Negroponte*, which ebbs and flows seven times every day: the reason of which when *Aristotle* could not find, it is said he threw himself into the Sea with these words, *Quia ego non capio te, tu capias me*. But see Dr. Br. *Vul. Er. fol. 364*. Hence.

To **Eutripize**, To ebb and

flow, as *Euripus* doth, to be always in motion, to be inconstant, to be whirled hither and thither.

Eurythmie (*Eurythmia*) is that agreeable harmony between the breadth, length, and height of all the rooms of a Fabrick. *Vitruv. l. i. c. 2*.

Europe (*Europa*) one of the four parts of the world, lying towards the West, containing *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, all *Greece*, *Creet* or *Candy*, with many other Kingdoms, great Countries and Islands. We have many opinions concerning the derivation of the word, but the most received is, that it is called *Europe* of *Europa*, King *Agenor's* daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in likeness of a Bull carried over Sea into the Island *Candy*. *Bull*.

Eustace (*eustachius*) standing firm, constant: a proper name.

Eutaxie (*eutaxia*) good order, placing or disposing. *Apol. for learning*.

Euthanasie (Gr.) a happy death. *Bac*.

Euterpe, one of the Muses. **Euthymie** (*euthymia*) security, quiet, hearts-ease.

Eutrapelize (from *Entrapelia*) to treat civilly, or use courtously. *Four Ages*.

Eutychians followers of the Arch Heretick *Eutyches*, who, about the year of Christ 443, in time of Pope *Leo* the first, and *Theodosius* the second Emperor,

EX

Emperor, dogmatized, that there was but one nature in Christ, that Christ was not truly born of the Virgin Mary, with many other absurd errors against Faith.

Exulsion (*evulsio*) a plucking up.

Exaccrate (*exaccro*) to purge from chaff.

Exacinate (*exacino*) to pull or press out the kernels.

Exacution (*exacutio*) the pointing or making a thing sharp.

Exaggerate (*exaggero*) to heap up together, to increase or amplify.

Exagitate (*exagito*) to trouble, chide, to discuss, to stir up or move.

Examulum (Lat.) exactly, justly, according to rule.

Exanguis (*exanguis*) without blood, dead, fearful, pale. *Vul. Et.*

Exanimare (*exanimo*) to trouble in mind, to astonish, to kill.

Exanthema (*exanthemata*) the Small-pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles.

Exantlate (*exantlo*) to draw out, to empty, to sustain or suffer, to overcome with great pain. *Dr. Charleton.*

Exarate (*exaro*) to dig or plow up, also to write with the pen or engrave.

Exarch (*Exarchus*) a Vice-Emperor, a Lieutenant of the Empire.

Exarchy or **Exarchate**, The chief place of dignity un-

EX

der the Emperor, the Lieutenantcy of the Empire.

Exarticulate (*exarticulo*) to put out of joynt.

Exartuate (*exartuo*) to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth.

Exasperat (*exaspero*) to make sharp, to vex or make angry.

Exaturate (*exaturo*) to fill an hungry stomach, to satisfy a greedy mind.

Exaudorate (*exaudoro*) or

Exautorat of pay, service or office.

Exaugurate (*exauguro*) to unhallow, to prophane.

Exauspicate (*exauspico*) to have ill luck, to do a thing unfortunately.

Excalcation (*excalcatio*) a heating, chafing or warming.

Exambio (from *Cambio*) an Exchange. *Spor.*

Exacerbescence (*exacerbescencia*) anger soon come and gone.

Excavation (*excavatio*) a making hollow. *Sic H.W.*

Excecation (*excecatio*) a blinding or making blind.

Excellity (*excellitas*) height, loftiness.

Excentrick (*excentricus*) that moveth out of its Center, or that hath no Center. *Excentrick Orbes*, are those circles in heaven, which have not their center in the Center of the earth.

Excentricity, the being out of Center.

Exceptor

EX

Exceptor (Lat.) he that write ones words as he speaks them; a gatherer.

Excerpt (*excerpo*) to pick out or choose.

Excern (*excerno*) to sift, to purge, to seirce, to holt. *Bac.*

Excision (*excisio*) a breaking down, a wasting or destroying.

Excitate (*excito*) to stir up, to encourage.

Exclusion (*exclusio*) a shutting out, a debarring.

Exclusionary (*exclusionarius*) that hath power to exclude or shut out.

Excommunication (*excommunicatio*) is thus defined by *Panormitan*: *Excommunicatio est nihil aliud quam censura à Canone vel Judice Ecclesiastico prolata & inflicta, privans legitimam communionem sacramentorum, & quandoque hominum*: And it is divided in *majo rem & minorem*: *Minor est per quam quis à sacramentorum participatione conscientia vel sententia arceatur. Major quàm solum à Sacramentorum, verum etiam fidelium communionem excludit, & ab omni actu legitimo separatur & dividit.* *Venatorius de Senr. Excom.* *Excommunication* is a Censure inflicted by the Canon or Ecclesiastick Judge, depriving the person offending or the lawful Communion, or the Sacraments, and sometimes of the liberty even of conversing with the faithful.

Excoriate (*excorio*) to pluck

EX

off the skin or hide, to flay or fret the skin off. *How.*

Excreable (*excreabilis*) that may be voided by spitting or retching.

Excrement (*excrementum*) the dregs of digestion made in the body, the offal or refuse of any thing.

Excrementitious pertaining to the excrements or refuse of nature or other thing, dreggy, filthy, full of excrements.

Excrecence (from *excreresco*) the unnatural swelling or growing out of a thing, as of a wart, wen, &c.

Excretion (*excretio*) the voiding of excrements or superfluity in the body.

Excruciate (*excrucio*) to torment or vex.

Excute (*excuteo*) to tread, trample or kick up.

Excusare (*excuspo, as*) to clear ones self of a fault.

Excusare (*excusio*) to throw out of the Court.

Excusio (*excusio*) a skirmish, an invasion or inroad, a digression in speech, a running out.

Excusatory (*excusatorius*) pertaining to excuse, excusing.

Excussio (*excussio*) a diligent inquisition or examination; a shaking off, a casting off or out.

Executen (*executio*) a cutting forth or away.

Excreable (*excreabilis*) cursed, detestable, horrible.

Excretion (*excretio*) a cussing

curfing or banning; a wifhing of mischief to come.

Executus (Lat.) one that executes or does a thing. But more particularly 'tis he that is appointed by any man in his laft Will and Testament to have the difpofing of all his fubftance according to the contents of the faid Will. See more of this in the *Office of Executors*.

Exemplar (Lat.) a perfon or thing containing an example to follow or efchew; As *Cicero* is *exemplar*, and his Eloquence *exemplum*.

Exemplific (*exemplifico*) to give an example or copy.

Exemption (*exemptio*) a taking away, an exception or privilegedging.

Exemerate (*exentero*) to pull out the garbifh or guts of a thing, to unbowel or empty.

Exequies (*exequis*) funeral folemnities at a Burial, fo called (*à fequendo*) becaufe the Corps go firft, and the multitude follows.

Exequial (*exequialis*) that brings or pertains to a Funeral.

Exercitate (*exercito*) to exercise often, to ufe much.

Exercitation (*exercitatio*) ufe, custom, practice.

Exert (*exertus*) fhewed or put forth, ftanding out; open, drawn.

Exeffion (*exeffio*) a gnawing or eating up, a confuming.

Exire (*exhalo*) to breath out, to caft forth a breath or fume; alfo to give up.

Exhalation (*exhalatio*) a fummy fmoak, hot and dry, drawn out of the Earth by the hear of the Sun, which being inflamed, is the material caufe of divers fiery impreffions in the Air, and being thin and lighter then a vapor, is carried up even to the higheft Region. *Goodly Gallery*.

Exharmonians, difcords, or diffonances in mufick.

Exhausted (*exhaustus*) drawn out, emptied, confumed.

Exhibite (*exhibeo*) to fet abroad, to prefent, to give, to fhew it felf.

Exhibition (*exhibitio*) a giving, deliverance or preferuation; a gift or allowance.

Exhilarate (*exhilare*) to make one merry, to refrefh.

Exhilaration (fays my Lord Bacon) has fome affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Nat. hift.* 151.

Exiguity (*exiguus*) little, nefs, fcarcenefs, fclendernefs.

Exigent (*exigens*) a ftairnefs, narrownefs, diftreff or neceffity. Alfo a Writ which lyes, where a man brings a perfonal Action, and the Defendant cannot be found, nor hath any thing within the County, whereby he may be attached or deftrained, then this Writ fhall go forth to the Sheriff to make Proclamation

at

at five Counties one after another, that if he appear nor, he fhall be out-lawed; and if he be out-lawed then all his Goods and Chattels are forfeit to the King. In an Indictment of Felony, the *Exigent* fhall go forth after the firft *Capias*. And there are four *Exigents* who are Officers in the Common-Pleas, that make out thefe *Exigents*.

Exiguus (*exiguus*) little, fmall, fclender

Exilition (from *exilio*) a leaping or going out haftily.

Exility (*exilitas*) fclendernefs, leannefs, finalnefs.

Exile (*exilium*) banifhment.

Eximious (*eximius*) excellent, fingular, choice.

Eximety (*eximitas*) excellency.

Exinanited (*exinanitus*) pilled, robbed, emptied, exceedingly abated, reduced to nothing.

Exinanition (*exinanitio*) an emptying, an evacuation, a bringing to nothing.

Exultimate (*exifumo*) to fuppofe, to judge, to think or deem.

Exit (the third perfon of *exo*, to go out) he went forth or departed out, he ended; and is fometimes ufed Subftantively.

Exitial } (*exitiofum*) mifchievous, } chievous, dangerous, baneful, deadly, deftructive.

Exodus (Gr. *ἔξω, extra* out, and *ὁδός, i. via*, a way) a

going forth or departing out. The fecond Book of the Old Testament is fo called, becaufe it treats of the people of *Israels* going out of the Land of *Egypt*. *Min*.

Exolite (Fr.) an excufe; a difcharge of, or toleration for abfence, upon a lawful caufe alledged. See *Effoine*.

Exolite (*exolitus*) paff, grown out of ufe, worn out, ftale.

Exolution (*exolutio*) a full and perfect payment; alfo a faintnefs or loofeness of all the parts of the body.

Exonerate (*exonero*) to unload, to caft, to difpatch.

Exorable (*exorabilis*) to be defired or wifhed.

Exorable (*exorabilis*) eafie to be entreated.

Exorbitate (*exorbito*) to go out of the right way, to be irregular.

Exorbitancies (*exorbitantia*) things out of order, rule, or meafure, extravagancies.

Exorcif (*exorcizo*) to adjure; to charge the devil in the name of God, or by the reverence that is due to holy things, to do the will of him that *Exorcifeth*.

Exorcifm (*exorcifmus*) adjuration; prayers ufed by the Church againft the power of the devil.

Exorcifm (*exorcifma*) one, who by a fpecial gift of God, calls foul fpirits out of the bodies of thofe who are poffeffed with them.

Exordium

Exordium (Lat.) a beginning an entrance.

Exornate (*exorno*) to garnish, to adorn, to make fair.

Exortive (*exortivum*) that pertains to rising, or the East part.

Exossious (*exossus*) without bones, that hath no bones.

Exoster (*exostra*) an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate.

Exoterick, was that part of *Aristotles* doctrine which conducted to Rhetorick, Meditation, nice Disputes, and the knowledge of Civil things. Yet I have read *Exoterick* Books (*libri Exoterici*) to consist of plain ordinary matter.

Exotick (*exoticus*) foreign, strange, barbarous, outlandish.

Expand (*expando*) to declare or utter; to display or spread abroad.

Expansion (*expansio*) a displaying, an opening, a spreading forth.

Ex-parte (Lat.) partly, in part, or of one part; but in the Court of Chancery it hath this signification; a joyned Commission is that wherein both Plaintiff and Defendant joyn; a Commission *Ex parte*, is that which is taken out by one party only.

Exvulate (*expatori, aris*) to wander, to stray, to spread abroad.

Expectable (from *expecto*) that may be expected or looked for.

Expedient (from *expedio*) is used both Substantively and Adjectively: Substantively it is a help or fit means to prevent further mischief, or compass any matter; Adjectively, it signifies, fit, helping, furthering, necessary.

Expeditate (from *ex*, and *per*, to foot) is a word unusual in the Forrest Laws, otherwise called *Lawing* of Dogs, signifying, to cut out the balls of Dogs feet, or (as some will have it) to cut off by the skin, the three claws of the forefoot on the right side for the preservation of the Kings game. *Charia Foresta* c. 6. Every one that kept any great dogs not expeditated, did forfeit to the King three shillings and four pence *Crompt. Juris. fol. 152. and Manwood, part. 1. fol. 205. and 212.*

Expedite (*expedio*) to dispatch, to discharge, to prepare, to bring to pass.

Experiment (*experimentum*) use, practice, proof or trial.

Expiabile (*expiabilis*) that may be purged or satisfied for.

Expiare (*expio*) to pacify with prayer, to purge by Sacrifice, to make amends or satisfaction for.

Expatrio (*expatrio*) a pacifying with prayer, a recompence or making amends.

The *Fest of Expiation* (among the ancient Hebrews) was commanded to be celebrated on the tenth day of the moneth *Tisri*, answering to

to our *September*, *Lev. 13.* It was so called, because the High Priest did then confess unto God both his own sins and the sins of the people, and by the performance of certain Rites, and Ceremonies, expiate them, and make an atonement with God for them.

Explement (*explementum*) a thing that fills up or accomplishes.

Expletive (*expletivum*) that fills a place, or makes perfect; fulfilling or making up.

Explicare (*explico*) to unfold, display, declare or expound.

Explicui (*explicui*) unfolded, declared, ended.

Explode (*explodo*) publicly to disgrace, or drive out by hissing or clapping of hands.

Exploiment (*exploratio*) exploration is a search, a trial or searching out.

Explosion (*explosio*) a casting of or rejecting, a hissing a thing out.

Expolition (*expolitio*) a trimming, polishing or burnishing.

Ex post-facto (Lat.) a Law term, and signifies the doing something after another; or the doing something after the time wherein it should have been done.

Expostulate (*expostulo*) to require, also to complain, to quarrel in words, to find himself grieved.

Exprobation (*exprobratio*) a reproach or upbraiding.

Expugnable (*expugnabilis*) pregnable, which may be forced or won by force.

Expugnation (*expugnatio*) a conquering or winning by assault.

Expulsion (*expulio*) a spitting forth.

Expulsion (*expulso*) an expelling, banishing or putting forth.

Expumicate (*expumico*) to polish or smooth with a pumice stone, to purge or make clean.

Expunge (*expungo*) to put, cross, or blot out.

Exquisite (*exquisitus*) much searched for, singular, curious, exact.

Exsufflation, a breathing out or upon.

Extant (*extans*) which appears above others, standing out, which is in being.

Extancy (*extantia*) a standing up, or appearing above others.

Extacy. See *Ecstasy*.

Extemporaliter (*extemporaliter*) a promptness, or readiness without premeditation or study.

Extempore (Lat.) out of hand, on a sudden, without premeditation.

Extemporaneous (*extemporarius*) sudden, speedy, without premeditation.

Extent (*extendo*) to stretch out, enlarge or prolong. It signifies in our Common Law, to seize and value the Lands or Tenements of one bound by Statute, &c. that hath forfeited his bond, to such

such an indifferent rate, as by yearly rent the obligor may in time be paid his debt. The course and circumstance of this see in *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 131. Brief. d. execut. sur. stat. Merch.*

Extensibile (*extensibilis*) which may be extended or drawn out in length.

Extensile (*extensivum*) that may be stretched out, or made long.

Extent (from *extendo*) hath two significations, sometimes signifying a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements. *Regist. Judicial in the Table.* Sometimes the act of the Sheriff or other Commissioner, upon this Writ. *Brook. tit. Extent. fol. 313.*

Extenuate (*extenuo*) to diminish, to make less, to undervalue.

Exteropate (*extercoro*) to carry forth dung or ordure, to cleanse.

Exterior (*exterior*) more outward, in a lower place or degree.

Exterminate (*extermino*) to drive or cast out, to banish, to ruin, to destroy.

External (*externus*) outward, strange, foreign.

Extraneous or **Extraneous** (*extraneus*) strange, of another Land or Country.

Exterdon (*extersio*) a wiping out.

Extimate (*extimus*) the outmost or last, the contrary to intimate.

Extricate (*extriculo*) to prick forward, to stir up or encourage.

Extinct (*extinctus*) quenched, put out, appeased, dead.

Extripate (*extripio*) to pluck up by the roots.

Extrispicium (from *extrispicium*) pertaining to South-saying by the intrals of beasts.

Extorsion (*extorsio*) extortion, a wreathing or wringing out or from. In our Common Law it signifies an unlawful or violent wringing of money or moneys worth from any man. For example, if any Officer, by terrifying any Subject in his Office, take more then his ordinary duties, he commits, and is indurable of Extorsion. To this may be referred the exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, excessive Toll in Milners, &c. See more in *Crompt. Just. of P. fo. 48, 49, 50.*

Extror (*extorqueo*) to take away by force, to wrest away by violence.

Extraction } (*extrahio*)
a drawing out, a brieve or abridgment, also a draught or copy.

Extramission (*extramissio*) a sending out, or beyond.

Extraneous. See *Extraneous*.

Extrabasal (from *extra* and *bas*) that is besides or out of the vessel.

Extricable (*extricabilis*) which a man may rid himself of or from.

Extricate

Extricate (*extrico*) to rid out, to deliver to shake off all lets.

Extrinfecal (*extrinsecus*) outward, on the outside, out of the matter.

Extrorsion, a turning outwards: In mystical Divinity it is a scattering or distracting ones thoughts upon exterior objects.

Extrude (*extrudo*) to thrust or drive out, to hasten forth.

Extrubrate (*extrubero*) to swell much, to rise up like a bunch, also to make to swell.

Extrumescence (from *extrumescere*) a swelling or rising up.

Exuberance (*exuberantia*) abundance, plenty.

Exuberate (*exubero*) to abound, to be plentiful, to bear in great abundance.

Exuccous (*exuccus*) without juice. *Vul. Er.*

Exudate (*exudo*) to send forth liquor, to sweat or drop out.

Exulcerate (*exulcero*) to make sore, to vex, to fret, to raise blisters.

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Exult (*exulto*) to rejoice greatly, to triumph over one, to leap for joy.

Exultation (*exultatio*) a rejoicing, leaping for joy, a triumphing.

Exuperable (*exuperabilis*) that may be exceeded, passed, or got over.

Exustion (*exustio*) a burning or parching.

Err (comes of the old French word *Erre*, a journey) signifies (in *Briton. ca. 2.*) the Court of Justices Itinerants. And Justices in Eyre, are those only, which *Bradton* in many places calls (*Justiciarios Itinerantes*). Of the Eyre, read *Britton ubi supra*, who expresses the whole course of it. And *Bradton l. 3. tra. 2. ca. 1.* and *2.*

The Eyre also of the Forest is nothing but the Justice-Seat otherwise called; which is, or should by ancient custom be held every third year by the Justices of the Forest journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cromptons Jurisd. fo. 156. Manwood part. 1. pag. 121, &c.*

Exchitas (Hebr.) strength of the Lord.

Exchiel (Heb.) seeing the Lord.

F

Fabul (*fabulis*) of or belonging to a beam.

Fabell (Lat.) he that feigns or invents tales.

The difference betwixt *fabellator* and *fabulator*, can be no other then that betwixt *fabella* and *fabula*; this signifying a table or tale, that a short or little tale.

Fabrich (*fabrica*) a Shop, or Work-house wherein any thing

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Explement (*explementum*) a thing that fills up or accomplishes.

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Extrusion (*extrusio*) a wiping out.

Extreme (*extimus*) the outmost or last, the contrary to intimate.

Exstimulate (*extimulo*) to prick forward, to stir up or encourage.

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Exor (*extorqueo*) to take away by force, to wrest away by violence.

Extract ? (*extractio*) **Extraction** } a drawing out, a breviate or abridgment, also a draught or copy.

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Exumescence (from *exumescere*) a swelling or rising up.

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Ezechias (Hebr.) strength of the Lord.

Ezechiel (Heb.) seeing the Lord.

F

Fabal (*fabalis*) of or belonging to a beam.

Fabelator (Lat.) he that feigns or invents tales.

The difference betwixt *fabellator* and *fabulator*, can be no other then that betwixt *fabella* and *fabula*; this signifying a fable or tale, that a short or little tale.

Fabrick (*fabrica*) a Shop, or Work-house wherein any thing

thing is framed; the art of framing or making, building, or proportioning. It is most commonly used for a building or a thing artificially made.

Fabr: *cate* (*fabrico*) to make, to build, to invent.

Fabricator (*Lat.*) a framer, or inventor, a builder.

Fabulator (*Lat.*) a teller of tales or fables, a Fabulist.

Fabulosity (*fabulositas*) an addition to, or custom of telling lies or tales, fulness of lies.

Fabulous (*fabulosus*) full of lies or fables.

Facade (*Fr.*) the fore-front, forepart, outside or representation of the outside of a house. *Merc. Ital.*

Facetious (*facetosus*) full of mirth and pleasantness.

Facile (*facilis*) light, easie, quick, gentle.

Facility (*facilitas*) easiness, gentleness, courtessie.

Facinorous (*facinorosus*) full of naughty acts, attempting foul deeds, villanous.

Fact (*factum*) a deed, a work, a thing done or made.

Factitious (*factitius*) counterfeited, made to the likeness of any thing.

Factor (*Lat.*) a doer or maker; It is commonly used for him that buys and sells for a Merchant, or that looks to his business, in his absence.

Facture (*factura*) the making or doing a thing.

Faculent (*faculentus*) bright or clear.

Faculty (*facultas*) power

to do or speak, promptness. And of these there are three, which govern man, and are distributed into the whole body, namely, *Animal, Vital,* and *Natural*: The *Animal Faculty* is that which sends feeling and motion to all the body, from the brain by sinews, and nourisheth the Under-*standing*; The *Vital Faculty* gives life from the heart by *Arteries* to all the body; The *Natural Faculty* gives nourishment to all the parts of the body, from the Liver by *Veins*, &c. *Vigon.*

In our Common Law it is used for a privilege or especial power granted to a man by favor, indulgence and dispensation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot: As to eat flesh upon days prohibited; to marry without Banns first asked; to hold two or more Ecclesiastical Livings; the Son to succeed the Father in a Benefice, and such like. And for granting these, there was a particular Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called, the *Master of the Faculties*. *Com.*

Facundity (*facunditas*) eloquence.

Facundious (*facundiosus*) full of eloquence.

Facundate (*facundo*) to make eloquent or pleasant.

Fathom, is a measure of six foot by which Seamen measure the depth of water, and length of Cables.

Fathom

Fattor, seems to be a French word antiquated or something traduced. For the modern French is (*faisleur*, i. *fallor*) It is used in the Stat. A. 7. R. 2. cap. 5. And in the evil part signifying a bad doer. Or it may not improbably be interpreted an idle liver, taken from (*faitardise*) which signifies a kind of numb or sleepy disease, proceeding of too much sluggishness, which the Latins call (*Veternus*) for in the said Statute it seems to be a Synonymon to *Vagabond*.

Falatrix (*salatrix*) pertaining to a kinde of dart thrown out of Towers besieged.

Falcator (*Lat.*) he that cuts with a Bill or Hook.

Falcation (*falcatio*) a mowing or cutting with Bill or Hook. *Vul. Er.*

Falcion or *short Sword*, from the *Lat. falce*, i. a hook, *quod (ut scribit Herodot. l. 5.) gladiolus iste a femore suspendi solitus, in dorso falcis instar incurvus esset*; because it turns up somewhat like a hook.

Falcidian Law, a Law among the Romans so called, because made in the time of the Consulship of *Falcidius*; which Law intreated of the liberty which every Citizen of Rome ought to have in the disposal of his goods.

Falciferous (*falcifer*) that carries or bears a hook or Bill.

Falcutan tetter, Muscadine; So called from a field

called *Falernus* in *Campania*, which abounds with those excellent Grapes that make this wine.

Fallacy (*fallacia*) deceit, a crafty device, guile or fraud.

Fallaciousness (*fallacilentia*) deceitful speech.

Fallax (*Lat.*) deceitful, beguiling, counterfeit. *L. Bacon* makes it a Substantive, when he says (*here lies the Fallax*) i. the deceit, or the thing that's apt to deceive.

Famicide (*famicida*) a slayer or destroyer of ones good name.

Falouque (*Fr.*) a Barge or kinde of Barge-like boat, that has some five or six Oars on a side. See *Brigantine*.

Falsification (*falsificatio*) a falsifying, a forging, adulterating, sophisticating.

Famig-rate (*famigero*) to blaze abroad, to report.

Familiar (*familiaris*) a spirit or god of the household among the Heathens. Also in Spain there is a kind of a Sergeant or Sumner so called belonging to the *Inquisition*.

Family of Love, or *Famistm*, a blasphemous Heresie broached by one *Hen. Nicholas* of *Amsterdam* about the year 1550. He maintained, that Christ is already come in his glory to judge, &c. And that the Seat or Throne of judgment whereon Christ sits, is the Community of the Family of Love, whereof the said H. N. is the eldest Father; and that he and they are

Godled with God, and God man-
ned with them, &c. These *Fam-
ilists* are now conceived to
be turned into those we call
Ranters.

Fanal. See *Fane*.

Fanatick (*fanaticum*) mad,
foolish, inspired with prophetic
fury.

Fane (from the Gr. *palve*,
i. ostendo, Fr. *Fanal*) a wea-
thercock, to shew the station
of the wind. First invented
by *Andronicus Cirrheses* at *A-
thens*. *Pol. Virg.* Also the Lan-
tern of a Ship or Gally.

Fannel (Fr. *Fanon*) a scarf-
like Ornament worn about
the left Arm of a sacrificing
Priest. See *Maniple*.

Fannian Banquet, a Law a-
mong the Romans, repressing
excessive banquets, enacted in
the Consulship of *Fannius*, and
therefore so called.

Fantomr. See *Phantome*.

Fannus (*deus anni*) a Hea-
then god whom the *Phenici-
ans* expressed by a Dragon
with her tail in her mouth,
to shew how the years run
round.

Farce (Fr.) a fond and dis-
soluble Play, or Comedy; also
the Jig at the end of an In-
terlude, wherein some pretty
knavery is acted; also any
stuffing in meat.

Farcid (*farcitus*) stuffed or
filled.

Farcinate (*farcino*) to
stuff.

Fartaginous (from *sarra-
go, inis*) that is mixed with

fundry grains together, or
with good and bad. *Vul. Er.*

Farinaceous or *farinuous*
(*farinaceus*) mealy or full of
meal, bemealed, besown.

Farrication (*farricatio*) a
Sacrifice whereby Priests con-
firmed marriage.

Farfano, is three of our
English miles, or a League a-
mong the Persians. *Herb. tra.*

Fasciate (*fascio*) to swad-
dle or bind.

Fascicular (*fascicularis*) be-
longing to a bundle or fardel.

Fasciculate, To tie up into
a bundle or fascicle.

Fascicle (*fasciculus*) a
handful bound together; a
packet; also any thing carri-
ed in the hand to smell.

Fascinate (*fascino*) to be-
witch, to forepeak, or in-
chant.

Fascination, A bewitching,
a charm, a forespeaking. *Fas-
cination* is the power and in-
tentive act of the imaginari-
on upon the body of another.

Fastidious (*fastidiosus*)
disdainful, loathing, soon of-
fended.

Fastigare ? (*fastigio*) to
Fastigate, raise up, or
grow up to a sharp top.

Fastig, A strong hold,
an inaccessible place. *Bac.*

Fastuosus (*fastuositas*) dis-
dain, pride.

Fatalis (from *fatum*) fatal-
ness; also unavoidableness,
as of a thing appointed by de-
stiny. *Corg.*

Fate (*fatum*) destiny, that
which

which must of necessity come
to pass by Gods secret ap-
pointment.

Fatal (*fatalis*) pertaining
to destiny or fate.

Fatidical (*fatidicus*) that
tellect fortunes or destinies.

Fatiferus (*fatifer*) that
brings fate or destiny.

Fatigable (from *fatigo*)
which may be wearied or
tired.

Fatigate (*fatigo*) to make
weary, to trouble much.

Fatigue (Fr.) weariness,
tediousness, trouble, toyl; as
we say the *Fatigues* of war
or of a long journey.

Fatiloquent (*fatiloquus*) that
soothsaith or prophesieth.

Fatuare (*faturo*) to play
the fool.

Fatuity (*fatuitas*) foolish-
ness, blockishness, idiotism.

Fabaginous (from *savum*)
like or full of honey, or honey
comb.

Faunes (*Fauni*) Gods of
the fields and woods.

Faunick (*faunicus*) wild,
woodish, rude.

Favonian (*Favonius*) per-
taining to the west-wind, fa-
vorable.

Faustity (*faustitas*) good
luck, happiness.

Fautoz (Lat.) a favorer, a
furtherer, or maintainer.

Fautresse (*fautrix*) she
that favors or maintains.

Faalty (of the Fr. *faulter*, i.
fidelitas) signifies in our Com-
mon Law an oath taken at the
admittance of every Tenant,

to be true to the Lord of
whom he holds his Land. And
he that holds Land by this
oath of *fealty*, only holds in
the freest manner that any
man in *Engl.* under the King
may hold. Because all with us
that have Fee, hold *per fidem*
& *fiduciam*, that is, by *fealty*
at the least. *Smith de Repub.*
Anglor. l. 3. c. 8. A.D. 1656. c. 4.

Feasible (Fr. *faissable*) ef-
fectable, which may be per-
formed, acted or done.

Febzicratic (*febricito*) to be
sick of a Fever, or Ague.

Febziculous (*febriculosus*)
that hath or is subject to a
Fever.

Febzuate (*februo*) to purge
Souls by Sacrifice or Prayer.

Fecial (*facialis*) pertain-
ing to the Herald that denoun-
ceth war or peace: The man-
ner was thus; The *Facialis*
carried a Lance or Spear head-
ed with Iron, and half burnt
with fire, and strewed herbs
all the way in sign of peace,
even to the confines of those
against whom he was to me-
nace war; there in the pre-
sence of three men of good
years, declared, that he and the
people of Rome did denounce
war against them, &c. And then
threw the Lance as far as he
could upon their ground.
When they proclaimed Peace,
the *Facialis* took up a stone
in his hand, which (after cer-
tain solemn words pronoun-
ced, and those to be read in
Godwins Anthol. lib. 4. cap. 1.)

he cast out of his hand, &c. And of these *Fœciales* or *Herbals*, there were in *Rome* a Colledge of twenty, the principal of them was *Pater patrui*.

Feculency (*feculentia*) filthiness, fulness of drags.

Feculent (*feculentus*) foul, unclean, loathsome, full of drags.

Fecundity (*fecunditas*) plenty, fertility, abundance.

Fecuity (*fecuitas*) filthiness, foulness, dishonesty.

Feld, *Feed* or *Feud*, Is that ill custom which hath been much used in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*, viz. a combination of kindred, to revenge the death of any of their blood against the killer, and all his race. These deadly *Feids*, King *James* in his *Basilicon Doron*, advised his son to redress with all care possible. The word signifies hatred. See *Feud*.

Fee (*feodum*, alias *feudum*) is in our Law an equivocal word, but most usually taken for an estate of inheritance in Lands to one and his Heirs for ever, or to one and the heirs of his body. But it is also used for the compass or extent of a Mannor; and in the common acceptance, the word is well known.

Fee-farm, is when a Tenant holds of his Lord in Fee-simple, paying him a yearly rent, to half or a third part of the value of the Land, more or less.

Fee-Simple (*feodum simplex*) is when any person holds Lands or Rent to him and his Heirs for ever; and these words his Heirs make the Estate of inheritance; for if Land be given to a man for ever, yet he hath but an Estate for life.

Festible. See *Feasible*.

Festivous (*festivus*) flowing of the Gall.

Felicitate (*felicito*) to make prosperous or happy. *Felth*. And I have read *Felicify*.

Felicitous (*from felix*) happy, or made happy.

Fetion (*from fel*, i. cholera or grief of mind) an angry blister or wheal, most commonly on the finger or thumbs end.

Felo de se, Is he that commits Felony by murdering himself. See *Crompt. Just. of Peace*, fo 28. and *Lamb. Eiren. l.2.c.7.p.243*.

Felocut. See *Falouque*.

Fec-month, is a moneth wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because the female Deer fawn in this month, which begins fifteen days before Midsummer, and ends sixteen days after. So that to this moneth there are 31 days assigned. See *Manwood part. 1.* of his Forest Laws, p.80. but more at large part. secunda, c.13. per totum.

Fenestral (*fenestralis*) belonging to a window.

Felony (*felonia*) seems to come of the Fr. *felonnie*, i. im-

periositas,

periositas, *atrocitas*, *immiseri-cordia*. We account any offence *Felony* that is in degree next to petty Treason, and compriseth divers particulars under it, as *Murder*, *Theft*, *killing of a mans self*, *Sodomy*, *Rape*, *wilful burning of houses*, and divers such like, which are to be gathered, especially out of Statutes, whereby many offences are daily made *Felony*, that before were not. *Felony* is discern'd from lighter offences, by this, that the punishment thereof is death; *Howbeit Petit Larceny* (which is the stealing of any thing under the value of twelve pence) is *Felony*, as appears by *Brook. rit. Coron. n. 2.* His reason is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *felonice cepit*, and yet this is not punished by death, though it be loss of goods. A man may call that *Felony*, which is under petty Treason, and punished by death. And of this there are two sorts: one lighter, that for the first time may be relieved by Clergy; another that may not; and these are to be known by the Statutes; for Clergy is allowed where it is not expressly taken away. Vid. *Stanf. l.1.pl. Cor. 2. sine cap. 2. usque ad 39.* *Lamb. Just. P. l.2. cap. 7.* and *Crompt. J. P. fol. 32. &c.*

Feminine (*femininus*) of the female kinde.

Feneration (*generatio*) u-

surry, or the practice thereof. *Generatitious* (*generatitius*) taken or given to usury, or pertaining thereto.

Feodarie, alias *Feudarie*, alias *Feudatary* (*feudatarius*) was an Officer authorised and made by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the Seal of that Office; his Function was to be present with the Escheator at the finding any Office, to give evidence for the King, as well concerning the value as the tenure, to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it; he was also to assign the Kings widows their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Office is mentioned, *An. 32. H. 8. cap. 46.*

Feofment (*from the Gothic word feudum*, and signifies *Donationem feudi*) is in our Common Law any gift or grant of any Honors, Castles, Manors, Messuages, Lands or other corporal & immoveable things of like nature, to another in Fee-simple, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the thing given, whether the gift be made by word or writing; and when it is in writing it is called a Deed of Feofment, and in every Feofment the giver is called the Feoffer, and he that receives

by vertue thereof, the *Feeffee*;
And *Littleton* says, that the
proper difference between a
Feeffer and *Donor*, is, that the
Feeffer gives in Fee-simple,
and the *Donor* in Fee-tail.

Feracity (*feracitas*) fruit-
fulness.

Feral (*feralis*) deadly, mor-
tal, dangerous, lamentable.

Ferial (*ferialis*) of or be-
longing to holy days, idle, va-
cant, unemployed.

Feriation (*feriatio*) quiet-
ness, idleness.

Ferient (*feriens*) striking,
hitting or knocking.

Ferine (*ferinus*) wild as a
beast.

Ferit (Ital. *ferite*) a wound
or blow.

Ferity (*feritas*) cruelty,
fierceness.

Fermentarious (*fermentari-
us*) made of leaven, leavened.

Ferment (*fermentum*) leaven.

Fermented } leavened
Fermentated } puffed up.

Fermentation (*fermenta-
tio*) a fastning or setting, a
leavening, as of bread; a mix-
ing or incorporating; also a
working, as of Ale or Beer.

Ferocious (from *ferox, ocis*)
fierce, harsh, cruel, proud,
haughty.

Ferocity (*ferocitas*) fierce-
ness, harshness, cruelty.

Feronia, a Goddess of the
Woods.

Ferrous (*ferreus*) of iron,
iron-like; also hard-hearted,
cruel.

Ferried (from *fero* or *ferre*)

born or carried; as *ferried* o-
ver a River.

Ferruginous (*ferruginosus*)
like to or of the colour of
rusty iron.

Ferruminate (*ferrumino*)
to foulder or fasten together,
properly in matters of iron.

Fertility (*fertilitas*) fruit-
fulness, abundance.

Fertilize (Fr. *fertilizer*) to
make fertile, fruitful or rank;
also to increase or grow
fruitful.

Fervent (*servens*) } scald-
Fervid (*servidus*) } ing,
burning, fierce, vehement.

Ferular (*ferula*) a wooden
Instrument, wherewith the
Master strikes boys hands in
Schools for correction; called
also a *Palmer*.

Fetbor (Lat.) a burning
heat, earnestness, vehemency
of passion.

Fesse point (from the Lat.
Fascia) the middle part of an
Escutcheon whose breadth is
divided into three even parts.

Festitude (*festitudo*) wea-
riness, tiredness.

Festinate (*festino*) to make
haste, to do a thing speedily.

Festivous (*festivus*) merry,
pleasant, delightful, provo-
king mirth, pertaining to ho-
ly days.

Festivity (*festivitas*) mirth,
pleasantness, a good grace.

Festucous (from *festuca*)
belonging to a young tender
sprig or stalk of a tree or herb
from the root upward.

Fetiferous (*fetifer*) fruit-
ful.

ful, that brings forth fruit or
young.

Fetid (*fetidus*) stinking,
filthy, ill-smelling.

Fetor (*fetor*) a stink or ill-
favor.

Feud or *Feld*, or deadly
Fend (*feuda*) a profession of an
unquenchable hatred, till we
be revenged even by the death
of our enemy: and is deduc-
ed from the German word
Feid, which (as *Hotoman* saith
in *verbis feudalibus*) modo bel-
lum, modo capitales inimicitias
significat. This word is used
43. *El.c.13*. See *Feid*.

Feudal (Fr.) of or belong-
ing to a Fief, Manor, Fee or
Fee-simple; also held in Fief
or in Fee. *Cotg.*

Feudary. See *Feodary*.

Feud-boote (Sax. *Fæht-
bote*) a recompence for enga-
ging in a Feud or Faction, and
for the damages consequent;
being the custom of ancient
times for all the kindred to
engage in their Kinsmans
quarrel; according to that of
Tacitus, de *Morib. German.* *Suf-
cipere tam inimicitias, seu pa-
tris, seu propinqui, quam amici-
tias necesse est.* Sax. *Dict.*

Feudist, One that bears a
feud or enmity; also one that
writes of Fees & Inheritances.

Fauge. See *Fugue*.

Fewmets or *Fewmsting*,
the dung of a Deer.

Fiantz (Fr. *fiens*) the dung
of a Fox or Badger; a term
of hunting.

Fibers (*fibræ*) the small

threads, or hair-like strings of
roots; also the threads or
strings of Muscles and Veins.

Fibrous (*fibrosus*) full of
hair-like threads or strings.

Fibulate (*fibula*) to joyn,
or fasten together.

Fictile (*fililis*) earthen, or
made of earth. *Bac.*

Fiditious (*fiditius*) dissem-
bled, feigned, counterfeit.

Fidicide, a Faith-destroyer;
a breaker of word or trust.

Fideicommissor (Lat.) he
that commits a thing to the
disposal of another.

Fidejussor (Lat.) a Surety
for another in a money matter.

Fidius, the god of faithful-
ness, and Son of *Jupiter*.

Fiduciary (*fiduciarius*) ta-
ken substantively, is a *Feeoffee*
in trust; or one intrusted on
condition to restore; adjective-
ly, trusty or sure. A *Fiduci-
ary Father*. See *Emancipate*.

Fiduciate (*fiducio*) to com-
mit a trust, or to make condi-
tion of trust.

Fierabras (from the Fr.
fier a bras) fierce at arms; a
name for a *Braggadocio* or de-
sperate fellow.

Fificenth (*Decima quinta*)
is a Tribute or Imposition of
money laid upon every City,
Burrough, and other Town
through the Realm, not by the
Poll, or upon this or that man,
but in general upon the whole
City or Town; so called be-
cause it amounts to one fif-
teenth part of that which the
City or Town hath been valu-
ed at of old.

Filament (*filamentum*) a forged tale, a lye.

Figurative (*figurativus*) that is spoken by way of figure.

Filaceus (from *filum*, or the Fr. *filace*) of or pertaining to fine flax or thread.

Filament (*filamentum*) a thread, string or rag, or any thing like thereto, the beard of a root. *Rel. Med.*

Filanders (Fr. *filandres*) small worms that breed in bruised, surfeited, or foul-fed Hawks; also nets to catch wild Beasts with.

Filazer (*filazarius*) of the Fr. [*filace*] is an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are fourteen: They make out all original Process, as well real as personal and mixt.

File (*filum*) is a thread or wye whercon Writs or other exhibits in Courts are fastned, for the more safe keeping them. It is also a term in War, where six Musketeers or Pike-men (or as many as go a breast) make a *File* or *Ror*. See *Brigade*.

Filial (*filialis*) of or belonging to a son.

Filiaster (Fr. *filiastre*) a Son in Law, or Son by a former marriage.

Films (from the Belgick *velme*, *quod idem denotat*) a fine thin skin within the body dividing the flesh or any near member one from another. Also a skin like a cap wherein

divers children are born. And the skins inwrapping the brains are called *Filmes*; the inmost, which is next the brain, is also called *pia meninx*, or *pia mater*, the other *dura meninx*, or *dura mater*.

The Infant has three Teguments or Membranous *Filmes*, which cover it in the womb, that is, the *Corion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*; whereof see more in *Vul. Er.* p. 269.

Filtration (F.) a straining, distilling, or passing of Simples, &c. through a Felt, wollen cloth or the like. *Cogit.*

Fimbriated (from *fimbria*) environed with an hem or edge: a term of Heraldry.

Fiscancer (Fr. *Financier*) an Exchequer-man, Receiver, Under-Treasurer or Teller in the Exchequer.

Financy (Fr. *finance*) wealth, substance, riches, goods; also a Princes Revenue or Treasure *Bac*.

Findible (*findibilis*) that which may be cut or rivin.

Finite (*finitevus*) which defines or determines.

Finors of Gold and Silver, are those that purifie and part those metals from other courser, by fire and water. *A.4.H.7. cap.2.* They are also called *Parters*, in the same place, sometimes *Departers*.

Fire-boot (compounded of *Fire*, and this Saxon word *Botc*, i. *compensatio*, a recompence) signifies allowance or estovers of wood to maintain compe.

competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

St. Anthones Fire (*Erysipelas*) a disease so called, being an inflammation with sores or Biles, or a swelling, full of heat, and redness, &c.

Firmity (*firmitas*) firmness, stableness, constancy,

Fire-drake, a fire sometimes seen flying in the night, like a Dragon; common people think it a spirit, that keeps some treasure hid; but Philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation inflamed between two clouds, the one hot, the other cold (which is the reason that it also smoaks) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hot cloud, being greater then the rest, makes it seem like a belly, and both ends like a head and tail.

First-fruits (*primitia*) were the profits of every spiritual Living for one year, given in ancient time to the Pope throughout all Christendom; but by the *Stat. A.26.H.8.c.3.* translated to the Prince; For ordering whereof, there was a Court erected, *An. 32.H.8. ca.45.* but it was dissolved, *An.5. M.Sess.2.ca.10.* and since that time, though those profits are reduced again to the Crown by the Statute *1.Eliz. ca.4.* yet was the Court never restored, but all matters formerly therein handled, were transferred to the Exchequer. See *Annals*.

Fiscal (*fiscalis*) pertaining to the *Fisque*, or publick Treasure.

Fisque (*Fiscus*) the publick Purse, the publick Revenue or Treasure; a Treasury or Exchequer. *Tacitus.*

Fissiped (*fissipes, pedis*) cloven-footed.

Fissure (*fissura*) a cleft, a division, a parted leaf.

Fistula (Lat. Span. *Fistola*) a dangerous Ulcer or Sore still running. It goes up into the body with a long narrow hole like a pipe, and therefore so called, and is commonly hard in the outside.

Fistulary (*fistularis*) belonging to that disease, or to a pipe.

Fitz (Fr. *filis*, a son) is used as an addition to some Surnames, as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Williams*, answerable to the Hebr. *Ben*, the Welch *Ap*, and the Irish *Mac*.

Flogg, is a kinde of Top which boyes play with; And Mariners so call a certain darr, wherewith they strike fishes as they swim.

Flabellation (*flabellatio*) a fanning, an airing, or giving wind unto.

Flable (*flabellum*) a Fan.

Flaccid (*flaccidus*) withered, feeble, weak, flaggy.

Flagellation (*flagellatio*) a whipping or scourging.

Flagitious (*flagitiosus*) ungracious, wicked, full of mischief.

Flagitate (*flagito*) to ask instantly,

stantly, to desire earnestly.
Flagrant (*flagrans*) burning, ardent, bright.
Flagrancy (*flagrantia*) ardent desire, burning with flame, an inordinate love.
Flamens, The Priests among the Romans and Druides, so called: Their Arch-Priests that presided over chief Towns, or great Districts, were called *Arch-Flamens*; They took that name of *Filamen*, a filer or woollen yarn, which they used to wear on their heads, or, as others say, from their Mitre or head Ornament, which was called in old time *flama*. See *Arch-flamen*.
Flammability, aptness to be inflamed, or set on fire.
Flammation (*flammatio*) a setting on fire.
Flammaceous (*flammeus*) somewhat coloured like a flame of fire; belonging to a flame.
Flammiferous (*flammiifer*) that brings or causes a flame or fire.
Flasque (from the Lat. *scello*) a term in Heraldry, and signifies an Archline in an Escutcheon. *Guill.*
Flashty (*flastilitas*) uncertainty, incertainty.
Flatulent (*flatulentus*) windy, or ingendering winds; as Pease and Beans are *flatulent meat*.
Flatuous (*flatuosus*) full of blowing or windiness.
Flatuosity, windiness, fullness of wind.

Fledtost (of the Sax. *fled*, i. a fugitive; and *tot*, which some make but a termination, signifying nothing of it self: Others say it signifies a reprehension, censure, or correction.) In our ancient Law signifies a discharge or freedom from amerciaments, when one having been an out-lawed fugitive, comes to the peace of his own accord. *Rastal. Expos. of words*. See *Bloodwit*.
Flect (*Fleta*) is a famous Prison in London, so called, as it seems, from the River, upon the side whereof it stands. *Camb. Brit. fol. 137*. To this Prison none are usually committed, but for contempt to the Laws, or upon absolute commandment of the King; or the Superiour Courts of Justice; or lastly, upon debt, when men are unable or unwilling to satisfy their Creditors.
Flegmatick. See *Phlegmatick*.
Fletiferous (*fletifer*) that yields or causes tears or drops.
Flexantimous (*flexanimus*) that turns the mind; That is of a mind easily bent or turned.
Flexibility (*flexibilitas*) aptness to bend or yield.
Flexible (*flexibilis*) that may be bowed, tender, tractable, pliant, apt to move.
Flexiloquent (*flexiloquus*) that speaks doubtfully, so that he may be taken divers ways.
Flexion

Flexion (*flexio*) a bending or bowing.
Floccity (*floccifacio*) to set nought by, to esteem little.
Floza, the Goddess of flowers, otherwise called *Chloris*.
Flozamor (from the Lat. *flor vromis*) a kind of Herb, or Plant, the flowers whereof are held to have a singular faculty to beget love.
Florain, a Coyn whereof there are several sorts, one about the value of three shillings four pence, the other about two shillings ten pence farthing. In Languedock, and the Countries adjoining, they have a peece called a *Florin* worth eighteen pence sterling.
Flozid (*floridus*) garnished with flowers, fresh, lively.
Floziferous (*florifer*) that beareth flowers.
Flosculous (from *flosculus*) flowery, or pertaining to a flower, or blossom, full of flowers. *Vul. Er.*
Florion, alias *Flotzani*, is a word proper to the Seas, signifying any goods that by shipwreck are lost and lye floating or swimming upon the top of the water, which with *Fetson*, *Lagon* and *Shares* are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patents. *Fetson*, is a thing cast out of the ship, being in danger of wreck, and beaten to the shore by the waters, or cast on the shore by Mariners. *Coke Vol. 6. fol. 106. a.* It

comes of the French *Fetter*, to cast out. *Lagon* alias *Lagam vel Ligan* is that which lyes in the bottom of the Sea. *Coke ibid.* of the Dutch *Ligghin*, to lie. *Shares* are goods due to more by proportion, from the Sax. *Scheyzer*, i. to divide. *Min.*
Fluctiferous (*fluctifer*) that raiseth or brings waves.
Fluctuate (*fluctuo*) to rise in waves and surges, to be boisterous and rough; to waver, doubt, or be uncertain.
Fluctifonant (*fluctifonans*) sounding or roaring with waves or billows.
Fluctivagant (*fluctivagus*) wandering on the water or Sea, tossed by the waves.
Fluctuous (*fluctuosus*) troublous, unquiet, boisterous.
Fluent } (*fluens*) flowing,
Fluid } or gushing out, waterish.
Fluidity (*fluiditas*) wetness or flowing.
Fluminous (*fluminosus*) full of rivers.
Fluvial (*fluvialis*) of or belonging to a River.
Fluviosus (*fluviosus*) flowing much.
Flux (*fluxus*) a flowing or issue.
Flexibility, Aptness to flow.
Focillate (*focillo*) to nourish, comfort, or refresh.
Fodder, or *Fother* (Sax.) a certain weight of Lead or Tin, about 2000 pound, or a Wain.

Wain-load; it is mentioned in *Als* 1656 9.

Fodient (*fodiens*) that digs or thrusts into.

To **Foine** (*pungo*) to prick or sting. *Rider*.

Foiner, A kinde of Fur brought for the most part out of France. The top whereof is black, and the ground whitish; the beast that bears it, is about the bigness of a Cat.

Foliaceous (*foliaceus*) of or like a leaf.

Folio (*folium*) a sheet or large leaf of paper. We say a book is in *Folio*, when two leaves of it make a sheet; in *Quarto*, when four leaves make a sheet; in *Octavo*, when eight leaves make a sheet; *Duodecimo*, or in Twelves; when the sheet is made into twelve leaves, &c. Every *folio* or leaf hath two pages.

Follatanes (from *folia*, i. leaves) an order of religious persons, who lived onely upon leaves, which the Pope put down, as finding leaves unable to nourish mans body.

Folcland (Sax.) Copy-hold Lands were so called in the time of the Saxons; and Charter-lands were called *Bock-land*. *Kitch*. 174. *fundus sine scripto possessus*, says Mr. Sumner.

Folkmoote, is a Saxon word, compounded of *Folk*, i. *populus*, and *Gemetan*, i. *convenire*. It signifies (according to Mr. Lambert, in his exposition of Saxon words, ver-

bo, *convenius*) two kinds of Courts, one now called the *County Court*, the other called the *Sheriffs Turn*. This word is still in use among the *Londoners*, and signifies *Celebrem ex omni Civitate conventum*. *Stow. Surv.* But Mr. Manwood in his first part of *Forest Laws*, p. 111, hath these words, *Folkmoote* is the Court holden in London, wherein all the folk and people of the City did complain of the Mayor and the Aldermen for misgovernment within the City.

Follage (*Fr. Feuillage*) branched work in painting or Tapestry; also leafiness.

Follicle (*folliculus*) a little bag, purse, or bladder.

Foliate (*foliatus*) leaved or having leaves; *Gold foliate*, is leaf Gold. *Bac.*

Foment (*fomento*) to warm, comfort, cherish.

Fomentation (*fomentatio*) a fomenting, comforting, or asswaging. In Physick it properly signifies powdry or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a Sponge or Bladder applied warm to the body to mitigate pain, or make way by opening the pores, for ointments or plaisters to be applied.

Fons Solis, a Fountain near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon* in *Lybia*, that at midnight is as hot as boiling water, and at noon as cold as any ice; which may the rather be credited, since our

Bathes

Bathes in England are much warmer in the night then in the day. *Sir Wa. Ral. History of the World*, l. 4. p. 184.

Font (*fons*) a Fountain or Water-spring. What the Font of a Church is every one knows, but not why so called. The Rites of Baptism in the primitive times were performed in Fountains and Rivers, both because the Converts were many, and those ages unprovided of other Baptisteries; and in this Rite we still retain the name; for hence tis we call our Baptisteries, *Fonts*; which when Religion found peace, were built and consecrated for the more reverence and respect of the Sacrament. *Rationale*.

Fonta (*fontalis*) pertaining to a Fountain or Well.

Fozable (*forabilis*) that may be boared or pierced.

Fozaminous (*foraminosus*) full of holes.

Fozaneous (*foraneus*) belonging to a Market or Court.

Fozinated (*forcipatus*) bended like a hook.

Fozelot, a term in hunting when a Hound meets a chase, and goes away with it, before the rest of the Cry.

Fozenat (*forensis*) pertaining to the Common-place; used in pleading or in the Judgment place.

Fozestal (from the Belg. *Weur*, i. *ante*, and *Stallen*, *Merces disponere*) is to buy Corn, Cattle or other Mer-

chandize by the way as it comes towards the Fair or Market to be sold; to the intent to sell the same again, at a dearer price.

Fozestaller, is he that foretells, and buys things in such sort.

Fozelorn Hope, a party of Souldiers sent before the whole body of the Army to skirmish with the Enemy; the French call it *Enfans perdus*; the Roman *Vetites* were in a manner answerable hereunto.

Fozelorn, comes from the Belg. *Verloren*, i. *perditus*, lost. The *Forelorn-Hope* is given for lost, in respect it is most commonly desperate Service. See *Perdu*.

Formalist (from *forma*) one that is very punctual or precise in his actions or words.

Formator (Lat.) he that instructeth, maketh or formeth.

Formalize, to form, to give or add form unto.

Formidable (*formidabilis*) dreadful, to be feared, terrible.

Formidolous (*formidolosus*) fearful, that seareth, dreadful, dangerous.

Formosity (*formositas*) comeliness, beauty.

Formulary (*Fr. Formulaire*) the stile or manner of proceeding in the Law; a President for doing any thing.

Formication (*formicatio*) Whoredom, Lethery, spoken of single persons; if either party be married, then it is *Adultery*. It is punished by three

three

three moneths imprisonment for the first offence; the second is made Felony by *ASH* 1650.c.10.

Fortitude (*fortitudo*) strength, valour, courage. It is one of the four Cardinal Vertues, and is thus defined; *Fortitude* is a vertue that moderates the irascible power, according to reason, and so it helps us to overcome those difficulties, which require courage in chusing one harm to avoid another. *Fin. Cat.*

Fortuitous } (*fortuitus*)
Fortuite } that hapneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental.

Fosse way (from *fossus*, dig'd) it was originally one of the four grand High-ways of *England*, so called; because tis conceived to be digged or made passable by the antient Romans, or ditched at least on one side; but now several inferior High-ways are so called. See *Watling-tree*.

Fofter (*cistella*) a little chest.

Foston (*fossio*) a digging or delving.

Fossile (*fossilis*) that which is or may be digged.

Fotion (*fortio*) a nourishing or keeping warm.

Fortife (*fortis*) nourished, kept warm.

Fougade (*Fr.*) a Mine, or up-blowing Fire-work, or Wild-fire. *Rel. Med.*

Foutk or **Fulky**, a mans name; some derive it from the German *Wolfg*, i. noble

and *gallant*; But I from *Folk*, the English Saxon word for people, as though it were the same with *Publius* of the Romans, and onely translated from *Publius* as beloved of the people and Commons.

Fracid (*fracidus*) more then ripe, rotten-ripe, putrified.

Fraction (*fractio*) a breaking or bursting.

Fragile (*fragilis*) frail, brittle, soon broken, mortal, weak. *Bac.*

Fragility (*fragilitas*) brittleness, weakness, inconstancy.

Fragment (*fragmentum*) a peece or gobbet of a thing broken.

Fragez (*Lat.*) the noise made with the fall of any thing; a cracking or crashing of things broken asunder; a great noise or bustling. *Sands.*

Fragrancy (*fragrantia*) a sweet smell or savour.

Franc, is a French coyn of twenty sols *tournois*, which amounts to near 2 s. *sterl.*

Francis (*Ger.*) from *Franc*, that is free, not servile or bound. The same with the *Gr. Eleutherius*, and the *Lat. Liberius. Cam.*

Franciscans or **Franciscan Friars**, a Religious Order instituted by *St. Francis* an Italian about the year of our Lord, 1198. and confirmed by Pope *Innocent* the Third; His rule prescribed Chastity, Obedience, Poverty, much

fasting

fasting, and other austerities to all that should be admitted of that Order; Of which you may read more in *St. Bonaven. de vita St. Francisci*. Out of this great Order have sprung divers others, as *Observantes, Conventuales, Minimi, Capuciani, Colledanei, &c.*

Frangible (*frangibilis*) that may be broken, breakable.

Franchise (*Fr.*) liberty, freedom, exemption; also good breeding, free-birth; it is taken with us for a privilege or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction, and sometimes an immunity from tribute, &c.

Frank-Almoyn (*libera E. lemosyna*) in French *Franc Aumône*, signifies in our Common Law a Tenure or Title of Lands. *Britton* (*Cap. 65. num. 5.*) saith thus of it. *Frank-Almoine* is Lands or Tenements bestowed upon God, that is, given to such people as bestow themselves in the service of God, for pure and perpetual Almes, whence the Feoffers or givers cannot demand any terrestrial service, so long as the Lands remain in the hands of the Feoffees.

Frank marriage (*Fr. Franc-marriage*) is a Tenure in Tayl special, growing from these words in the gift, *Sci. ant, &c. Me T. B. de O. de disse, &c. I. A. filio meo & Marg. uxori ejus filia vera T. N. in liberum maritagium unum Mesagium, &c. West. p. 1. Synb.*

1. 2. *Sess. 303.* The effect of which words is, that they shall have the Land to them and the Heirs of their bodies; and shall do no fealty to the Donor till the fourth Degree, &c.

Frank pledge (*francplegium*) is compounded of *franc*, i. *liber*, and *pledge*, i. *sidejussor*, a free-pledge or surety, and signifies in our Common Law, a pledge or surety for free-men.

Fraternity (from *frater*) to agree as brothers; to concur with, or be near unto; also to admit into a Fraternity, Brotherhood or Society.

Fraternall (*fraternalis*) of or belonging to a brother.

Fraticellit, a Sect of Hereticks broached by one *Hermannus* an Italian, about the year of Christ 1304. in time of Pope *Benedict* the eleventh, and *Albertus* the first Emperor; they were otherwise called *fratres de paupere vita*, brothers of a poor life. 1. They taught promiscuous beddings; that nothing was to be held proper or ones own; that Christians are not to be Governors of a Commonwealth, with other foolish errors condemned by Pope *Boniface* the eighth.

Fratricide (*fratricidium*) brother-slaughter.

Fratrul (*fratrueles*) brothers children, cousin Germans.

Fraudatlo (*fraudatio*) a deceiving or beguiling.

Fraudulent (*fraudulentus*) crafty, deceitful, full of guil.

Free-booters. See *Banditi*.
Frederic (Germ.) Rich
peace, or (as the Monk which

made this allusion would
have it) peaceable reign.

Est adhibenda fides rationi nominis hujus

Compositi Frederic, duo componentia cuius

Sunt Frederic, Frith, quid nisi Pax? Sic, quid nisi regum?

Sic per Hendiaden, Fredericus, quid nisi vel Rex

Pacificus? vel regia Pax? Pax, pacificusque.

For **Frederic** the English
have commonly used **Fery**
and **Fery**, which has been
now a long time a Christian
name in the ancient Family
of *Tilney*, and lucky to their
house, as they report. *Cam.*

Free-stool (Sax. i. *sedes*
pacis) was of old a refuge for
malefactors at *Beverley* in
Yorkshire, where *St. John* of
Beverley, Archbishop of *York*
erected a Monastery, which
King *Athelstan* made a Sanctu-
ary to secure offenders against
all legal prosecution.

Fremment (*fremens*) gnash-
ing, or grinding the teeth,
roaring or braying.

Frentgerene (*franger*.)
that ruleth the bridle.

Frescades (Fr.) refresh-
ments; as (in summer time)
light garments, cool air, cool
places, cool drinks, Bowres
or shades over-spread with
green boughs.

Fresco (Ital.) fresh, cool,
coldish; also unsalt, new laid,
new made, sweet; green or
lusty. As we say, to walk or
drink in *Fresco*, i. to walk in
the cool or fresh air, or to
drink cool or fresh wine.

Frettoes, a sort of Sectaries
(which wore a secret Crown
on their heads) incestuous, as
Adamites, by night, and sup-
pressed in the year, 1310.

Fretable (*friabilis*) that
may be crumbled, or broken
small. *Bac.*

Fretation or **Fretation** (*fri-*
catio) a rubbing or fretting
together.

Friar or **Frier** (from the
Lat. *Frater*, or from the Fr.
frère, i. a brother) there are
four principal Orders reckon-
ed of them *An.4. H.4. ca.17.*
(viz.) *Minors*, *Grey Friars*,
or *Franciscans*; *Augustins*; *Do-*
minicans, or *Black Friars*; and
White Friars or *Carmelites*;
from these four Orders the
rest descended. See in *Zecchi-*
us de Repub. Eccl. p.380. And
Linwood, tit. de Relig. Domibus,
ca.1. verbo, St. Augustin.

Frier *Observant* (*frater*
observans) is an Order of *Fr-*
ciscans, & it is to be noted, that
of these four Orders mention-
ed in the word above, the
Franciscans are, *Minores tam*
observantes quam conventuales;
& Capuchini. Zecch. de Repub.
Eccl. tract. de regular. cap.2.

These

These **Friers** *Observant* (men-
tioned *An.25. H.8. ca.12.*)
are so called, because they are
not combined together in any
Cloister, Convent or Corpora-
tion, as the *Conventuals* are,
but onely tie themselves to
observe the Rules of their
Order, and more strictly then
the *Conventuals* do; and up-
on a singularity of zeal sepa-
rate themselves from them,
living in certain places and
companies of their own chu-
sing, and of this you may read
Hospinian, de Orig. & prog. Mo-
nachatus, fol.878. ca.38.

Fricasse (Fr. *fricassée*) any
meat fried in a pan.

Friga, an Hermaphroditi-
cal Idol, adored by the old
Saxons on the day now cal-
led *Friday*, which thence
took its denomination, and
was of old called *Frigedæg*.
Verst. p.63.

Frigefaction (*frigefactio*)
a making cool.

Frigerate (*frigero*) to cool.

Frigeratory (*frigeratorium*)
a Cooling-house or place.

Frigid (*frigidus*) cold,
faint, negligent, slow; also that
is unable for carnal copulation

Frigidity (*frigiditas*) cold-
ness.

Frigilise (*frigifacio*) to
cool, or make cold.

Frigor (Lat.) coldness.

Frigorific (*frigorificus*)
that makes or procures cold.

Friperer (from the Fr.
Friper, i. *interpolator*) one
that scowres up and mends

old Apparel to sell again, a
Broker. This word is used
for a hasty kind of Broker.
A.1. Ja. ca.21.

Frispery, The use of that
kind of Trade, Brocade; also
a Brokers shop, or a street of
Brokers.

Fritillaney (from *friti-*
fritillare) is a
chirping like a Swallow.

Fritz, and **Cortice**, the
Crests, furniture and finishing
at the upper end of a Column
or Pillar; a term of Archi-
tecture.

Frondiferous (*frondifer*)
that bears leaves or branches.

Frondosity (*frondositas*)
leafiness, or aptness to bear
leaves.

Frontal (*frontale*) a Front-
let or attire for the forehead,
or a plaister applied to the
Forehead. It is also used Ad-
jectively.

Frontispiece (*frontispici-*
um) the fore-front of an house
or other building; also the
Title or first page of a book
done in picture.

Frontular, a luscious kind
of rich wine, made at a Town
so called in France.

Fructiferous (*fructifer*)
bearing fruit.

Frugality (*frugalitas*)
thrift, sobriety, moderation
in expences.

Fruggin (from the Fr. *four-*
gon, or Lat. *furca*) an Oven-
fork (so termed in *Lincoln-*
shire) to put fuel into an Oven,
and stir the fire.

Frugiferent } (*frugifer*)
Frugiferous } bringing
 forth fruit, fertile, profitable.

Fruterte (Fr.) a place to keep fruit in.

Frutiges or **frutices** (from *frutex*) branched work in Sculpture, as *scutellage* is in Painting or Tapestry.

Fruentiv (from *frumentum*, i. wheat) so called, because it is a kind of portage made of milk and wheat.

Frustrate (*frustro*) to deceive, to disappoint, to do in vain.

Frustulent (*frustulentus*) full of Gobbets, and small peeces.

Frutication (*fruticatio*) sprouting out of young sprigs, a springing forth.

Frythe or **frith** (Sax.) a wood. *Chaucer*. Or rather a plain between woods.

Fucate (*fuco*) to lay on a colour, to paint, to counterfeit.

Fucator (Lat.) he that paints or coloureth.

Fugacity (*fugacitas*) a readiness to run away, inconsistency, an inclination to flight.

Fugalia (Lat.) a Feast annually solemnized by the old Romans in remembrance of the expulsion of the Kings out of Rome. According to which pattern, the joyful English having cleared the Country of the Danes, instituted the annual sports of *Hock tide*, the word (in old Saxon) importing the time

of scorning or triumphing. This Solempny consisted in the merry meetings of the neighbors on those days, during which the Festival lasted, and was celebrated by the younger sort of both Sexes, with all manner of Exercises and Pastimes in the Streets, as *Shroveride* yet is. But now time hath so corrupted it, that (the name excepted) there remains no sign of the first institution. *Heyl. Verstegan* thinks this *Hock-tide* may come from the Teutonic, *Hough-tide*, i. A time of gladness or joy.

Fugation (*fugatio*) a putting to flight, or driving away.

Fugue (Fr.) a chase or report of Musick; as when two or more parts chase one another in the same point.

Fugub (*fugivus*) flitting, ready to run away.

Fugitives goods (*bona fugitivorum*) are the proper goods of him that flies upon felony which after the flight, lawfully found, belong to the King, *Coke vol. 6. fo. 109. b.*

Fulcite (*fulcibilis*) which may be under-set or propped.

Fulciment (*fulcimen*) a prop or under-set. *Math. Mag.*

Fulge (*fulgens*) shining, **Fulgur** (*fulgidus*) glittering, bright.

Fulgur (*fulgiditas*) brightness, shining, glory.

Fulgor (Lat.) *idem*.

Fulgural (*fulguralis*) belonging.

longing to fulgur or lightning. **Fulguration** (*fulguratio*) the lightning to be seen in the clouds.

Fulgar, certain reformed Monks, or religious persons, following *St. Bernard* as their Patron, and *St. Bennet* as their Patriarch. *Spir. Consil.*

Fulgurous (*fuliginosus*) full of soot, smoaky.

Fulonica (*fulonica*) belonging to a Fuller of cloth.

Fulminate (*fulmino*) to lighten or strike with lightning.

Fulminator (*fulminatorius*) thundering, lightning, destroying, terrible.

Fulvid (*fulvidus*) yellow.

Fumid (*fumidus*) smooky, or that smoaketh.

Fumidity (*fumiditas*) smoakiness.

Fumiferous (*fumifer*) that bringeth smoak.

Fumigation (*fumigatio*) a smoaking or perfuming with smoak.

Functio (*functio*) the exercise, or executing of some office or charge.

Funambulant (*funambulus*) a Dancer on the Rope, a Rope-Walker. *Du Bartas*.

Fund (*fundus*) land or soil; also a foundation or bottom.

Fundroz (Lat.) a slinger, or one that in battel or otherwise casts out stones or darts out of a sling.

Funerous (*funerarius*)

Funerous mourningful, belonging to the Funerals of the dead, sorrowful.

Fungosity (*fungositas*) a light and hollow substance, such as we see in *Sponges*, *Mushrooms*, *Fust-balls*, &c.

Funnel (*infundibulum*) an instrument; through which liquor is poured into vessels; also a Tunnel or Funnell of a Chimney.

Furacito (*furacitas*) theevishness, theft.

Furdisthing (Fr. *Fornbis-seure*) a scouring, polishing or burnishing.

Furcation (from *furca*) a forking, a hanging on a Gallows. *Vul. Er.*

Furus (*furis*) three imaginary Fiends or Spirits in Hell, having Snakes growing on them instead of hairs.

Poets feign them to be the Daughters of the River *Acheron* and *Night*, and to have the office of tormenting the souls of murderers and wicked men; their names were *Alecto*, incessantly tormenting; *Megara*, i. enraged; And *Tisiphone*, the Avenger of murder.

Furina, The Goddess of Theeves.

Furlong (of two Fr. words, *Fort-long*, i. very long, or *quasi furrow-long*) is a quantity of ground, containing twenty Lugs, Roods, or Poles in length, and every Pole sixteen foot, and a half, eight of which Furlongs make a mile, *An. 35. E. 1. ca. 6.* It is otherwise the eighth part of an Acre. See *Acre*. In the former signification

the Romans call it [*Stadium*] in the latter [*Fugerum*] This measure which we call a Pole, is also called a Perch, and differs in length, according to the custom of the Country. See *Perch*, *Stade*.

Furgle (Fr.) a little blaze of fire appearing by night on the tops of Soldiers Lances, or at Sea, on Sail-yards, where it whirls and leaps in a moment from one place to another; some Mariners call it *Sr. Hermes fire*; if it come double, tis held a sign of good luck; if single, otherwile.

Furtive (f. *furtivus*) that is done by stealth, filching, theevish, felonious.

Fuscation (f. *fuscatio*) a darkning or clouding.

Fusibility, meltableness, that may be molten. See *Hen. Wotton*.

Fusible (f. *fusilis*) that is or may be molten.

Fusil (Lat. *fusillus*) a little Spindle. It is also a term in Heraldry, and signifies that in a Coat of Arms, which is in a manner like a Spindle; as in that of *Sire de Montagu* (a French name) *il porte d'argent, trois fusillees en fesse de gueules. Min.* The *Fusil* is longer than the *Lozenge* or *Masle*, having its upper and lower part more acute, then the other two collateral middle parts. *Gwill. fol. 358.*

Fusion (f. *fusio*) a melting or pouring forth.

Fustigate (f. *fustigo*) to beat with a staff, to cudgel.

Furivety & *furilitas*, blighting, babbling, folly, vanity. *Furivition* (from *furi* & *futurity*) (m) the blighting to come of any thing.

G

G *Gardine* (from the Fr. *Gaban* or *Gallebegdine*) a rough Irish Mantle or Horse-mans coat; a long Caslock.

Gabel (Ital. *gabella*) toll, Tribute, Custom, or Impost.

Gabion (Fr.) a defence for Canonceers, made of great Baskets filled with earth.

Gabriel (Hebr.) strong with God; the name of an Angel.

Gad (from the Sax. *Gaar*, i. the point of a Spear) is a quantity of steel, of about two or three ounces.

Gaffe (Fr.) an iron hook wherewith Seamen pull great fishes into their ships.

Gage (Fr.) a pawn or pledge. In our Law, use hath turned the *G* into *W*, as to *Wage*, *deliverance* (*Gage* *deliverance*) to give security that a thing shall be delivered; Sea men *Gage* their Cask, that they may know the bigness of it, or how much is leaked out, which is done by putting down a stick at the Boong, and that by the wetness will shew how much liquor is in it. Also when they would know how much water

water a Ship draws when she is afloat, they stick a nail into a pike or pole, and put it down by the Rudder, till it catch hold under the Rudder; & this they call *Gaging* a ship.

Gager. See *Gawgeor*.

Galadite (*galadites*) a precious stone of a white colour.

Galage (*solea*) a kind of a Paren or Shoo, so called, having nothing on the feet but larchers.

Galatia, a Sea Nymph, for whose love *Polyphemus* slew himself.

Galaxy (*galaxias*) a bright circle in the Sky, caused by the reflexion of the Stars, the milky way in the Firmament.

Galenus or *Galenist*, one that studies or follows the Aphorisms of *Galen*, the ancient great Physician.

Gallicism, the form of speech or custom of the French.

Galloon (Fr.) a great ship of War.

Gallichalens, were a kind of Coyne forbidden by the Statute, *An 3 H. 5. c. 1.*

Gallici (Fr.) a small Gally or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar, much used by Turkish and Moorish Rowers. *Cotg.* See *Brigantine*.

Gallant (Fr.) goodly, noble, virtuous. But it is now substantively applied to that person, who is Servant or Platonick to a Lady.

Gallego (Spa.) a man of *Galitia*. *How.*

Gallon (Span.) the same with *Gillion*, also a measure containing with us four quarts.

Galluz, a River in *Phrygia*, the water whereof made men mad.

Galothes (Fr.) wooden shoes, or parens made all of a peece, without any larchet or tye of leather, and worn in France by the poor Clowns in Winter. What our English *Galothes* are, and by whom worn, every one knows.

Gamahes (Arab.) as *Talisman* are Images or figures made by art under certain Constellations; So *Gamahes* are such figures found so wrought by nature, held to be of greater vertue, being therefore worn by some persons.

Gambade (from the Ital. *Gamba*, i. a leg,) is a kind of leather instrument affixed to the Saddle in the place of Stirrups wherewith we put our legs when we ride, to preserve them from dirt and cold.

Gambol (Fr. *Gambade*, Ital. *gamba*, i. a leg, because gambols, or (as we call them) Christmas gamboles are properly games or tumbling tricks plaid with the legs.

Gammot, an incision knife. *Gammur* or *Gamut*, the first note in Musick, from whence the whole number of notes take denomination. As the Greek Cross-row is called *Alphabet* from the two first

letters, *Alpha* and *Beta*.

Ganching (from the Fr. *Ganché*) is a form of putting Offenders to death in Turkey, which is to let them fall from on high, upon hooks or flakes pointed with iron, and there to hang till they dye, by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine.

Gangick, of or pertaining to *Ganges* a great River in *India* Oriental, the breadth of it being in the narrowest place eight, in the broadest twenty miles, and the depth never less than a hundred foot. *Heyl*.

Gang-week. See *Rogation week*.

Gangrene (*gangrana*) dead flesh in the body of a botch, an eating Ulcer that will quickly infect all the body.

Gantlope (*Ghent Lope*) a punishment of Souldiers, haply first invented at *Ghent*, or *Gant* in *Flanders*, and therefore so called; or it may be derived from the Dutch *gaen looper*, i. to take ones heels or run; and *Lope* in Dutch signifies running; for the Offender is to run through the whole Regiment with his upper part naked, and every fellow-Soldier to have a whip at him, &c.

Ganymede (*Ganymedes*) the name of a Trojan Boy, whom *Jupiter* so loved (say the Poets) as he took him up to Heaven, and made him his Cup-bearer. Hence any Boy, loved for carnal abuse,

or hired to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the detestable sin of *Sodomy*, is called a *Ganymede*, or *Ingle*.

Garbe (Ital *garbo*) comeliness, gracefulness, or good fashion; Also a sharp or piquant taste, applied of late to Wine or Beer, that has a kind of pleasing piquantness in its relish.

Gargatze (*gargarizo*) to garble or wash the mouth and throat.

Gargarism (*gargarismus*) a liquid potion to wash the mouth and throat with, which is not suffered to go down, but to bubble up and down the throat.

Gargantua, great throat; *Garganta* in Spanish signifies a throat; It is usually taken for some feigned Giant or Monster.

Garamantek (*Garamantici*) belonging to *Garamus* a King of *Lybia*.

Gardmanger (Fr.) a Sellar or Store-house, where meat is kept.

Garnish or **Garnishment** (from the French *Garnir*, i to provide, furnish, fill with) it is commonly taken for a certain Fee or quantity of good liquor which Prisoners either give their follow Prisoners or else their Keepers at their first admittance into Prison. The word properly signifies a furnishing, storing, or supplying, and sometimes a giving assurance.

Garnishee

Garnishee is the party in whose hands money is attached, and so used in the Sheriff of *London* Court.

Garnison (Fr.) store of furniture, provision, preparation.

Garrulity (*garrulitas*) babbling, busie talking, or overmuch prating.

Garrulous (*garrulosus*) ever chattering, full of talk.

Garter King at *Arms*, the chief of the three Kings at *Arms*, the other are called *Clarentius* and *Norroy*; this *Garter* was instituted and created by *Henry* the fifth. *Stows Ann.* p. 584. See *Harold*.

Gaspar, one of the three Wise-men which came from the East to worship our Saviour, vulgarly called the three Kings of *Collen*. See *Balthazar*. It is also an usual Christian name among us.

Gastri-mythe (Gr.) a belly-God.

Gastroclite (*gastroclites*) he that gets his living by handycraft.

Gastromarcs (*gastromantia*) divination by the belly.

Gastrotomy, The Section or cutting up of the belly.

Gaudiloquens (*gaudioquens*) he that speaks with joy.

Gaudy or **Grand days**. In the Inns of Court there are four of these in the year, that is, one in every Term, viz. *Ascension day* in *Easter Term*, *Midsummer day* in *Trinity Term*, *All Saints day* in *Michaelmas Term*, and *Candlemas*

day in *Hillary Term*; these four are no days in Court, and on these days double Commons are allowed, and Musick on all Saints, and *Candlemas day*, as the first and last of *Christmas*. The Etymology of the word may be taken from Judge *Gawdy*, who (as some affirm) was the first institutor of those days, or rather from *gaudium*, because (to say truth) they are days of joy, as bringing good cheer to the hungry Students. In Colleges they are most commonly called *Gandy*, in Inns of Court *Grand days*, and at Court they were called *Coller days*. See *Coller days*.

Gastrikeit, a custom whereby every son or heir male inherits a portion alike in his Ancestors share, and is derived of three Sax. words, *gife*, *tal*, *cyr*, that is, given to all the kin, quasi, omnibus Cognatione proximi data hereditas. *Dodd*. Or rather from *gafel*, i. *tributum*, *pensio*, and *cynd*, *genus*, *conditio*.

Gaulonites (*Gaulonites*) were a certain Faction or Sect among the Jews, and had name from one *Judas*, who was called *Judas Gaulonites*, sometimes *Judas Galilaeus*, of whom *Gamaliel* speaks *Act.* 5. 37. he and his followers opposed the tribute raised by *Cyrenius*, under *Augustus*. *Joseph. Antiq.*

Gawgeor, An Officer having Authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns,

Tuns, Hogheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyl, Honey and Butter, before they ought to be sold; it comes from the Fr. *Gawger*, i. a Gager or Measurer of Casks, &c. Of this Office see the Stat. 27. E. 3. c. 8.

Gazel (Gr.) a certain Venetian Coyn scarce worth our farthing; Also a Bill of news or short relation of the general occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every moneth into most parts of Christendom. *Cotgr.*

Gazul, All Egypt where the Nile arrives now, is nothing but a whitish Sand bearing no grass, but two little weeds called *Suhj* and *Gazul*, which burnt to ashes, and conveyed to Venice, make the finest Christal glasses. *Sir H. Blunt in his Levant Voyage.*

Gebaltark or **Gebaltarc** (corruptly call'd the Straights of *Gibralthar*) scituat in the Mediterranean Sea, on the north side whereof stood Mount *Calpe*, on the south mount *Abila*, on which *Hercules* placed his so memorized Pillars, with this inscription, *Nil ultra*. The name comes from *Gebal*, which in Arabic signifies a Mountain, and *Tarec* the son of *Abdalla*, who having transported his Barbarians over the Streight, secured his Army with the natural fortifications of the place.

Gehenna, Properly signifies a place in a valley, in the

Tribe of *Benjamin*, terrible for two sorts of fires in it; that wherein the Israelites sacrificed their children to the Idol *Moloch*; Secondly for another fire there continually burning, to consume the dead Carcasses and filth of *Jerusalem*; Hence it was a type of Hell fire, and more usually taken for hell it self. *David Ki nichj, Psal. 27. 13.*

Gelbeez **Gelt** (Dutch) money or tribute.

Gelid (*gelidus*) cold as ice, frosty.

Gelicide (*gelicidium*) a frost.

Gelidity (*geliditas*) coldness, frostiness.

Gement (*gemens*) groaning, lamenting.

Geminate (*geminus*) to double, to increase.

Gemmels (*Gemini*) twins, pairs, matches, or likes.

Gemites, a kind of precious stone, *qui veluti candidas manus inter se complexus habet.*

Gemote, the Hundred-Court. See *Sir Richard Bakers Chronicle*, fol. 38.

Gemmed (*gemmatus*) set or bedecked with precious stones.

Gemmery, a Jewel-house or place to keep Gemms in, a Cabinet.

Gemmiterous (*gemmifer*) that beareth or brings precious stones.

Gemmosity (*gemmositas*) abundance of precious stones.

Gemouy (*gemonia scale*) a place

place in *Rome* where condemned persons were cast down by a pair of stairs headlong into the River *Tiber*. *Tacitus.*

Gent-arme (Fr.) a man of Arms, a horseman armed at all points, one that serves in compleat armor, and on a great horse.

Genealogy (*genealogia*) a description of ones lineage, stock or pedigree.

Generative (*generativum*) ingendering, of an ingendering faculty or breeding power.

Generat (from *Genus*) pertaining to a Kindred, stock, kind, or gender, or to the beginning of ones birth.

Generosity (*generositas*) nobleness of mind, gentleman-like courage.

Genesis (Gr.) a generation. The first Book of *Moses* is so called in Greek and Latin, because it declares the Creation and Generation of all things. In Hebrew it is *bereschith*, i. in principio, and took its name from the first words of the first Chapter of the said Book, as do many other books of the Old Testament. *Min.*

Genethliacal (*genethliacus*) pertaining to the casting of Nativities.

Genethliology (*genethliologia*) telling or casting of Nativities.

Genethlaques, casters of mens fortunes by the day or hour of their birth; or books treating of that subject.

Genial (*genialis*) full of mirth: pertaining to marriage; the marriage-bed was of old called the *Genial-bed*, quasi *Genial-bed*.

Genital (*genitalis*) serving to engender, or for breed.

Generals (*genitale*) the privy members of any creature.

Genitive (*genitivum*) natural ingendering, of an ingendering faculty, that hath power to ingender.

Genitor (Lar.) a Father, a beginner, a begetter; also the stones of man or beast.

Genius (Lat.) a good or evil Angel, the spirit of man, nature it self, natural inclination.

Genii, were supposed to be *mostru*, and *Paradii*, Bickers, as it were, between men and the gods, or rather Interpreters, & *Salutigeruli*, Messengers between of a middle nature betwixt the one and the other. *Calvus Rho. l. 2. c. 3.* But according to *Empedocles*, each one was thought to have his Angel from the very day of Nativity, to whom they used to sacrifice on their birth day, as to their Guardian; also every place had their peculiar *Genii*, and then they were called *Lares*, as *Rurales* and *Permarini*, in *Livie*.

Genititious (*genitilius*)

Genitilial (*genitilialis*) that pertains to a stock; an use or property taken from ancestors; of the same kindred.

Genil (*genilus*) among the

the Jews all were Gentiles that were not of one of the Twelve Tribes : Now commonly we call them Gentiles that profess not the faith of Christ.

Gentileſſe (Fr.) Gentry, Gentility, Nobility.

Gentiliſm (*gentiliſmus*) the opinion or belief of the Gentiles ; Paganism, Heatheniſneſs.

Gentleman (*generoſus*) ſeems to be compounded of two words, the one French (*gentile*, i. *honestus*, vel *honesto loco natus*;) the other Saxon *mor*, as if you would ſay, a man well born. The Italian follows the very word, calling thoſe *Gentil-homini*, whom we call Gentlemen.

Gentileſſion (*genus flexi*;) the bowing of the knee.

Genuine (*genuinus*) proper, peculiar, natural.

Genus (Lat.) the beginning of ones birth; a kindred, ſtock, lineage; a kind or ſaſhion, &c. a Gender. Alſo a term in Logick; And it is the firſt of the five *Predicables*; When the *Predicate* comprehends the full Answer to a Queſtion, 'tis called a *Species*; but if it onely contains a part, ſo that other common conſiderations are comprehended under it, it is called a *Genus*. See Mr. Whites *Perip. Inſtitutions*, p. 17.

Geodeſie (*geodeſia*) the art of meaſuring Land.

Geodeſian (*geodates*) a meaſurer of Land.

Geography (*geographia*) is a deſcription of the earth by her parts and their limits, ſituations, Inhabitants, Cities, Rivers, fertility, and observable matters, with all other things annexed thereunto. *Heyl. Geographia proprium eſt unam & continuam terram cognitam oſtendere. quemadmodum ſe habeat natura & poſitione. Proleptica.*

Geographer (*geographus*) a deſcriber of the earth.

Geomantie (*geomantia*) divination by points and circles made on the earth, or by opening the earth.

Geometry (*geometria*) an art of due proportion, conſiſting in Linaments, Forms, Diſtances, and Greatneſs: there are four Principles hereof, ſo wir, 1. A prick or point. 2. A Line. 3. A Superficies or outſide. 4. A Body. It hath properly the name from *meaſuring the earth*, being firſt found out in *Agypt*, and was of great eſtimation among the Ancient Grecians.

Geometrickian (*geometres*) one ſkilful in Geometry.

Geometrickal (*geometricus*) pertaining to Geometry.

To **Geometriſe**, to play the Geometrickian, to hold a due proportion, to obſerve order.

Geoponical (from the Greek *geoponion*) of or belonging to Huſbandry and Tillage.

Georgians, A Sect of pernicious Hereticks, ſo called from

from one David George, born at Delft in Holland; he held that the Law and Goſpel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, &c. That he was the true Chriſt and Meſſias, &c. with other ſuch damnable Tenets, he died in the year, 1556. *Heyl.*

Alſo a ſort of Chriſtians, inhabiting a Country called *Georgia*, lying between *Colchus*, *Caucasus*, the *Caspian Sea* and *Armenia*, heretofore *Iberia* and *Albania*; they are ſo called not of St. George (as ſome write) their ſelected Patron, but of their ſaid Country, ſo named long before the time wherein he is ſuppoſed to have lived; yet they bear much reverence to this St. George, the Cappadocian Martyr (the ſame whom the Knights of the Garter have formerly ſo much honored in *England*) always carrying his image in their Standards, &c. Theſe in ſome points of their Religion, agree with the Roman Catholicks, but in others they follow the Grecians; they have a Metropolitan of their own, for their ſpiritual guide, whom they obey moſt punctually, and who has his ſeat on Mount *Sina*, in the Cloyſter of St. Katherine the Virgin Martyr. *Sands.*

Georgicks (*Georgica*) books entreating of the tillage of the earth.

Gerah, was the leaſt ſilver Coyne among the Hebrews, it

is valued of ours 1 d. ob. *Exod.* 30. 13.

Gerent (*gerens*) bearing or carrying.

Germanity (*germanitas*) brotherhood.

Germinat on (*germinatio*) a ſpringing or budding.

Gerone. See *Gyron*.

Gertrude or *Bartrude* (a womans name) compounded of the old Saxon *Ger*, i. All; and *trute*, i. Truth or Troth; for [d] was ſometimes by our Anceſtors indifferently uſed inſtead of [th] So that *Gertrude*, is as much as *All truth*. *Verſtegan.*

Gerunds of Verbs (*Gerundia*) à gerenda duplici ſignificatione, nempe activa & paſſiva ſub una voce, &c. *Min.*

Geſts (*geſta*) noble acts of Princes or people; Exploits.

Geſtation (*geſtatio*) a bearing or carrying. *Vul. Er.*

Geſticate (*geſticulo*) to uſe much geſture, to make ſigns of mirth; alſo to dance by meaſures.

Geſtication (*geſtication*) a repreſenting any man by countenance, hands or other parts of the body.

Geſtion (*geſtio*) a doing of a thing.

Geſter, a term among Heralds, and ſignifies a Vermilious colour.

Geſtogators, triſles. See *Gugaw*.

Gibzalter. See *Gebaltark*.

Gibboſity (*gibboſitas*) crooked.

crookedness of the back or shoulders; bunchedness.

Gibbous (*Gibber*) that hath a crooked back, hog-backed, bunch-backed. *Vul. Err.*

Gigantomachy (*gigantomachia*) the fighting or warring of Giants.

Gigantine (from *Gigas*, *antiq*) of or pertaining to a Giant, or as big as a Giant.

Gig-mills, were Mills used in the Fulling of cloth, which with iron cards are prohibited by the Statutes of 3. *Ed. 6.* 2. 5 *Ed. 6.* 22.

Gigot (Fr.) a minced meat mingled with Sewer, a Hache.

Gilbertines, a Religious Order begun by one Gilbert at *Terington* and *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, about the year of Christ 1148. *Pol. Vir.* This Gilbert lived to see 13 Monasteries and 1700 persons of his Order in *England*; he was Canonized by Pope Innocent the third. And commemoration is made of him on the 13 of *October*. *Nova leg. S. S. Ang. fol. 167.*

Gild (Sax. *Gildan*, *i. solve-re*) signifies a tribute or payment, and sometimes an amercement; or thirdly a fraternity or company combined together by Orders and Laws made among themselves by the Princes Licence. And *Gildhal* is conceived to be so called, there being a fraternity or Commonalty of men gathered into one combinati-

on, supporting their common charge by a mutual contribution.

Gildable, Mr. Camden, pag. 349. dividing *Suffolk* into three parts, calls the first *Gildable*, because tribute is thence gathered.

Gimlet (Fr. *Gimblet*) a piercer to broach a vessel with; such as Butlers and Tapsters use.

Gippon (Fr.) a short coat or Cassock, some corruptly call it a *Jump*.

Gipsony (from *gypsum*) belonging to lime or plaster.

Girasole, a precious stone of the kinde of *Opals*, that yeelds an eye-like lustre, which way soever you turn it, unless it be towards the Sun, and then it casts forth beams like the Sun.

Grile, a Row Buck of two years.

Gumantle (Gr.) Divination by Circles.

Gisarnes. *An. 13. E. 1. Stat. 3. cap. 6.* is a kind of weapon. *Fleta* writes it *Sisarnes* *l. 1. cap. 24.* I take it ought rather to be written *Bisarnes*, a double weapon or a weapon with two pikes. *Min.*

Giste (Fr.) a Bed, Couch, lodging place to lie on or rest in; hence came the *Gists* of the Kings Progress, that is, a writing containing the names of the houses or Towns where the King or Prince intended to lye or rest every night through his progress.

Gisting

Gisting. See *Agist*.

Glacial (*glacialis*), where ice is, freezing, cold.

Glaciate (*glacio*) to congeal or freeze, to turn to ice.

Gladiator (Lat.) a sword-player, a Master of Fence.

Gladiature (*gladiatura*) the feat of fighting with swords.

Glandiferous (*glandifer*) bearing Mast.

Glandage (Fr.) Mast; also Mastage, the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs by Mast.

Glandulous (*glandulosus*) full of kernels, kernelly.

Glatbe (Brit.) a weapon like a Halberd, a Hook or Bill.

Glandulosity, fulness of kernels. *Vul. Err.*

Glaucitate (*glaucito*) to cry like a whelp.

Glebe Land (from *Gleba*, a turf or peece of eath) is that Land, meadow or Pasture which belongs to a Parsonage, besides the Tythe.

Glebostry (*glebostus*) fulness of clods or turfs.

Glebe (Sax.) a burning coal; also a Kite so called.

Glyster (*Clyster*) a liquor made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a Pipe is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written, that the use hereof was first learned from a bird in Egypt called *Ibis*, much like a *Stork*, which bird doth often with her bill,

open her hinder parts, when nature her self doth not expel what is needful. *Bull.*

Globaster (*globositas*) roundness like a Globe,

Globular, Round, like a Globe, *Bac.*

Globe (*glomus*) a clue or bottom of thread, *Rel. Med.*

Glomerate (*glomero*) to wind round, to assemble, to gather or heap round together.

Glomerous (*glomerosus*) round as a bottom, swarmed together.

Glossator (Lat.) a Glosser or Interpreter, one that writes a Gloss or Comment upon a Text.

Glossomatical (*glossomaticus*) that makes a Comment or Gloss upon a book or text.

Glossographer (*glossographus*) he that interprets strange words.

Glutinate (*glutino*) to glew or joyn together.

Glutinosity (*glutinositas*) gluiness, clamminess.

Gnariv (*gnaritas*) experience, skillfulness.

Gnathonical (*gnathonicus*) flattering, deceitful in words; soothing ones humor to get by him.

Gnathonize, to play the smel-feast, to flatter.

Gnavity (*gnavitas*) activity, lustiness, quickness.

Gnomical (from *gnoma*) pertaining to measure.

Gnomological, pertaining to the art of Dialling.

Gnosticks.

Gnosticks, a Sect of Hereticks (their first, according to the more common opinion, was *Carpocras*) sprung about the year of Christ 125. in time of Pope *Xistus* the first, and the Emperor *Adrian* the first; they arrogated to themselves a high degree of skill and knowledge in all things, and therefore were called *Gnostici*, from the Gr. *γνῶσις*, *cognitio*; they were also called *Borboritæ* or *Borboriani* for abominable foul practices they had among them: They held the soul of man to be of Gods substance; they held two Gods, one good, the other bad; they denied the future judgement, so to gain more liberty to their vices, and progress to their Doctrine, with other absurd errors.

Gnomonick (*gnomonic*) the art of Dyalling; consisting in the knowledge of the situation, lying, or measure of any place or Country.

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, when a Bordure is so divided into two colours, as if it were cut into small Goblets.

Gob-bott (Sax.) a fine or amercement for crimes and offences against God; also an Ecclesiastical or Church fine.

Gortle (*goetia*) the Black Art; Diabolical Magick or Witchcraft.

Gog and Magog. *Gog* by interpretation of the Hebrew word is *rebellus*, covered; and

Magog is uncovered. In Scripture by *Gog* and *Magog* are understood certain Nations, (some Expositors take them to be the Aquilonar *Scythians*, *Iberians*, and *Muscovites*) or Princes that with their Nations shall more fiercely than other concur with Antichrist in persecuting the Church of Christ. *Ezek.* 38. 39. *Rev.* 20. 8. To be a *Gog*. See *Gogue*.

Gogo a *Gogo* (Fr.) with full contentment or his belly full.

Gogue (Fr.) a sheep-panch, &c. To be a *Gogue*, is to be frolick, lively, or in a merry mood.

Golden number, a number which changeth every year, by adding one to the Golden number of the year going before, until it grow as high as Nineteen, and then the Golden number returns to one again. For example, This year 1659 the Golden number is seven, the next year therefore it will be eight, &c. This Golden number was devised to find out the Feast of *Easter*. See *Cycle*.

Golden-leece, The Gold in grains; which is found in Rivers and purling Brooks, they used in some parts to gather with the help of sheep-skins, that had the wool on them, &c. from which manner of trying or finding gold, the Fable of the *Golden-leece* was invented, which *Jason* and his *Argonautes* sailed for to *Pontus*,

Pontus, and was nothing else but a robbing the *Colchians* of that gold which they had found out and gathered, with such Wool-skins. First part of the *Treasury of Times*.

Golgotha (Syriac) a place of dead mens skulls. It was at *Jerusalem* on the North side of Mount *Sion*, and so called, because there lay the skulls of offenders put to death.

Golve (Spa.) at a blow; also a slash. *Cabala*.

Gomer, a Hebrew measure, containing our Gallon and almost a Pint. The Israelites when they were fed from Heaven with *Manna* in the Desert, received every one this measure full, for a days allowance.

Gomozthean (from *Gomorra*) a Sodomite, a Buggerer.

Gondolot or *Gondola*, A Venetian Wherry-boat.

Gonozthea (Gr.) a disease called the running of the Reins; the flux of natural seed of man or woman unwittingly.

Gord (Fr. *Gourd*, Lat. *Gurges*) a Whirl-pool, or deep hole in a River or other waters.

Gordian knot, is a knot which cannot be loosed: The phrase ariseth from this old story. *Gordius* (a King of *Phrygia* Major) being raised from the Plow to the Scepter, placed the furniture of his Wain and Oxen in the Temple of *Apollo* tied in such a knot, that

the Monarchy of the world was promised to him that could untye it: which when *Alexander* had long tried, and could not do, he cut it with his sword. *Heyl*.

Gorgon (Gr.) a terrible fighting woman. Poets feign there were three such, daughters to King *Phorcus*, their names were *Medusa*, *Schenio*, and *Euryale*.

Gourmand (Fr. *Gourmand*) a Glutton, great-cater, a belly-god.

Gourmandise (Fr. *Gourmander*) to ravine, devour, glut, or gluttonize it.

Gospel (from the Saxon *Godspel*) is compounded of *God* and *Spel*, the word God among the Saxons signifying good, as well as *God*, and no difference being discernable in the writing of these two words among them; unless, when tis taken for *God*, it has an (e) after it. (*Spel*) seems to signifie (word or mystical speech) among the Saxons, as when *Watspel* (*Deut.* 28. 37.) signifies a by-word or Proverb, or (as it is used in the North) *By-spel*. Some remains of the use of this word are still among us, as when a *Charm*, *caymen*, &c., indifferently a verse or word, one or more lines of Scripture or otherwise, either spoken or written, and hung about ones neck, on design to drive away a disease (according to the

the superstitious beleeif and practice of some of our Ancestors) is still called a *Spel*,

(*Sunt verba & voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis----*)

So this word *Godspel* and by Euphony, *Gospeil*, signifies the word of God; the mystical speech or good tydings, delivered first by an Angel, after by the Evangelists, &c. Dr. *Hammonds* Annotat. p. 3.

Gospeil (from the Sax. *Godsb*) our Christian Ancestors (understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the Parents and such as undertook for the Child at Baptism) called each other by the name of *Godsb*, which is as much to say, as they were *Sib* together, that is, of Kin through God, or a Cousen before God; And the child in like manner called such his God-Fathers or God-Mothers, &c. *Verst.*

Gosynicare or *Gosomoz* (Sax.) the white and cobweb-like exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny weather. *Chaucer.*

Gourd, a kind of plant, not much unlike a Cucumber.

Gracility (*gracilitas*) lean-ness, smalness, slenderness.

Graces (*Charites*) three Sisters Poetically supposed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*: They were called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*: The moral was, to express the mutual love, and chearful

from the ancient use of it, as in *Properitium*,

conversation, which ought to be among friends; for they were painted naked, to signify friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and merry, to shew men should do good willingly; young, and maiden-like, to teach, friendship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew a benefit bestowed, returns again to the giver.

Gradatozte (*Gradatorium*) the space containing the ascent out of the Cloyster into the Quire of a Church or Religious house, was so termed: Also any place, whereto we ascend by steps or degrees.

Gradual (*graduale*) that part of the Mass which was said or sung between the Epistle and the Gospel, as a grade or step from the first to the later, signifying that the profession of a Christian is to be ascending from the Epistle to the Gospel, from the doctrine of the Prophets and Apostles to that of Christ; from one degree of virtue to another.

Gradual Psalms, are fifteen Psalms so called, that is, those fifteen together from the 118. to 133. or from the 119. to

134. they are also called from a custom the Jews observed of singing them, as they ascended up those fifteen steps or stairs (in Latin *gradus*) which were between the womens Court and the mens of *Solomons* Temple, upon which steps the Levites sung those fifteen Psalms, on each step a Psalm. *Rab. Da. Kim. Ps. 120.*

Graduality, that by which a thing is constituted intrinsically, in the being *Gradual*.

Graduate (*Graduatus*) he that hath taken degree of learning in an University.

Gradation (*gradatio*) a going by degrees as up stairs.

Gramineal (*gramineus*) of grass; green.

Graminous (*graminosus*) overgrown with grass.

Granabil (*granadillo* Spa.) a little Pomegranate, the diminutive of *granado*.

Granado (Span.) a Pomegranate, an Apple filled with delicious grains; there is also a warlike Engin that being filled with Gunpowder and other materials is wont to be shot out of a wide mouthed peece of Ordnance, and is called a *Granado*, for the likeness it hath with the other *Granado* in fashion, and being fully stuffed as the other *Granado* is, though the materials are very different.

Grand days. See *Gaudy-days*

Grandebity (*grandavitas*) great age, antiquity.

Grandezza (Span. in Ital. *Grandezza*) bigness, greatness, largeness, magnificence, great state.

Grandiloquence (*grandiloquentia*) stately cloquence; high stile.

Grandiloquent (*grandiloquus*) that useth great words; that hath a high stile.

Grandmonasteries, an order of religious persons, begun by Steven of *Avern* in *Aquitane* or *Guyen* about the year of our Lord 1076. under Pope Alexander the Second, and had their title of the mountain where their Abbey stood. *Pol. Vir.*

Grandinous (*grandinosus*) full of hail, subject to hail.

Grandity (*granditas*) excessive greatness.

Grand Sergeantie, is in our Common Law, where one holds Lands of the King by service, which he ought to do in his own person, as to bear the Kings Banner, or his Spear, &c. See *Littl. iii. Serg.*

Grange (*a grana gerendo*) is a great Farm, not onely where corn is laid up, but where are Stables for Horses, Stalls for Oxen, and other Cattel, Styes for Hogs, and other things necessary for Husbandry. *Linw.* These did of old belong to Religious Houses, and the Overseer thereof was called *Prior* of the *Grange*.

Grante (Ital.) a kind of speckled stone or marble very

common at Milan, and other parts of Italy.

Graniferous (*granifer*) that beareth grains or kernels.

Granibotous (from *Granum* and *vorans*) that eats or devours grain or corn.

Graphical (*graphicus*) cunningly wrought, perfect, excellent.

Granule (dim. of *granum*) a little grain, or Barly corn.

Gratiation (*gratatio*) a robbing, killing, assailing.

Grateolent (*grateolens*) well favouring, smelling pleasantly.

Gratification (*gratificatio*) a gratifying, or the doing a pleasure, in lieu of a pleasure done.

Gratts (Lat.) freely, without reward or desert.

Gratulate (*gratulor*) to rejoice and be glad in ones behalf, to thank.

Grab (Belg.) a Lord or Ruler, an Earl. Sax. **Gerefa**.

Grabelence (*graveolentia*) an evil smell, a stinking savour.

Grabeolent (*graveolens*) that has an ill savour or smell.

Grabitity (*graviditas*) greatness with child, or with young.

Grabit (*gravidus*) great with child or young.

Graviloquence (*graviloquentia*) a grave speech, or a speaking gravely.

Greaves (Fr. *Greves*) boots; or armor for the legs.

Greecians (*Græci*) are used by St. Paul to signify all the

Heathen people, and stand in opposition with Hebrews, in the General acception containing both the *Grecists* or dispersed Hebrews, and also those of *Palestina*; the *Grecists* were both by birth and religion Hebrews, standing in opposition with Hebrews, in the strict acception, taken for those of *Palestina*. *Moses* and *Aaron*.

Grecism (*gracismus*) the form or speech, or custom of the Grecians.

Greek Church differs from the Roman Catholick. 1. Denying the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Father and the Son. 2. Denying Purgatory, but praying for the dead. 3. Believing that holy men enjoy not the presence of God before the Resurrection. 4. Communicating in both kinds but using leavened bread, and mingling warm water with wine, which both together they distribute with a spoon.

5. Receiving children of seven years old to the Sacrament, because then they begin to sin. 6. Forbidding extream Undition, Confirmation, and fourth Marriages. 7. Admitting none to Orders, but such as are married, and prohibiting marriage to them that are actually in Orders. 8. Rejecting carved Images, but admitting the painted. 9. Observing four Lents in the year. 10. Reputing it unlawful to fast on Saturdays. So *Heylin*. But

other

others relate the differences to be otherwise, as may be seen in Authors that write thereof.

Gresel or **Griile** (*gradus*) a stair, step, or degree.

Gregal (*gregalis*) of the same flock or company, common.

Gregorian, a Cap of hair; so called from one *Gregory*, a Barber in the Strand that first made them in England.

Gregorian Accompt so called from Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth. See *Julian Accompt*.

Gremial } (*gremialis*)
Gremious } pertaining to the lap or bosom.

Grieffe-Grasse (Fr.) by hook or by crook, catch that catch may, any way.

Grillade (Fr.) a broiled melf, or mear boiled on a Grid-iron.

Griethbreach, Is a breach of peace, for *Grieth* is a word of the old Angles or Saxons, signifying peace, *Roger Hoveden. par. poster. suorum annal. fol. 346. b.*

Grobianism (Fr.) slovenliness, unmannerly parts or precepts. *Cor.*

A **Groop** (*minthorium*) a dunging or pissing place.

Gromatick (*gromaticus*) pertaining to the art of casting out the ground for the Quarters, fortifying the Camp, and chusing places of advantage in the field.

Grotesques (Fr. from the Ital. *Grottesca*) pictures, wherein (as please the Pain-

ter) all kind of odd things are represented, without any peculiar sence or meaning, but only to please the eye Hence taken for any rudemishapen thing.

Grot (from the Ital. *Grotta*) a Cave.

Grobeling, lying on the face.
Gretupate (Fr.) a certain lofty mannaage, which must be beaten with a lively and seled measure, the turn being more wide, and the horses hinder parts more raised, then in an ordinary *Curvet*.

Grumosity (*grumosity*) fullness of clods or lumps.

Grumous (from *Grumus*) that is full of clots or Hillocks.

Gryffen or **Gryffon** (*Gryps*) a strange Bird (as some ancient Authors affirm) with four feet, armed with cruel claws, being from the breast upward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes, and whitish wings, and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lyon. This Bird nests in the high mountains, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very young, for he will adventure on any man, and is so fierce, that he often kills Elephants; he is moit enemy to horses; for which cause *Virgil* in his eighth *Eclog.* brings in the shepherd *Damon*, who wondered at a strange Martingage, speaking thus;

Junguntur jam Gryphes Equis-

But modern Authors, as *Aldrovandus*, *Michovius*, and others say there is no such Animal extant. *Vul. Err. fol. 129.*

Guadiane, a River in Spain which runs under ground the space of fifteen miles: Hence the Spaniards brag that they have a Bridge whereon 10000 cattle daily feed. *Hist. of Spain.*

Guastalens, an order of Religious People, consisting both of men and women, and instituted the year 1537. by the Countess of *Guastala*, a Mantuan Lady. *Coig.*

Guvernator (Lat.) a Master of a ship, a Guide, a Ruler.

Gugghy (from the Hebr. *Gnugabb*) a Jews Harp or trifle for children to play with.

Gutudo (Fr.) recompence, reward, remuneration.

Guisdon (Fr.) a Standard, Ensign or Banner, under which a Troop of men of Arms serve; Also he that bears it.

Gules. See *Geules*.

Gule, or *Gule of August*, (may come from the Brit. *Gwyl*, i. *festum*, or from the Lat. *jubilum*) the first day of *August*, called in old Almanacks *St. Peter ad vincula*, and in our later Almanacks, *Lam-*

mas day. *An. 27. E. 3. Stat. 3. cap. unico. Fitz. nat. br. fo. 62. 1* called *Gule of August*, alias *Goule de August*. (*Plow. casu Mines. fo. 316. b.* It is the very day of *St. Peter ad vincula*, which was wont and is still, within the limits of the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated upon the very Calends of *August*. It is by some conjectured that *Gule* comes of the Latin *Gula*, or the Fr. *Gueule*, the throat. The reason of this conjecture is (in *Durands rationali divinor. l. 7. ca. de festo S. Petri ad vincula*) That one *Quirinus* a Tribune, having a Daughter who had a dis ease in her throat, went to *Alexander* then Pope of *Rome*, the sixth from *St. Peter*, and desired him to borrow or see the chains that *St. Peter* was chained with under *Nero*: which request obtained, his said Daughter kissing the said Chains; was cured of her dis ease, and *Quirinus*, with his family were baptized. *Tum dictus Alexander Papa* (saith *Durand*) *hoc festum in Calendis Augusti celebrandum instituit, & in honorem beati Petri Ecclesiam in urbe fabricavit, ubi vincula ipse reposuit, & ad vincula nominavit, & Calendis Augusti dedicavit. In qua festivitate, populus illic ipse vincula hodie osculatur.* So that this day being before called onely the *Calends of August*, was upon this occasion afterwards termed indifferently, either

either of the instrument that wrought this miracle, *St. Peters day ad vincula*, or of that part of the Maiden, whereon the miracle was wrought, the *Gule of August*. See *Lammas day*.

Gulosity (*gulositas*) gluttony.

Gulph (*sinus*) is a part of the Sea, insinuating and embosoming it self within the land, or between two several lands; As the *Gulph of Venice*, the *Persian Gulf*, the *Red Sea*, *Sinus Mexicanus*, *Vermilius*, *Gangeicus*.

Gurgitate (*gurgito*) to swallow or devour.

Gurgitive (*gurgitivus*) belonging to a Gulph or stream.

Guttulous (*guttosus*) pertaining to or full of drops.

Gust (*gustus*) the sense of tasting, a taste.

Gutturat (from *guttur*) pertaining to the throat.

Gultur, seems to be compounded of *Gult*, i. *noxa*, and *ur*, a termination of words in the Saxon tongue, signifying nothing in it self, but as *dom* or *hood*, *Christendom*, *Childhood*, *Manhood*, &c. Others say, and it is true, that *uit* signifies blame or reprehension. *Gultwit* (as Saxon in his description of England, ca. 11. interprets it) is an amends for trespass.

Gustation (*gustatio*) a tasting or smacking; also a little knowledge of, or experience in.

Gustatory (*gustatorium*) a place where men were wont to banquet.

Gurdage (*guidagium*) is that which is given for safe conduct through a strange territory; *Cassianus de consuetud. Burgun. p. 119.* whose words are these, *Est Guidagium quod datur alicui, ut into conducatur per loca alienius.*

Guzes, The ball of the eye; a term in Heraldry.

Gyges King; *Gyges* was King of *Lydia*, and his Ring said to have this property, that being on the finger, and turned to the inside of the hand, the wearer went invisible; but turning it to the outside, then he was visible again, as before. *Plat. in lib. de Resub.* will tell you how *Gyges* came by this Ring.

Gymnase (*gymnasium*) a place of all kind of exercise, either of body or mind, a School, a Colledge, or Hall in an University.

Gymnastick (*gymnasticus*) belonging to the place of wrestling or other exercise, which was performed naked.

Gymnasticks, books treating of Exercise.

Gymnastarch (*gymnastarcha*) the head Master of the place where Champions did exercise; also the chief Master of a School.

Gymnosophists (*gymnosophists*, from *gymnos*, naked, and *sophos*, wisdom) certain Philosophers in India that

went always naked, and lived solitary in woods and deserts, feeding on herbs, the first beginner of which Sect was (as St. Hierome reports, Cont. Jovinian.) called *Buddus*. These *Gymnosophists* were to the Indians, as the *Druides* to the Britains, and are by them called *Brachmans*. See *Brachmans*. *Strabo* says there were two kind of *Gymnosophists*, one dwelling in Deserts, &c. termed *Hermans*; The other frequented Kings Courts, Cities, &c. and were called *Brachmans*.

Gynocratia or *Gynocratie*, feminine Rule or Authority, the Government of a woman.

Gypsation (*gypsario*) a plaistering or pargetting.

Gyre (*gyrus*) a circuit or compass, a carriere; a bound or end of a course or race.

Gyratton (*gyratio*) a turning about, or dizziness.

Gyron (Fr.) a Geron, a term in blazonry, and signifies half a Square or quarter in an *Escutcheon*, cut off by an oblique or diagonal line thus



H

H *beas' Coppy*, is a Writ, which a man, (in-

dicted of some trespass before Justices of Peace, or in a Court of any Franchise, and upon his apprehension being laid in prison for the same) may have out of the Upper Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the Cause there, &c. *Fitz nat. br.* fo. 250. b.

Habergion or *Haubergiton* (Fr. the diminutive of *Hauber*) a little coat of Mail, or onely Sleeves and Gorget of Mail. It is used in Scripture, Rev. 19. 9.

Habilitation, a making of one able or capable. *Bac.*

Habittment (Fr.) apparel, cloathing, array, attire; Also Armor or Harness.

Habit (*habitus*) the outward attire of the body, whereby one person is distinguished from another; as the *Habit* of a Gentleman is different from that of a Merchant, and the *Habit* of a Handy-craftsman from both. Sometimes it signifies a quality or constitution in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long custom or infused by God: As an Orator still exercised in making Orations, has gotten a *habit* of eloquent speaking. And the holy Apostles had a *habit* to understand and speak languages without study. *Bull.*

Habitable (*habitabilis*) that may be inhabited or dwelt in.

Habitable

Habitacle (*habitaculum*) a dwelling place, or habitation.

Habitual (*habitus*) grown to a habit by long custom, customary.

Habitude (*habitus*) the habit, state, or disposition of the body, custom, use.

Hachis or *Hachet* (Fr.) a dish made ordinarily of cold meat cut in little peeces, and stewed or boyled on a Chaffing-dish with creams of Bread, Wine, Vinegar, sliced Nutmeg, and Orange pills. *Coq.*

Hagard (Fr.) wilde, strange, sroward, unsociable.

A *Hagard Faulcon*, a Faulcon that preyed for her self before she was taken. See *Ramage*.

Haggs (*flamme lambentes*) are made of sweat or some other vapor, issuing out of the head; a not unusual sight among us, when we ride by night in the Summer-time: They are extinguished, like flames, by shaking the horse Mains; But I beleeve rather it is onely a vapour reflecting light, but fat and sturdy, compacted about the Mains of horses or mens hairs. *Per. Institutions*, p. 149.

Hagiographer (*Hagiographus*) he that writes holy things. *S.Wa.Ra.*

Hail to you, or all *Hail to you*, a Saxon word, *ab all*, i. *omnis* and *helle*, i. *sani-*

tas vel salus, and so is as much as *all health to you*.

Halcyon (Gr.) a kind of small Bird called by some a *Kings-fisher*, and breeding on the Sea-shoar about the winter solstice, which time, being about fourteen days, there is no tempest or storm. Hence tis we call peaceable or quiet times, *Halcyon* or *Halcyonian days*. Two notable properties are observed in the Nest of this Bird, which she makes with the foam of the Sea; The first is, That the Architecture of it is so strong, so durable, that it cannot be broken, nor cut, even with the violent stroak of iron. The second, That it is so proportioned to the Bird, as if it were sewed to her body, in such manner as no creature can therein be received, but the Architect himself. *Cassius*. See more in *Vul. Err.* p. 128. and 129.

Halcutichs (*halientica*) books treating of fishes or fishing, whereof *Oppianus* wrote five.

Haltographic (Gr.) a description of the Sea.

Hallage (Fr.) the Toll that is due to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for such commodities as are vended in the Common Hall of the place. Also a Fee due for clothes brought for sale to *Blackwel-Hall* in London. *Coke*. vol. 9. fol. 52. b.

Haltutah

Halleluiah. See *Alleluiah*.

Hallucination (*hallucinatio*) a being mistaken or deceived in judgement, an error of opinion, a blindness of mind. If vision (saith Dr. Brown) be abolished, it is called *Cæcitas* or blindness; if deprived, and receive its objects erroneously, *Hallucination*, &c. p. 153.

Halster (*halfarius*) he that hales and draws a Ship or Barge along the River by a Rope or *Halser*.

Halm (*culmus*) the stem or stalk of the corn from the root to the ear.

Halmore alias Halmor is a Court Baron. *Manwood* part 1. of his Forest Laws, p. 111. And the Etymology is the meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Mannor.

Halo or **Halo** (Gr.) a circle about the Stars, but especially about the Moon. *Lo. Bacon's New Atlantis*.

Hal, or to make an *halt*, is a term of War, and comes from the Fr. *faire halte*, i. to stop, stay, or make a stand or pause.

Hamadrade (*hamadryades*) Nymphs of the woods.

Hames of a Horse-Collar (from the Lat. *hamus*, a hook) are two crooked peeces of wood, made of purpose to compass the Horse-Collar to keep it close to the neck.

Hambles, is the plural of the French (*hable*) signifying as much as a Port or Haven of

the Sea. This word is used *An. 27. H. 6. cap. 3.*

Hankir, A pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of Mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

Hamlet, is a diminutive of *Ham*, which in Saxon signifies a Town.

Hauls (Fr.) a Company, Society or Corporation of Merchants (for so it signifies in the Book of the Ordonnances of *Paris*) combined together for the good usage, and safe passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom. This Society was, and in part yet is indued with many large privileges of Princes, respectively within their Territories. It had four principal seats or Staples; where the Almain or Dutch Merchants, being the erectors of it, had an especial house, one of which was here in London, called *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, or in our common language the *Steelyard*. But in Germany we read of seventy two *Hanse Towns*, as *Lubeck*, *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, &c. See more of this in *Orelius* in his Index of his additament to his Theater, *verbo Anciatici*.

Handsul, Is four Inches by the Standard. *An. 33. H. 8. c. 5.*

Hausel (from the Britissh *Honsel*) he that bestows the first money with a Trade-man, in the morning of a Fair or Market, is said to give him *Handsel*.

Hant-

Hant-en-helder, is in Dutch, as much as *Jack* in a Cellular; and by metaphor it is taken for the childe in a womans belly.

Hantsticht, belonging to, or free of the *Hanse Towns*, or *Hanse Merchants*. *Lustra. Lud.*

Haque, is a Hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard long, *A. 33. H. 8. ca. 6.* and *A. 2. and 3. E. 6. c. 14.* There is also the half *Haque* or demi *Haque*.

Haquebut (Fr.) the same with *Harquebuse*; a *Calever*. *An. 2. & 3. E. 6. ca. 14. & An. 4. & 5. Ph. & Ma. ca. 2.*

Harange (Fr. *Harangue*) an Oration, Declaration, or set speech. *Bac.*

Haracana (perhaps from or the Span. *Aran-*

Micro-cane car, to weed up or pull up by the roots) an impetuous kind of Tempest or Whirlwind, happening in the Indies, and those remote Countries, which comes with such violence that it overturns trees by the roots, blows down houses, &c. and continues sometimes thirty days; Mariners and Seamen stand in great fear of it at Sea; for it infallibly wrecks their ships. And some affirm, the Devil appears often to the Pagans in these *Haracanes*. *Mr. Herb.* says it happens in some Countries but once in nine years.

Harrant, A term in Heraldry, when a fish is painted standing upright.

Harasse (Fr. *Harasser*) to tire or toil out, to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out; also to vex, disquiet, &c.

Harlot. See *Heriot*.

Harlotation (*harlotatio*) a fore-telling or South-saying.

Harmonical (*harmonicus*) melodious, harmonious, musical, proportionate.

Harold } (Ital. *Heraldo*,

Herald or } Fr. *Herault*,

Hirald } vel quasi *herus*

almus, a high Master) with us it signifies an Officer at Arms, whose function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other businesses. Their Office with us is described by *Polydore lib. 19.* thus, *Habent insuper apparitores ministros, quos Heraldos dicunt; quorum præfatus Armorum Rex vocatur. Hi belli & pacis nuncii, Ducibus, Comitibusque à Rege factis, insignia aptant, ac eorum funera curant.* They are the Judges and Examiners of Gentlemens Arms, marshal all the solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats, and such like. There is also one and the same use with us and with the French Nation. See *Lupanus cap. Herald.* With us the three chief are called *Kings at Arms*; and of them *Garter* is the principal, instituted and created by *Henry the Fifth*. *Stow. Annal.* p. 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their solemnities.

solemnities, and to marshal the Funerals of all the Nobility. And in *Plow. cas. Reneger and Foggess*, is found that *Edw. 4.* granted the Office of the King of Heralds to one *Garver, cum feudis & proficiis ab antiq. &c. fo. 12 b.* The next is *Claventinus*, ordained by *Ed. 4.* for he attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the death of *George* his Brother, whom he put to death for aspiring the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of *Clarence*, a King at Arms, and called him *Claventinus*; his Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of Knights, Esquires, &c. through the Realm on the South side of *Trent*. The third is *Norroy* or *Northroy*; whose Office is the same on the North side of *Trent*, as that of *Claventinus* on the South, as may well appear by his name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North parts. Besides these, there are six others, properly called *Heralds*, according to their original, as they were created to attend Dukes, &c. in Marshal Executions; viz. *Tork, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Windsor*. Lastly, There are four others called *Marshals* or *Pursuivants* at Arms reckoned after a sort in the number of *Heralds*, and commonly succeed in the place of the *Heralds*, as they die, or are preferred, and those

are *Blew-mantle, Rouge-crois, Rouge-dragon, & Percullis*.

Ferr in his *Glory of Generosity*, p. 151. says, *Herald* is composed of these two Dutch words *Heer* and *auld*, which is as much as to say, an old Lord, or an ancient Sir.

But *Verstegan* says, *Herald* comes from the ancient Teutonick *Here-halt*, and signifies the *Champion of the Army*, or a most courageous person, p. 251. Mr. *Stow* in his *Ann.* p. 12. derives it from *Hero*.

Harlot, Metonymically from *Arietta* or *Harlotha*, Concubine to *Robert Duke of Normandy*, on whom the Duke begat *William* the *Bastard Conqueror*, and King of *England*; in spite to whom, and disgrace to his Mother, the English called all Whores *Harlots*, a word yet in use among us, *Cam.*

Harmonico (*harmoniacus*) melodious, or that pertains to harmony, which is the accord of divers sounds or notes, or an apt proportion.

Harpyes (*harpys*) monstrous and ravenous birds, which Poets feign to have had womens faces, hands armed with Talons, and Bellies full of ordure, wherewith they infected all meat they touched; They lived in *Symphala* a lake of *Arcadia*, and were named *Aello, Ocypete, Celeno, and Thyella*. Thus the Poet.

Tristram

Tristram haud illis monstrum nec saevior ulla
Pestis & ira Deum, Stygiis sese exultat undis:
Virginis volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
Ingluvis, uncaeque manus, & pallida semper
Ora fame--- Virg. 3. *Æn.*

Hence tis we usually apply the name of *Harpyes* to avaricious, griping and usurious men.

Harpocrates, the God of silence.

Hart, is a Stag of five years old compleat. *Budeus de Philologia lib. 2.* And if the King or Queen hunt him, and he escape a live, then he is called a *Hart Royal*. And if the beast by the King or Queens hunting be chased out of the Forest, and so escape, Proclamation is commonly made in the places thereabout, That in regard of the pastime the beast hath shewed the King, none shall hurt or hinder him from returning to the Forest, and then he is a *Hart Royal* proclaimed.

Hatches or *Scutles* of a ship, are the Overtures or Trap-doors, wherewith things are let down into the Hold.

Haubergeon (Fr.) the diminutive of *Haubert* (i. a coat of Mail) a little coat of Mail.

Hauriant. See *Hariant*.

Hausible (*hausibilis*) that may be drawn or emptied.

Haust (*haustus*) a draught in drinking, a loop. *D. Ham.*

Haw (*unguis*) a disease in the eyes so called.

Hawkers, Are certain de-

ceitful fellows, that go from place to place buying and selling Brads, Pewter, and other Merchandize, that ought to be uttered in open Market.

The Appellation seems to grow from their uncertain wandering, like those that with Hawks seek their Game where they can finde it. You have the word *A. 25. H. 8. ca. 6.* and *An. 33. ejusd. ca. 4.* Those people which go up and down the streets crying News-books, and selling them by retail, are also called *Hawkers*; and the women that sell them by whole sale from the Press, are called *Mercury-women*.

Harboot, seems to be compounded of *H. m.*, i. *sepes*, and *bore*, i. *compensatio*, the former is French, the second Saxon. It is used in our Common Law for a permission to take thorns and frith, to make or repair hedges.

Hayward *alias* *Haward*, seems to be compounded of two French words, *hapt*, i. e. *sepes*, a hedge, and (*Garde*, i. *custodia*) and signifies with us, one that keeps the common Herd of the Town; and the reason may be, because one part of his Office, is to look that they neither break nor crop.

crop the hedges of inclosed grounds. It may likewise come from the German word (*Heck*, i. *armentum*) and *Hemarten*, i. *custodire*; he is a sworn Officer in the Lords Court, and the form of his oath you may see in *Kitchin*, fol. 46.

Hecatombe is compounded of two words (*Hecoti*, i. *caput*) and *Bombe*, i. *pignus*) and signifies him that is chief of the Frank pledge: And him that had the principal Government of them within his own pledge. And as he was called *Hecatombe*, so was he also called *Burot-head*, *Chirobotoz*, *Bur-shoulder*, *Chringman*, *Chif Pledge* or *Barroth-Elde*, according to the diversity of speech in divers places. Of this see Mr. Lamberts Explication of *Centuria*, and his Treatise of Constables, and *Smith de Repub. Ang. l. 2. ca. 22*. It now signifies Constable.

Heame. See *Secundine*.

Hebe-Offerings of the shrewhing-flour and of the dough, were First fruits paid to the Priest, *Numb. 15. 20*. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 219.

Hedomade (*hedomada*) the number of seven; as seven years, seven months or ages, but most commonly seven days or a week. *Dr. Br.*

Hebrute (*hebetudo*) dullness, bluntness.

Hebrewa, signifies the people which came of *Heber*, the

fourth from *Shem*, in whose Family the ancient language of the world, called *Hebrew* from his name, continued; And about the birth of his Son happened that division in the rest of the Languages of the world, whereof he was called *Peleg* or *Phaleg*, i. division. See *Gen. 11. 18*. *Wilsons Dict.*

Hecatombe (*hecatombe*) a sacrifice wherein were killed an hundred beasts.

Heck, Is the name of an Engin to take fish in the River *Onse* by *Tork*. *A. 23. H. 8. c. 18*.

Hedick (*hellice*) a Fever inflaming the heart and soundest parts of the body.

Hector, *Priams* son by *Hecuba*, who was a terror to the Greeks besieging *Troy*; he was slain by *Achilles*, who despitely dragged his dead carcass about the walls of *Troy*, because he had before slain his friend *Patroclus*. *Hector* in our modern acception, signifies, a roaring Boy, that frequents Taverns, &c. and lives chiefly by the reputation of his sword.

Hederal (*hederalis*) of or pertaining to Ivy; the *Hederal Crown* or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musicians. *Fern. 27. 33*.

Hederiferous (*hederifer*) that beareth Ivy.

Hedonick. See *Cyreniack*.
Hegeflang, a Sect of Philosophers, so called from *Hegeflang*, Disciple to *Parabates*.

Hegita

Hegita, or year of deliverance, the *Epoch* of the Turks, their account of time, which some call the *Hagaven* Accompt. It fell out 16. *July*, *An. 622*. of the Incarnation; from whence they reckon their years. See *Epoche*.

Helchelautes (so named of a false Prophet called *Helchelaus*) divulged their heresie in the time of Pope *Fabian* the first: These men did altogether reprove the Apostle *St. Paul*, renewing the errors of *Cerinthus*, *Ebion* and the *Nazarians*; saying it was no sin to deny *Jesus Christ* in the time of persecution, &c. *Euseb. in hist. Eccles. l. 6. ca. 28*. *Nicephor. in lib. 5. ca. 24*.

Helcysm (*helcysma*) the froth and filth of silver; the dross and scum of that metall. *Pliny*.

Heliacal (*heliacus*) belonging to the Sun. We term that the *Heliacal* emersion of a star, when a star, which before, for the vicinity of the Sun was not visible, being further removed begins to appear. *Vul. Err. 224*.

Helical (*helicus*) pertaining to the sign called *Urfa Major*, or *Charls Wain*.

Helicon, a hill of *Phocis* not far from *Parnassus*, and much of the same bigness, consecrated to *Apollo* and the Muses. Hence

Heliconian, pertaining to that hill.

Helleboze (*helleborum*) an

herb whereof there are two kinds, the one called *Bears-foot*, the other *Neeswort*, medicinal for the Frensie.

Heliotrope } (*heliotropi-*
Heliotropus } *um*) the herb Turnsole or Waterwort; also to a precious stone mentioned in *Pliny*, and so called from the Greek, because being put into a vessel of water, it will seem to turn the rayes of the Sun into the colour of blood.

Heliotropian, pertaining to that herb or stone.

Helispherical (Gr.) round as the Sun.

Helioscopy, from the Gr. *ἥλιος*, *Sol*, and *σκοπεω*, *meta*, and so may signify the furthest point of the Suns course, in his ascension or descension; also a kind of Spurge tree or Plant.

Hellenism. See *Grecism*.

Hellenist (from *hellenes*) to play the Grecian.

Hellenistical, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians.

Hellefpont (*Hellepontus*) the narrow Sea by *Constantinople*, dividing Europe from Asia, betwixt *Propontis* and the *Aegean* Sea. It is now called *Brachium Sancti Georgii*.

Heluatio (*heluatio*) a devouring glutony.

Helme of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for the Steersman to govern the same, and direct the ship; which may be so called of *Helm* or *Helmet*; For as a *Helmet* saves the

the head ; so does that by good guidance preserve the ship from dangers ; or as a *Helmet* is the top Armor piece for the head ; so is the *Helm* the top of the Stern or Rudder. And in French *Heaume*, one word signifies both. *Min.*
Helvetican, of or pertaining to Switzerland ; otherwise called *Helvetia*.

Hemerobaptists (*hemero-*
baptista) daily Baptists; a Sect
so called, because they did
every day wash themselves.
Epiph. l. i. Tom. i. ch. 17.

Hemerologe. (*hemorologi-*
um) a Kalendar or Register
declaring what is done every
day, a Day-book.

hemt (Gr.) half: a word used only in composition: as

Hemicade (*hemicadium*) a half Hogthead.

Hemicircular, half round.

Hemicranick (*hemicranicus*) subject to the sickness called *Megrim* or *Hemicrain*. See *Megrim*.

Hemicycle (*hemicylus*)
half a circle, a compass or half
round chair.

Hemiplexy (*hemiplexia*)
the palsy in half the body.

Hemisphere (*hemisphaerium*) half the compass of the visible heavens.

Hemistich (*hemistichium*)
half a verse.

Hæmorrhagæ (Gr.) an abundant Flux of blood. *Cotg.*

Hæmorrhoids (hemorrhoids)
a disease in the Fundament,
like Teats or Warts by the

swelling off the vein, out of which issueth blood, called *Piles*; corruptly called *Em-
rods*.

Benchman or Beinsman is a German word, signifying a Domestick or one of a family; it is used with us for one that runs on foot, attending on a person of honor. *A.3.E.4.c.5. An.24. H.8.ca.13.* Hence comes our word *hine* or *hinde*, a servant for husbandry.

Hepatical } (*hepatarius*)
Hepatarian } of or pertain-
ing to the Liver.

Hepattiques, obstructions of
the Liver, or books treating
of the Liver.

Septa (Gr.) *Septem*, seven;
Hence

Heptagon (Gr.) that has seven angles or corners

Heptagonal, Pertaining to a Heptagon.

Heptaphony (*heptaphonia*)
the having seven sounds.

Heptarchy (*Heptarchia*) a kind of Government, where seven rule; as in England when there were seven Kings (*viz.*) 1. The King of Kent. 2. Of South-Saxons. 3. Of the West Saxons. 4. Of the East Saxons. 5. Of Northumberland. 6. Of Mercia. 7. Of the East Angles. Of which see more in Sir Rich. Bakers Chronicle, fol. 6. 7.

Herald, Heralt. See *Harold*.
Herbage (Fr.) signifies in

Herbage (Fr.) signifies in our Common Law, the fruit of the earth provided by nature for the bit or mouth of the

the Cattle. But it is most commonly used for that liberty a man hath to feed his Cattle in another mans ground, as in the Forest, &c. *Crompt. Jurisd.* fol. 197.

Herualist or Herboist (*herbarium*) one that understands the nature and temper of herbs, one cunning in Simples.

Herberger (from the Fr. *Herberger*, i. to harbor or lodge) signifies with us an Officer of the Princes Court, that abides the Noblemen, and those of the Household their lodgings. It signifies also in *Kitchen*, an Inkeeper, fol. 196

Herbert (Germ.) signifies famous Lord, bright Lord, or glory of the Army. Cam.

Herbiferous (*herbifer*) bring-
ing forth herbs or grass.

Herbosity (*herbositas*) abundance of herbs or grass.

Herbulent (*herbulentus*) full of grass or herbs.

Hercules P. l'artg. On the North side of the Strait called of old *Fretum Herculeum*, was *Mount Calpe*, on the South, *Mount Abila*, on which *Hercules* placed his so memorized Pillars, with the Inscription *Nil Ultra*, because that was then conceived to be the most Western bound of the world. But *Charles* the fifth, after the discovery of *America*, coming that way caused *Plus Ultra* to be engraven, either on the old Pillars, or else on new erected in their places. *Hew.*

les is said to have fallen into the *Falling-sickness*, by over much eating Quails, which disease has ever since been termed *Hercules sickness*. Dr. Muffet.

Herculean (Herculeus) of Herculean, or belonging to Hercules, pertaining to a valiant fellow; difficile, hard, invincible; So

Herculean labor, a Proverb, signifying a work of great difficulty, or almost impossible to be achieved, which took beginning from the twelve labors of *Hercules*, of which see *Rider*.

Here de Cesar, i. the Monarchy of Cesar. An ancient account of time, used instead of the year of our Lord, in Spain especially, as also among the Arabs and Sarrazens. It took date 38 years before Christs Nativity, and was used in Spain till the year 1383, which was of Here de Cesar. 1421.

Herem'ical. See *Eremitical*.

opinion contrary to some point of faith, whereof *Eusebius, Platina, St. Austin,* and other learned Authors make mention of very many since our Saviours time; As, *Simonians, Menandrians, Ebionites, Cerinthians, Nicholaitans, Saturnians, Carpocratians, Gnosticks, Valentiniens, Marcionites, Cleobians, Dorotheians, Gorthenians, Majusberthians, Encratites, Basilides, Cataphrygians, Arabes, Helchefaites, Novatians,*

U *Cathari.*

Catharians, Sabekians, Manicheans, Arrians, Pelagians, Helonitians, Hermoginians, Peputians, Quintillians, Collivadians, Priscillianists, Hemerobaptists, Anthropolomorphits, Chilliasts or Millenarians, Massilians, Dimocrites, Garasians, Paterons, Poor men of Lyons, Aquarians, Speronists, Fraticelli, Adamites, Orebiters, Taborites, Noetians, Hydroparastates, Artoryites, Pibolemaites, Stacioiques, Phibionites, Helionites, Heracleonites, Antitades, Perades, Phrygians, Colarbasians, Docites, Borborians, Zachceans, Naasanians, Phemionitains, Sethranians, Caynians, Codians, Obhites, Severians, Paulianists, Catapaptists, Arbigiois, Archontiques, Hierarchites, Seilcutians, Felicians, Nestorians, Jacobitans, Monothelitanes. The Acepbalick Sects of Barcotobas, Ceydon, Tarian, Redon, Apelles, Basslicus, Sirenius, Montanus, Theodorius, Paulus Samosatensis, Ogdoades, Artemon, Natalin, Galien, Berilius, Nepos, Liberius, Macedonius, Helvidius, Ethicianus, Hermogenes, Epiphaneus, Pontinus, Sinerus, Prepon, Pithon, Cleobulus, Praxeas, Asclepiodorus, Hermophilus, Apolomides, Themison, Theodorus, Florinus, Blatinus, Isidorus, Secundus, Porcius, Bardesianus, Symmachus, Theodocion, Lucius, Apollinaris, Acatus, Donatus, Olympius, Adamantius, Alogios, Bertoldus, Paliardus the Philosopher, Almerick, Guillaume of holy love, Hermand, Durcine;

Quintinists, Severists, Campanists, &c. with infinite more. See Prateolus. In this latter age those that have most abounded, are, Anabaptists, Antinomians, Brownists, Socinians, Arminians, Erastians, Quakers, Adamites, Anti-Trinitarians, Anti-Scripturians, &c. with many others, of which see Mr. Rofs his View of all Religions.

Heresie (as the Fathers define it) is a mis-belief in some points of Faith, contrary to the Doctrine universally received in the Church. Cressy.

Hereticus (*heresiarchus*) an Arch-Heretic, a principal Heretic, a Sect-Master.

Heretic (*hereticus*) a person wilfully and stiffly maintaining false opinions against the Scriptures and Doctrine of the Church after due admonition. Tit. 3. 10. *Wil. Diß.*

Heretoga (Sax.) was our ancient appellation for the chief Conductor of an Army, for which we have long since used our borrowed French word *Duke*, from the Latin *Dux*. Here in the ancient Teutonick, is an Army, and *toğa* signifies to draw or train forward. The Netherlanders for *Duke* do yet use the name *Herroth*, and the Germans write it *Herzog*. *Verst.*

Heritity (*herilitas*) Master-ship.

Heritano. See *Haracan*. *Heritor* alias *Heritor* (*heriotum*) in the Saxon *Her*: great from

from *here*, i. *exercitus*) it signified in our Saxon time a tribute given to the Lord, for his better preparation toward war. The name is still retained, but the use altered; for whereas by Mr. Lamberts opinion, it signified as much as *Relief* doth now with us; it is taken now for the best Chattel that the Tenant hath at the hour of his death, due to the Lord by custom, be it Horse, Oxe, or any such like.

Hermaphrodite (*hermaphroditus*) one that is both man and woman.

Hermus *Gre*. See *Furole*.

Hermetical, pertaining to, or like *Hermes* or *Mercury*.

Hermittess, A woman Hermite or Eremitess, one who lives in a wilderness.

Hermopolis (*hermopolium*) a place where Images are sold.

Heroical (*heroicus*) noble, stately, excellent, the three Heroical virtues are, 1. Moderation of Anger. 2. Temperance in Covetousness. 3. The despising of Pleasures.

Heroick Poem, so called, for that it treats of the manners of *Heroes* or heroick persons, not natural Causes; manners presented, not dictated, and manners fained (as the name of Poetic imports) not found in men. The part of an heroick Poem is to exhibit a venerable and amiable Image of heroick virtue. *Mr. Hobbs*. See *Poesie*.

Hesperides, the daughters

of *Hesperus*, brother to *Atlas*, called *Ægle*, *Arethusa* and *Hesperethusa*: They had Gardens and Orchards, that bore golden fruit, kept by a vigilant Dragon, which *Hercules* slew, and robbed the Orchard. From this story, we find often mention of the Gardens and Apples of *Hesperides*.

Heteroclite (*heterocliton*) that is declined otherwife then common Nouns are.

Heteroclitral, belonging to an *Heteroclit*.

Heteriarch (*heteriarcha*) the Captain of the Bands of the Allies and Ayls; also an Abbot.

Heterodox (Gr.) that is of another or different opinion.

Heterodoxy (Gr.) different opinion, variety of judgment.

Heterogeneous (*heterogeneus*) of another kind.

Heterogeneity (from the Gr.) the being of another kind. *Dr. Charleton*.

Heteroscians (*heterosci*) those people that dwell under either of the temperate Zones: so called, because their shadows at noon bend still but one way, either North or South.

Hexagonal (*hexagonus*) that has six corners or angles.

Hexameter (Lar.) a Verse consisting of six feet, all either Dactyls or Spondee, save that a Dactyl is proper to the fifth place, and a Spondee to the last: other places are capable of either foot, as

Oia damnantur quæ nulla negotia trahant.

These are also called *Heroiques*, and were used to represent the memorable actions of those the Antients called Demi-Gods. This *Hexameter* the Latins found most grave and decent for their Epique Poems; instead of which we use the line of ten syllables, recompensing the neglect of their quantity with the diligence of Rhyme. *Hobbs.*

Hexastich (*hexastichum*) six Verses together, or a sentence contained in six Verses.

화. 金. See in I. I. S.

Hiatton (*hiatio*) a gaping.

Hibernian, of or pertaining to Ireland

Hichel (Sax.) a certain instrument with iron teeth to comb flax or hemp.

Hidage or *Hidage*, was an extraordinary tax to be paid for every Hide of Land. See *Braet. lib. 2. cap. 5.*

Hide or *Hyde* of Land, (*hida terra*) Saxonice *Hidlandes*, is a certain measure or quantity of Land, by some mens opinion, that may be plowed with one Plow in a year. *Terms of Law.* By others it is an hundred Acres. By *Beda* (who calls it *familiam*) it is as much as will maintain a family. *Crompt. in his Juris. fol. 220.* saith, it consists of an hundred Acres; And again, *fol. 222.* A Hide of Land contains a hundred Acres, and

eight Hides, or eight hundred Acres contain a Knights Fee. Of this read more in Mr. Lamberts explication of Saxon words, in *Hida terra.*

Hidromet. See *Hydromet.*

Hierarchy (*hierarchia*) an holy governance or principality. The Hierarchy or Holy Order of Angels contains (as some affirm) nine degrees, and is a mystical resemblance of the Blessed Trinity, there being in nine, thrice three, and in every three, thrice one. So that there are three superior, three inferior, and three middle degrees. The superior are *Seraphins*, *Cherubins*, and *Thrones*; the middle, *Dominations*, *Principalities* and *Powers*; the inferior, *Verues*, *Archangels*, *Angels.* *Bull.*

Hierarchicall (*hierarchicus*) pertaining to a holy Government or government.

Hieratical (*hieraticus*) sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As *Hieratick* Paper, fine Paper, dedicated onely to Religious Books.

Hieroglyphicks (*hieroglyphica*) mystical Letters or Cyphers (among the Egyptians) by Images, signifying holy Sentences, which were to them instead of writing; As for a Moneth they painted a *Palm-tree*, because at every New Moon it sends forth a bew branch. For God, a *Faul-*

con,

con, as well for that he soars so high, as that he governs the lesser birds. They described *Envy* by the *Eel*, because it never keeps company with other fishes. The liberal man was figured by a right hand wide open: As contrariwise, the avaritious niggard, by a left hand close grip'd, &c.

Hierograms (from the Gr.) sacred Letters or writings.

Hierogaphie (Gr.) a description or portraying of divine things. *Rerum divinarum adumbratio per quadam signa.* *Scap.*

Hierome (Gr.) a holy name. *St. Hierome* a Reverend Father of the Church, much honored for translating the Bible, lived in the year of Christ, 384.

Hieromitus, a Religious Order that had their beginning of *St. Hierome*, who leaving his Native Country, went into Jury, and there, not far from *Bethalem*, lived in a Monastery very devoutly, the latter end of his life, and died in the 91 year of his age, and of Christ 421. The Monks of this Order wear their Cloaths of a brown colour, and a Cope plaited over their Coat, girt with a leathern Girdle. There were also certain *Hermites* called *Hieronimians*, of the foundation of one *Charls Granel* of *Florence*, who (about the year of Christ, 1365) became an Hermite in the Mountains of *Fessulus*.

Hier. solymitan (from *Hierosolyma*) of or pertaining to *Jerusalem*.

Hilarity (*hi'aritas*) mirth, pleasantness, cheerfulness.

Hilulim (Hebr.) praises; a Song sung at the Jews marriages, by the Bridegrooms intimate friends.

To *Himble* (Sax.) to halt, used in the North of England.

Hine, seems to be used for a servant at Husbandry, and the Master *Hine* a servant that oversees the rest. *An. 12. R. 2. cap. 4.* See *Henchman*

Hinnibik (*hinnibik*) that can neigh as a horse, apt to neigh.

Hippocras or *Hippocras*, a compound Wine mixed with several kinds of Spices; so called from *Hippocrates* the Physician said to be the first inventor of it.

Hipparch (*hipparchus*) the Master of the hories. See the quality of this Office among the ancient Athenians, in part 1. *Treat. of Times*, p. 115.

Hippiden (Gr.) images of women on horse-back.

Hiptarchis (Gr.) books treating of hories.

Hippicon or *Hippiscum* (Gr.) a measure of ground, containing eight miles, or rather four furlongs. *Hist. of Philos.*

Hippocenture (*hippocentaurus*) a Monster, having in part the shape of a horse. See *Centaur*.

Hippone, the Goddess of horses.

Hippodrome (*hippodromus*) a Tilt-yard, a place where horses are broken, or exercised in running, a horse-race.

Hippogryph (*hippo-gryps*) a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin.

Hippomachy (*hippomachia*) a jousting or tilting on horse-back.

Hircine (*hircinus*) goatish, of a Goat.

Irriulation (*irriculatio*) a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit.

Hirsute (*hirsutus*) rough, hairy, full of bristles, sharp.

Irundinous (*from chirundo, inis*) of or pertaining to a swallow.

Hispania (*Hispania*) of or belonging to Spain; born in Spain.

Hispid (*hispidus*) bristled or rough-haired; terrible.

Histograph (*historiographia*) the writing an History.

Histographer (*historiographus*) an historian, a writer of Histories.

Histrionich (*histrionicus*) player-like, fit for, or belonging to a Stage-player, or Stage-play.

Histrionically, after the manner of a Stage-Player.

Hithe (as *Queen-Hithe* in London) is a petty Haven to land wares out of vessels or boats. *New Book of Entries*, fol. 3. Col. 3.

Hwaue (Sax.) a fine kind of Whetstone, softer, then that

which is most commonly called a Whetstone.

Hoblers (*hobellarii*) In Ireland there were certain Knights so called, because they were wont to serve in the wars, upon *Hobbies*; also with us certain persons who were by their tenure tyed to maintain a little light Nag (which in Ireland they call a *Hobby*, and hence we say a *Hobby-horse*) for the certifying of any invasion made by Enemies, or such like peril towards the Sea side, as *Portsmouth*, &c. Of these you shall read *A. 18. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & An. 25. ejusdem Stat. 5. cap. 8. Antiq. Hiborn. p. 35.*

Hocktyde or **Hockstye**, of old thus. *Hardiknute* the last King of the Danes in this Nation dying suddenly at *Lambeth* in the year 1042, his death was so welcome to his Subjects, that the time was annually celebrated for some hundreds of years after, with open pastimes in the streets, and called *Hockstide* (in some parts of this Nation not yet out of memory, but observed the week after Easter) signifying scorning or contempt, which fell upon the Danes by his death. *Sir Rich. Baker. See Fugalia.*

Hocul-pocul, a Jugler, one that shews tricks by slight of hand.

Hodierne (*hodiernus*) of to day, or at this time.

Hodger (Persian) a holy man,

man, a Priest among the Persians. *Herb.*

Hog-goo (in true Fr. *Haut-goust*) a high taste, smatch, or labour; it is usually taken for any dish of meat that has some more then ordinary taste or flavor.

Hoghead (Brit. *Hogsed*) is a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing the fourth part of a Tun, that is 63 Gallons. *A. 1. R. 3. cap. 13.*

Holocauft (*holocaustum*) a Burnt-Offering, a Sacrifice wherein the whole beast was offered, and no part reserved.

Holographical (*holographicus*) wholly written with his own hand, from whom it is sent.

Homage (Fr *Hommage*, i. *fides clientularis*) service, fidelity. In Court Barons, the Jury sworn to enquire of matters, is so called. It signifies also a servile ceremony of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner. The Tenant that holds Lands by *Hommage*, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sits and holds the Tenants hands between his) saith as follows,

I become your man from this day forth for life, for member and for worldly honor, and shall owe you my faith, for the Land I hold of you; saving the faith I owe to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to my other Lords.

And then the Lord, sitting, must kiss the Tenant. *An. 17.*

Ed. 2. Stat. 2. Glawville, lib. 9. cap. 1.

Homageable, that is subject to, or ought to do homage.

Homology (*homologia*) likeness of speech.

Homericall, after the manner of *Homer*, *Homer* like. *Bac.*

Homicide (*homicida*) a murderer, a man-slayer.

Homicide (*homicidium*) the slaying of a man; and is divided into *voluntary* and *casual*; *homicide voluntary*, is that which is deliberate and committed of a set mind and purpose to kill: And this is either with precedent malice or without; the former is murder, and is the felonious killing, through malice premeditated, of any person living in this Realm under the Kings protection. *West par. 2. Sym. tit. Inditeiments, fess 37. &c. usq; ad 51.* where you may see divers subdivisions of it. See also *Glawville l. 14. ca. 3. Bract. lib. 3. traſt. 2. cap. 4. 15. and 17. Brit. cap. 5. 6, 7.* Also a sort of knives so called. *Ath. 1656. ca. 20.*

Homily (*homilia*) a familiar speech of men together; a kind of Sermon, properly of an inferior kind, such as is delivered out of a Book or Manuscript, by those that are not able to preach otherwise.

Homodox (*ὁμοδοξος*) that is of the same opinion with another.

Homogeneous (*homogeneousus*) of one or the same kind, congenerous. U 4 **Homia-**

Homography (*homographia*) like writing or painting.

Homologator (*homologatio*) an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto.

Homology (*homologia*) an agreement, a confession.

Homonymy (Gr.) when divers things are signified by one word or name; as *Hare* signifies a beast, and a principal Member of the body; a likeness or sameness of name: It is a term in Logick. *Holy War*.

Homonymous (Gr.) whose name onely is common, their essence divers, doubtful, ambiguous.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. (Fr. signifies, Evil or shame be to him that evil thinks; it is the Motto belonging to the Order of Knights of the *Garter*.

Honor, does sometimes signify the most noble sort of *Seignories*, on which other inferior Lordships or Mannors depend by performance of some Customs or Services to the Lords of such *Honors*. And it seems there are no *Honors*, but such as did originally belong to the King; and have since been given in Fee to Noble men. Of this sort are the *Honors of Windsor, Greenwich, Tickhill, &c.* And Courts there held are called *Honour Courts*. 37 H. 3. 18. 33 H. 8. 37.

Honour point, In *Heraldry* the upper part of an *Escutcheon* is so called, when its breadth is divided into three even parts.

Honoraty (*honorarius*) pertaining to honour, which is made for honor, more then use. **Honorificability** (*honorificabilitudinitas*) honorableness.

Honorific (*honorificus*) that brings or caueth honor.

Hony-moon, applied to those married persons that love well at first, and decline in affections afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. *Min*.

Hou-ton (Fr.) a fashion of short Coat, Calflock, or Jacket without sleeves.

Hour (*horarius*) of the space of an hour, hourly.

Hypochrysis (from the Gr. *ὑπὸς, arma*, and *χρῖς, unguentum*) an anointing of arms or weapons, as they do in the use of the weapon salve. *Dr. Charl*.

Hypocriticism, pertaining to the Weapon-salve.

Hypocentrick (Fr.) out of the Center; clean without the Compass of; Mathematicians apply this word to the Sun, when his Center, being at the full height of his Epicycle, is farthest from the Center of the earth. *Cor*.

Horizon (Gr.) a Circle immovable, dividing the half-Sphere of the Firmament which we see, from the other half we see not; it hath the name of *ὁρίζω, i. termino*, to bound or limit, because it limits our sight. For example, imagine you stood upon

Highgate

Highgate or the *Tower-hill* at *Greenwich*, so far as you may see round about, as in a Circle, where the Heaven seems to touch the earth, that is called the *Horizon*; the Poles whereof are, the point just over your head, called *Zenith* in Arabick; and the other under your feet, passing by the Center of the world, called *Nadir*. The Sun rising and going down is ever in this Line or Circle. *Peach*.

Horizmat (from *Horizon*) of or pertaining to the *Horizon*.

Horngeld (*cornellatum*) is compounded of *horn* and *Geld* or *Gelder, i. solve*; it signifies a Tax within the Forest to be paid for horned beasts. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 197*. And to be free of it, is a privilege granted by the King. *Hugh Lupus E. of Chester* gave to one *Nigel*, the Barony of *Haughton*, and the Castle to be *cornellatum*; i. *Tributum*, quod a cornutis animalibus exigitur. *Vale-Royal. f. 97. & Spelman's Gloss*.

Horologe (*horologium*) an hour-glass, clock, dial, or like instrument, to tell what hour of the day it is.

Horological (*horologicus*) of or pertaining to a Clock or Dial.

Horologograph, a writing of, or describing Clocks or Dials: There is a late Book entitled *Azimuthal horologograph*, treating of that subject.

Horometer (Gr.) the measure or measuring of hours.

Horoscope (*horoscopus*) any thing wherein hours are marked, as a *Dial*; or the calculation of ones nativity, wherein the hour of birth is chiefly observed. See *Ascendant*.

Horridity (*horriditas*) trembling for fear.

Horripilation (*horripilatio*) the standing up of the hair for fear, a growing rough with hair; a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering.

Horribant (*horribonus*) roaring, having a terrible sound.

Horro (Lat.) a quaking for fear and cold, an astonishment.

Horologes (Fr.) things growing in Orchards or Gardens; Garden-stuff.

Horre-vaide (from *Horreum*, a Garden) Garden-yards.

Horatib (*horatium*) that belongs to exhortation and moving; exhorting or apt to exhort.

Hosanna (Heb.) *vel* *Osanna*, save now, or O Lord save me; originally taken for the burden of Willow branches which the Jews carried to the Feast of *Tabernacles*. *Hosanna* to the Son of *David*, *Mat. 21. 9*.

Hospital (*hospitalium*) a house erected of Charity, for entertainment and relief of poor, sick, and impotent people. The Emperor *Constantine* the Great first began the building of *Hospitals*.

Hospit

Hospitalité (*hospitica*) he that kills his guest.

Hospitable (*hospitu*) that receives guests friendly, also strange.

Hosage (Fr.) a pawn, surety, or pledge.

Hostle (Fr. *hostel*) a house, Inn, lodging; a Hall or Palace. This word in French is commonly a mark of greatness; inferior houses being termed *Maisons* and *Logis*.

Hostile (*hostica*) that conquers or kills his enemy.

Hostility (*hostilitas*) enmity, feud, mortal hatred.

Hutchpot (Fr. *Hochepot*. Belg. *Hutspot*, i. flesh cut into pretty peices and sodden with herbs or roors, not unlike that which the Romans called *Farraginem*, a Gallimaufrey.) *Littleton* says it literally signifies a Pudding mixed with divers ingredients; but metaphorically a commixtion or putting together of Lands, for the equal division of them, Examples you have divers in him, f. 55. And see *Britt. f. 119*.

Hott and **Hot** (Gr.) two terms used in Logick, the one is the *quid*, and the other the *propter quid*: the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. *Arist.*

Housebote (is compounded of *house* and *bote*, i. *compensatio*) it signifies *Estovers* out of the Lords wood to repair and uphold a Tenement or house. Or *Housebote* is necessary Timber, that the Lessee

for years or for life, of common right, may take upon the ground, to repair the houses upon the same ground to him leased, although it be not expressed in the Lease, and although it be by a Lease Parol; but if he take more then is needful, he may be punished by an Action of Waste.

Humble (Sax.) the ministering Sacraments to a sick man in danger of death. *Bull.* The receiving the Sacraments. *Rider.*

Hugh. *Aventinus* derives it from the German word *Hougen*, that is, slasher or cutter. But whereas the name *Hugh* was first in use among the French, and *Osfrid* in the year 900 used *Hugh* for comfort, I judge this name to be borrowed thence, and so is correspondent to the Greek names *Elpidius* and *Elpis*.

Huguenot (Fr.) Calvinists, Reformists, French Protestants. At first termed thus, of a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*, near to which they assembled, when they stirred first, or of the beginning of their first Protestation, *Huc nos venimus*, &c.

Huguenottism (Fr. *Huguenoterie*) French Calvinism, the Faith or Profession of a *Huguenot*.

Huhr, A Dutch attire; covering the head, face and all the body.

Humectate (*humeflo*) to make moist, to. water.

Humectat-

Humectation (*humectatio*) a making moist. *Bac.*

Humorous (*humerosus*) that hath great shoulders.

Humid (*humidus*) wet, rainy, moist, liquid.

Humidate (*humido*) to moisten.

Humiferous (*humifer*) waterish, that brings moisture.

Humiliate (*humilio*) to make low or humble.

Humiliate, A Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166. by certain persons exiled by *Fredericus Barbarossas*, who, when they were restored to their Country, apparelled themselves in white, and lived by a kind of Vow, in Prayers, penury and working wool, and were admitted by *Innocentius* the Third, and other his Successors. *Pol. Vir.*

Humor (Lat.) moisture, water, juice or sap.

Humorosity (*humorositas*) moistness.

Humfrey or **Humphrey** (Ger.) for *Humfrid*, i. house-peace, a lovely and happy name, if it could turn home wars betwixt man and wife into peace. The Italians have made *Onuphrius* of it in Latin. *Cam.*

Huzzen, Is a part of a Shire so called originally, because it contained ten Tythings, each Tything consisting of ten households, called in Latin *decennas*. These were first ordained by King *Alfred* the twenty ninth King of the

West Saxons. *Stows Annal.* pag. 105. In Wales it is called *Cantrid* or *Cantrif*.

Whorle bats (*addides*.) See *Whorle bats*.

Whorlings, may seem to come from the French *Haulser*, i. to raise, elevate or sit aloft; for it signifies the principal and highest Court in London. *An. 11. H. 7. cap. 21.* and *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 23.* See *An. 9. Ed. 1. Cap. unico.* Other Cities and Towns also have had a Court of the same name, as *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Tork*, *Sheppey*, &c. where the Barons or Citizens have a Record of such things as are determinable before them. *Flet. l. 2. c. 55.*

Hyacinth (*hyacinthus*) a violet or purple coloured Lilly; or a purple flower call'd *Crowtoes*; also a kind of precious stone called a *Hyacinth*. See *Jacinth*. Also smook which is of colour like a *Hyacinth*, to wit blew and red. *Rev. g. 11.*

Hyacinthine (*hyacinthinus*) of violet or purple colour.

Hyaline (*hyalinus*) of Glass-colour.

Hybernal } (*hybernus*)
Hybernan } pertaining to winter, rough, rainy.

Hyde of *Hyann*. See *Hide*.

Hydra (Lat.) a monstrous Serpent in the *Lernean Lake*, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other growing up in the place, *Hercules* is said to have fought with and slain this Monster.

Hydragogy (*hydragogia*) the

the bringing water into a place by channel.

Hydrargyricus (*hydrargyrus*) of, or pertaining to quicksilver. *Vul. Err.*

Hydraulick (*hydraulicus*) pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water, or to the sound of (running) waters. *Bac.*

Hydrographia (*hydrographia*) is the delineation of the Sea, by her several names, Promontories, Creeks and affections, as also of Springs and Rivers. In general, a description of the water.

Hydrographical, belonging to the description of the Sea or water.

Hydraulicks, Books treating of water, or of water-Engins.

Hydromantic (*hydromantia*) divination by causing Spirits to appear in the water.

Hydromantick (*hydromanticus*) of or pertaining to that kind of divination.

Hydromel (*hydromeli*) a kind of Methealin, or drink made of water and hony fodder together; *Galen* saith that *Mede* should be made of rain-water, and *Hydromel* of fountain water. This is a usual drink in *Russia*, *Muscovy* and *Tartary*.

Hydrophobia (*hydrophobia*) an extreme fear of water and of every kind of liquor; caused by melancholy or by the biting of a mad dog.

Hydrophobical, pertaining

thereto, or that is troubled with that fear. *Dr. Charl.*

Hydropick (*hydropicus*) sick of, or subject to the Dropsie.

Hydropotus (*hydropota*) he that always drinks water.

Hymation (*hymatio*) a wintering.

Hymen (*hymenalis*) belonging to Winter, winterly.

Hymen, a beast like a wolf having a Main, and long hairs over all the body. It is the subtillest (as some say) of all beasts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, to draw shepherds out of their houses in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is said he changes sex often, being sometimes male, and sometimes female.

Hymnist (*Gr.*) pertaining to the conservation of health.

Hymen (*Gr.*) the God of marriages, or a song sung at marriages. The Greeks at their marriages were wont to sing *Hymen*, *Hymenae*; as the Romans did *Talassio*, *Talassio*.

Hymnistrous (*hymnist*) that bringeth Hymns.

Hymnographer (*hymnigraphus*) a writer of Hymns.

Hymnist (*hymnist*) a singer of Hymns.

Hypallage (*Gr.*) a figure when words are understood contrariwise.

Hypert (*Gr.*) i, super, above. Hence,

Hyperbol (*Lat.*) a figure when one speaks a great deal more than is precisely true, or above all likelihood of truth; excess

in

in advancing or repressing.

Hypobolus (*hyperbolicus*) that passeth all likelihood of truth; beyond belief.

Hypoborae (*hyperborae*) a people of *Sythia* so called, because the North wind called *Boreas* blows over them.

Hypocritick (*hypercriticus*) above, or passing the common sort of Criticks, a Mr. Critick.

Hypocrite. The Sun.

Hypocrite (*Lat.*) a verse having a redundant syllable, or one syllable above measure, called by some a Feminine Verse.

Hypocritick (*hyperphysicus*) that is above physick, supernatural, metaphysical.

Hypocaut (*hypocaustum*) a Stow or Hot-house.

Hypocondriack (*hypochondriacus*) of

or pertaining to the forepart of the belly and sides about the short ribs, and above the Navel, under which lies the Liver or Spleen. Also that is troubled with a windy Melancholy in those parts.

Hypocrite (*hypocritus*) dissimulation, fained holiness; the cloaking of infidelity and sin, with a shew of faith and repentance, *Mat* 23. 28.

Hypocrite (*hypocrita*) properly signifies one that assumes or takes upon him the gesture or person of another, & covers or disguises his Judgments; but commonly taken for a dissimuler, that with feigned holiness would seem better than he is indeed.

Hypocritick pertaining to an Hypocrite, dissembling, counterfeiter.

Hypogastrium (from *Hypogastrium*) belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the Navel to the privy members.

Hypogae (*hypogaeum*) a vault or cellar, or such like underground room, arched overhead.

Hypogran (*Gr.*) a subscription, or any writing subscribed.

Hypopadans, or **Hypopadans**, a sort of monstrous persons that abuse themselves with a Horse or Mare. In *Febr.* 1652. one of these (who went by the name of *Margaret Rain*) was convicted before the Judges at *Edinburgh* in Scotland for some beastiality with a Horse or Mare; & both she and the Horse were burnt according to the *Mosaicall Law*; this person by an Inquest of Chyrurgions, was found to be one of that sort (says the relation) whom the Philosophers call *Hypopadians*.

Hypopastical (from *Hypopastis*) belonging to supposititry, subsistence or personality. The *Hypopastical Union*, is the union of humane nature with Christs divine person.

Hypothecary (*hypothecarius*) pertaining to a pledge or gage.

Hypothemusial (*Gr.*) the *Hypothemusial* line is that side of a Rectangle triangle, which is opposed to, or subtends the right Angle. A term in *Trigonometry*.

Hypo-

Hypothesis (Gr.) a supposition or condition; sometimes it is taken for a position of something, as it were demonstrated, and granted by another. *Scapula.*

Hypothetical (*hypotheticus*) In Logic those Propositions, which have a Coniunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical Propositions*; as in saying, *If the Sun be in our Hemispher, it is day.*

Hysterical (*hystericus*) troubled with fits of the Mother.

Hysterology (*hysterologia*) an altering the order of speech, by placing that first which should be last.

Hysteron Proteron (Gr.) the same with *Hysterology*, it is sometimes used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. The common phrase is, *The Cart before the horse.*

I.

Jacent (*jacens*) lying along, slow, sluggish.

Jacinth (*hyacinthus*) a precious stone found in *Aethiopia*, whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, the other of a clear bright yellow, or inclineable to red, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provokes sleep.

Jacob (Heb. i. a tripper or supplanter) whose name (because he had power with God, that he might also prevail with men) was changed into *Israel* by God. See *Genesis cap. 32. Philo de nominibus mutatis.*

Jacobins, The Fryers of *St. Dominicks* Order are so called in *France*, because their Monastery in *Paris* (formerly an Hospital) is dedicated to *St. James*, and is seated in the street called *Rue St. Jacques.*

Jacobites (so called from *Jacobus Syrus*, who lived An. 530.) a sort of Heretics, who 1. acknowledge but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Christ. 2. Use Circumcision in both Sexes. 3. Sign their children with the sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning iron. 4. Affirm Angels to consist of two substances, Fire and Light, &c. The Patriarch of this Sect is always called *Ignatius*, and a Monk of *St. Antonies* Order, he keeps his residence at *Arami* in *Mesopotamia*, and is said to have 160000 families under his jurisdiction. *Biddulph.*

Jacobs Staff, so called from those who out of devotion go on pilgrimage to the City *St. Jago*, or *St. James Compostella* in *Spain*, where some of *St. James's* Reliques are. It is sometimes taken for a Staff that has a dagger or little sword in it.

Also

Also an instrument in Geometry so called. *Min.*

Jacobs Ladder, the journey of *Jacob*, wherein God would be present with him in favour by his Angels, to lead him forth well and happily; also to bring him back again, *Gen. 28. 12. There stood a Ladder.* See ver. 15, and 20. *Wilson.*

Tattato (Lar.) a cracker or boaster.

Jactitation (*jactitatio*) a vain boasting.

Jaculat (*jaculabilis*) fit to be thrown, that may be cast or darted.

Jaculatory (*jaculatorius*) that which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart; as *Jaculatory Prayers*, sudden, extemporary Prayers.

Jambes (Fr.) with us it is used for the Posts sustaining both sides of the door; the side-posts of a door.

Jamb-stone, is properly a stone that supports a Chimney or other part of a house, the Mantel-tree-stone.

Jambick (*Iambus*) a measure or foot in verse, having the first syllable short, and the other long, as *sălis*. Also a kind of Verse consisting usually either of four or six feet, as,

Snis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

This kind of Verse is said to be first invented by *Archilochus* a Greek Poet, and was

applied by the Antients to Inventives.

James, is wrested from *Jacob*. See *Jacob*.

Jammonium, as so many Acres *Jamponum*, used in *Fines*, is a made word from the Fr. *jaulme*, *A. yellow*, because the bloomings of *Furze* are yellow, and *Jamponum* in our Law books and *Fines*, signifies *Furze*.

Janzars (*i. the new Souldiery*) are the Turks principal foot Souldiers, that are of his Guard, who for the most part by original being Christians, are chosen by the Turkish Officers every five years, out of his European Dominions, or are taken Captives in their child-hood.

James and Jambres, two Egyptian Sorcerers of chief note, who resisted *Moses*, 2 *Tim. 3. 8.*

Jamock (*avenacenum*) a loaf of bread made onely of Oaten meal, so called in the North of England.

Jansenism } The Tenets and
or
Jansenitism } Opinion of *Cornel. Jansenius* late Bishop of *Ypres*, whose writings seemed to hold forth these five Propositions.

1. Some Precepts of God are impossible to just men, willing and endeavoring, according to the present power they have; Grace also is wanting to them, whereby they might be possible.

2. In the state of lapsed nature, there is no resistance made to interior Grace.

3. To merit and demerit in the state of lapsed nature, there is not required in man liberty from necessity, but liberty from coercion is sufficient.

4. The *Semi-Pelagians* did admit the necessity of interior preventing Grace to every act, even to the beginning of faith; and in this they were heretics, because they would have that Grace to be such, as the will of man might resist or obey.

5. It is *Semi-Pelagianism* to say, that Christ died or shed

his blood for all men without exception.

These Propositions (though much defended in *France* and *Flanders*) were condemned by Pope *Innocent* the tenth; in the Calends of *June*, 1653.

Janus was the God to whom the year was dedicated, and therefore it began with his festival, and the first month was nominated from him, for which cause he was represented with two faces, to shew he looked both backward on the time past, and forward on that to come, and sometimes with four faces, to signify perhaps (for I know other reasons are given) the four seasons of the year.

*Annorum nitidique sator pulcherrime Mundi,
Publica quem primum vota precesque canunt.* Mart.

To this god, *Numa* built a Temple, which in time of peace was shut, and in war open. Mr. *Cowley*.

Jar (*Span. Jarro*, i.e. an earthen pot) with us it is most usually taken for a vessel of Oyl containing twenty Gallons.

Jargon (*Fr.*) gibblish, rustian-language, Pedlers-French, a barbarous jangling.

Jasper (*яспн*) a precious stone of divers colours, but the best is green, transparent with red veins, and shews fairest being set in silver: it is good to stop any issue of blood.

bird in *Egypt* with a long bill, which doth much good there in killing Serpents, and when he is sick, he gives himself a Clister of salt-water; some write, that *Hippocrates* first learned of this bird to give Clisters. *Min.*

*Dum petit infirmis nimium sublimia pennis
Icarus, Icaris nomina fecit aquis.*

Whilst *Icarus's* weak wings too high did soar,
He fell, and Christened the *Icarian* shore.

Ich dien, the true old Sax, was *Ich* or *ic* than, or *thine*, i. *I serve*; some will have it come from the British *Ech dyn*, i. *your man*, in that language; it is the Motto belonging to the Devise of the Princes of Wales, which we commonly, though corruptly call the Princes Arms; the figure is three *Ostrich* feathers, which (*saith Camden*) *Edw.*

the Black Prince won at the battle of *Cressy*, from *John K. of Bohemia*, whom he there slew, whereto he adjoyned this old English Motto, alluding to that of the Apostle, *The heir while he is a child differs nothing from a servant*. These feathers were an ancient ornament of military men, and used for Crests, as is evident by that of *Virgil*.

Cujus olivine surgunt de vertice pennae.

Ichnography (*ichnographia*) a plot of a house to be built, drawn out in paper, or the description of any work according to its tract or tracery on the ground, as it were the footsteppings of the work. For *Ichnographia* in *Gr.* is, *quasi vestigii descriptio*; or *descriptio operis futuri*.

Ichthyology (*ichthyologia*) a discoursing or description of fishes. *Br.*

Ichthyonomancy (*Gr.*)

a divination by fishes.

Ichthyophagic (*Gr.*) gill-eating.

Iconical (*iconicus*) belonging to an Image; also lively pictured.

Iconism (*iconismus*) a true and lively description.

Iconomical belonging to Images, or after the manner of Images.

Iconoclast (*Gr.*) a demolisher or breaker of Images; also a Sect so called, sprung

up about the year of Christ 719 in time of Pope *Gregory* the second, and *Leo* the third Emperor, who, for casting holy Images and Statues out of the Churches, and causing them to be burnt or broken, was surnamed the *Iconoclast* or *Iconomachus*. Against which was gathered the seventh *Nicene Synod* consisting of 350. Bishops, who decreed againſt, and condemned it for hereſie, &c.

Idæa (Gr.) the form or figure of any thing conceived in the mind or imagination; a pattern. The Platonists define *Idæa* an eternal exemplar of

*Sex Maius Nonæ, Oſtober Julius & Mars;
Quatuor & reliqui; teret Idus quilibet Oſto.
inde dies reliques omnes dic eſſe Kalendas.*

Where more, that the laſt day onely is called *Ides*; and the firſt of theſe days the eighth *Ides*; the ſecond, the ſeventh *Ides*; that is the eighth or ſeventh day before the *Ides*, and ſo of the reſt. Therefore when we ſpeak of the *Ides* of ſuch a month in general, it is to be underſtood of the fifteenth or thirteenth day of that month.

They are ſo called of an old word *Idus*, to divide; for that they commonly fall out near the miſt of the month as aforeſaid; according to *Horace*,

things which are according to nature.

Ideat (*idealit*) pertaining to an *Idea*, imaginary, conceived in the imagination, onely in fancy.

Ideat (from *Idæa*) made by or for a pattern; figured in the imagination.

Ides (*Idus*) eight days in every month ſo called. In *March, May, July and Oſtober*, theſe eight days begin at the eighth day of the month, and continue to the fifteenth; in other months they begin at the ſixth day, and continue to the thirteenth.

— Idus tibi ſunt agenda,
Qui dies menſem Veneris maxime
findit Aprilem.

Identiſication, the making two things to be the ſame.

Idemiter (from *idem*) ſame-neſs, or being the very ſame.

Idioſyncraſy (Gr.) natural property, or peculiar temperament of any thing.

Idiopathy (*idiopathia*) proper paſſion or particular affection.

Idiograph (*idiographum*) a private writing; or of ones own hand writing.

Idiotical (from the Gr. *Idion*) private, or belong-

ing

ing to private men; alſo belonging to an *Idiot*.

Idiom (*idioma*) a proper form of ſpeech, a Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Idiot (*idiota*) one that is naturally born ſo weak of underſtanding, that he cannot govern or manage his Inheritance. The King by his Preſogative has the Government of their Lands and Subſtance, that are naturally defective in their own diſcretion; 17 E. 2. cap. 8. An *Idiot*, and he that afterwards becomes of infane memory, differ in divers caſes: *Coke fol. 154. b. lib. 4.*

Idioſiſm (*idiotiſmus*) natural folly, ſimplicity, ſottiſhneſs; alſo the ſame with *Idiom*, a form of ſpeech taken up by the vulgar.

Idolatry (*idololatria*) a giving divine worſhip to that which is not God; an *Idol* ſignifies properly a ſhadow, or rather a vain viſion, or falſe representation of a thing that is not. *Eufſtachi* upon *Homer*. *Pol. Virg.* affirms *Idolatry* to have begun in the time of *Belus* King of the *Aſſyrians*, who reigned *An. Mun* 3180. whom the *Babylonians* firſt worſhipped for a God.

Idoneity (*idoneitas*) ſitneſs, propriety.

Idoneous (*idoneus*) proper, fit, meet, convenient.

Idyll (*idyllium* or *idyllion*) a Poem conſiſting of few Verſes.

Jehovah (Hebr.) is Gods

proper name of his own impoſition, and incommunicable to any creature, of what rank or quality ſoever; a name of ſuch immoderate reverence among the eldeſt Jews, that it was forbidden to be written right, or pronounced at all in this world, but by the High-Prieſt, and but in one place, the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, and but at one time of the year, in the day of expiation. *Gregory, p. 5.*

Jehu-march, a ſpeedy quick march, ſuch as that was of *Jehu*, King of *Iſrael*, who, marching with a troop of men towards *Jezreel*, ſtopt the meſſengers that were ſent to him out of the Town, to learn whether he came as a man of peace, a friend, or a foe? whereof you may read more, 4 *King*. 9. 10.

Jeuine (*jejunus*) greedy, hungry, bare, barren, empty, nothing, copious.

Jejunity (*jejunitas*) ſtenderness of ſtyle, barrenneſs, nakedneſs.

Je-ne-ſay-quoy (four French words, contracted as it were into one, and) ſignifies, I know not what, we uſe to ſay they are troubled with the *Je-ne-ſay-quoy*, that feign themſelves ſick out of nice-neſs, but know not where their own griefs lie, or what ails them.

Jefuite, is compounded three French words, *J'ay faille*, I have failed; and ſignifies

fies in our Common Law an over-sight, failing, or defect in pleading. See *New terms of Law*.

Jeremy (Heb.) high of the Lord.

Jeſuats, an Order of Monks (begun at Siena in Italy by John Columbanus and Fran. Vincent, A. 1255) ſo called from their often having the name of *Jeſus* in their mouths. Pope Urban the fifth approved them, and enjoined them to wear a white garment, a white cover for their head, a leather girdle, and to go bare-foot, uſing onely wooden ſoles; theſe were afterwards called *Apoſtolici*. *Drantzius* and *Surius*.

Jeſuites. Thoſe of the Society of *Jeſus*, a Religious Order firſt founded by St. *Ignatius Loyola*, born in *Biſcay*, in the year 1492. Pope Paul the third confirmed this Order, Sep. 15. 1540. To the three Vows of Poverty, Obedience, and Chſtity, common to all other Orders, St. *Ignatius* at the inſtitution hereof, added the Vow of *Miſſion*, which is this.--And further we judge it expedient for our greater devotion to the Sea *Apoſtolique*, and more full abnegation of our own wills and pleaſures; that the poſſeſſed of this Society, beſides the common bond of the three Vows; ſo as that whatſoever the Roman Biſhop for the time being ſhall command, pertaining to

the ſalvation of ſouls, and propagation of the Faith, they ſhall be bound to execute, without tergiverſation or excuſe; whether they ſhall be ſent unto Turkes or Infidels, yea even unto thoſe that are commonly called the Indians, or unto any other Hereticks or Schiſmaticks whatſoever.

Jeſuah (Heb.) ſalvator; by that name and by *Jeſhoſuah*, which ſignifies *Deus ſalvabit*, our Saviour Chriſt was fore-told, in the Old Teſtament; From the Hebrew *Jeſuah* comes the Greek *Ἰησους*, which the Latins write *Jeſus*.

Jeſu (Lat.) the proper name of our Saviour Chriſt, deſigned him from heaven by the Angel *Gabriel*, and the reaſon of its impoſition is given by thoſe words of the ſaid Angel, (*Matth. 1.*) And his name ſhall be *JEſUS*, becauſe he ſhall ſave his people from their ſins; the word *Jeſus* ſignifying a Saviour. In Gr. *Ἰησους* per Anagramma eſt ἰὸν οἶς, i. tu es ovis illa, i. ovis illa pro peccatis noſtris immolata, *Agnus maſtatus ante jaſſa mundi fundamenta*. In abbreviation this ſacred name is uſually written thus, I H S. which middle letter ſome take to be an *h*, when as it is in truth the Greek *H, Eta*, or *E longum*. *Jeſus* in the China tongue ſignifies the riſing Sun. *Greg.*

Jeſton. See *Floſton*.

Jeſus-ears, An Excreſcence about the root of El-

der,

der, and concerns not the Nation of the Jews, as ſome imagine. *Br.*

Ignaro (Ital.) one that is ignorant; A fool, or dunce, an *Ignoramus*.

Ignis (*ignifacio*) to burn. **Igniferous** (*ignifer*) that beareth fire.

Ignipotent (*ignipotens*) mighty by fire.

Ignis fatuus (Lat.) ſoo-liſh fire, or (as the Country people call it) *Will of the Wiſſ*, is a certain viſcous ſubſtance, reflecting light in the dark, evaporated out of a ſat earth, and flying in the air. It commonly haunts Church-yards, Privies and Fens, becauſe 'tis begotten out of ſtuff; it flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. becauſe in thoſe places there is a certain flux of air; it follows one that flies it, and flies one that follows it; becauſe the air doth ſo. *Per. Inſtit.* It is called *Ignis fatuus*, becauſe it onely ſcareth fools. Hence 'tis, when men are led away with ſome idle fancy or conceit, we uſe to ſay an *Ignis fatuus* hath done it.

Ignitible (*ignibilis*) that may be turned into fire, combuſtible. *Vul. Er.*

Ignition (*ignitio*) a burning or firing of a thing.

Ignivomous (*ignivomus*) that ſpits out fire; as the hills *Etna* and *Veſuvius* are ſaid to do.

Ignominie (*ignominia*) diſ-

credit, reproach, ſlander, rebuke, diſhonor.

Ignominious (*ignominioſus*) infamous, reproachful, diſhonorable.

Ignorant, the firſt perſon plural of *ignoro*, ſignifies properly we are ignorant; but it's commonly uſed as a Noun. As when we ſay ſuch a one is an *Ignoramus*, i. a fool or a dolt. In our Common Law it is properly uſed by the grand Enqueſt, empannelled in the Inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the Bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike their evidence, as defective or too weak to make good the Preſentment. The effect of which word ſo written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered without further answer; It has a reſemblance with that cuſtom of the ancient Romans; where the Judges, when they abſolved a perſon accuſed, did write A, upon a little Table provided for that purpoſe, i. *Absolvimus*: If they judged him guilty, they writ C. i. *Condemnatus*: if they found the cauſe difficult and doubtful, they wrote N. L. i. *Non Liquet*. *Alex. ab Alexandro. Genial. dierum lib. 3. c. 14.*

Ignofcible (*ignofcibilis*) tolerable, to be pardoned.

H.S. This Character, compounded of two Capital *II*.

and the letter S. thus coupled together, signifies *Sesterius*, i. a silver coyn among the Romans consisting of two Asses and a half, whence it has the name *Sesterius*, quasi *semis tertius*, i. two and half the third: and therefore you see the numeral note of two, and S for *semis*, which is half; it is the fourth part of the Roman *Denarius*, and in value among us three half pence farthing. q.

Strut Street, is one of the four famous ways the Romans made in *England*, taking denomination, *ab Icenis*, which were the inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolke*, and *Cambridgeshire*, *Cam. Brit. fol. 343*. See *Waring Street*.

Iliad (*ilias, adu*) *Homers* Poem of the destruction of *Troy*; so when we say an *Iliad* of evils or sorrow, is meant as many mischeifs, or as much grief, as befel the *Trojans*, at the Seige and destruction of their City; also a Poem of evils, or sorrow.

Iles (*ilia*) the flanks, that part of the entrails, which contains the threestrut or small guts, so termed by Anatomists.

Illacal } (*iliacum*) of or
Illaque } belonging to the
Iles or small guts.

Illabora e (*illaboratus*) done or made without labor, plain, unlaboured.

Illacerable (*illacerabilis*) that cannot be torn or rent in pieces.

Illachzymation (*illachrymatio*) a weeping or bewailing.

Illaqueate (*illaqueo*) to bind, snare or enangle.

Illatrabration (*illatrabratio*) a hiding, or seeking of corners.

Illatio (*illatio*) an inference, conclusion, a reason or allegation that inforceth; a bringing in of a matter.

Illatratio (*illatratio*) a barking against one.

Illecebrosus (*illecebrosus*) that eniticech or allureth.

Illegitimus (*illegitimus*) unlawful, base-born, bastard.

Illex (*illexidus*) without delectation or grace, unpleasant.

Illicitus (*illicitus*) unlawful, wicked.

Illicite } lawful, wicked warrant.

Illicitation (*illicitatio*) an unwrapping or intangling.

Ilmitable, that cannot be limited or bounded.

Illogical, not logical, not according to the rules of Logic.

Illicidare (*illicido*) to enlighten or give light, to clear or explicate clearly.

Illuminous (*illuminosus*) without light.

Illusio (*illusio*) a mocking or scorning.

Illusory (from *Illusor*, a mocker) that mocketh or scorneth.

Illutibile (*illutibilis*) that cannot be purged from filth.

Imbargo or *Embargo* (Span.) a stop or stay; an usual

usual word among our Merchants, when their ships or Merchandizes are arrested upon any occasion.

Imbecillus (*imbecillitas*) weakness, feebleness. And hence use the word *imbecillitate* or weakened or enfeebled.

Imbellicus (*imbellis*) unac-

*Post cineres, Pemec. post crucem, postque Luciam,
Mercurii, Veneris, Sabathi, jejunia fient.*

That is, the next Wednesday, &c. after *Cineres* or *AsphWednesday*, after *Pentecost*, i. *WhitSunday*, after holy-rod-day, at the exaltation of the Cross; and the next after *St. Lucies* day in *December*. See *Ember*.

Imbibe (*imbibo*) to receive in, to drink in.

Imbibition (from *imbibe*) a drinking or receiving in.

Imbosch (Fr. *Embosquer*) to hide or shroud ones self in a wood. *Schism. Diss.*

Imbossment. See *Embossment*.

Imbossed work in metall or stone, is made with bosses or bunches, and comes of the German word *Imbostret*, i. *calave formam aliquam*. Min.

Imbricate (*imbricatus*), square and bent like a roof or gutter-Tile, which the Latins call *Imbrex*; also covered with such a Tile.

Imbrication (*imbricatio*) a covering with Tile.

Imbrocabo. See *Brocado*.

Imitabile (*imitativus*) made or done by imitation, apt to imitate.

customed to war, nothing manly, cowardly. *Feth.*

Imber days, or *Imber weeks* (*quatuor tempora*) which weeks are four in the year, and anciently, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in each week were fasts according to these old Verses,

Immaniter (*immanitas*) outrageousness, cruelty, excess.

Imma (*imma*) (*immanis*) ungente, untractable, outrageous, wilde.

Immanuel. See *Emmanuel*.

Immarcescibile (*immarcescibilis*) incorruptible, unwitherable, immortal.

Immatutis (*immatutis*) untimeliness, unripeness.

Immedicabile (*immedicabilis*) that cannot be cured.

Immemorabile (*immemorabilis*) unworthy remembrance, that is to be forgotten, that cannot be remembered.

Immersibile (*immersibilis*) that cannot be drowned.

Immission (*immissio*) a diminishing or making less.

Immission (*immissio*) a sending or putting in, a setting or grafting. *Bac.*

Immolare (*immolo*) to offer, to sacrifice.

Immolation (*immolatio*) a Sacrificing or Offering.

Immunitas (*immunitas*) freedom from any thing; liberty.

Immusical, that hath no music or harmony.

Impacable (*impacabilis*) that cannot be appeased.

Impacted (*impallus*) dashed or beaten against; cast or put into.

Impale (Fr. *Empaler*) to spit on a stake, to thrust a stake in at the Fundament and out at the mouth (a manner of death inflicted on offenders by the Turks) Also a term in *Heraldry*, signifying, as it were the halving a Coat of Arms; when a Coat is *quartered*, the Escutcheon is divided into four parts; when impaled, into two.

Impanation (*impanatio*) the turning another substance into bread.

Imparlance. v. *Emparlance*.

Impr, a term most usual among Falconers, and is when a Feather in a Hawks wing is broken, and another piece *imped* or grafted to the stump of the old. But may be handsomely used in a metaphorical sense to other purposes; As to *Impe* the Feathers of time with several recreations. Sir P. S. *Imp* or *imp* in the British language is *surculus*, a young graft or twig, thence *impio* the Verb, to, to inoculate or graft. Hence the word to *imp* is borrowed by the English, first surely to graft trees, and thence translated to *imping* feathers.

Impariter (*imparitas*) inequality, unlikeness.

Impairment of Waste,

(from the Fr. *Empeschement*, i. *impedimentum*) signifies with us a restraint from committing waste upon Lands or Tenements.

Impeccable (*impeccabilis*) that cannot offend or do amiss.

Impeccability (*impeccabilitas*) an impossibility to sin.

Impedient (*impediens*) letting, staying or hindering.

Impeditive (*impeditus*) that lets or hinders.

Impend (*impendo*) to spend or lay out moneys, to bestow, to employ.

Impendious (*impendiosus*) too liberal, that spends more than needs.

Impenetrable (*impenetrabilis*) that cannot be pierced or entered, invincible.

Imperio (*impennatus*) without feathers, that has no feathers. *Vul. Er.*

Imperative (*imperativus*) that commands, or that is commanded.

Imperceptible (*imperceptus*) that cannot be taken or conceived.

Impertil (from *periculum*) to hazard or put into danger.

Imperforation (*ab in & perforo*) a closing or shutting up for want of boring or piercing.

Impersonal (*impersonalis*) that hath no person.

Imperstrigable, that cannot be sought or found out.

Impervious (*impervius*) that cannot be passed or gone through.

Impr.

Impetiginosity (*impetiginositas*) scabbiness.

Impetrable (*impetrabilis*) that may be obtained by desire, or prayer.

Impetration (*impetro*) an obtaining by request and prayer.

Impetuous (*impetuosus*) boisterous, violent, furious, most forcible, sweeping away whatsoever is before it.

Impetuousity (*impetuositas*) boisterousness, great violence, over-bearing fury.

Impiuated (*impiatus*) defiled, not purged from sin, stained.

Impicate (*impico*) to cover with pitch.

Impignate (*impignero*) to lay to pledge or pawn.

Impigrit (*impigritas*) quickness, diligence.

Impigritous (*impiger*) diligent, quick, ready, not slow.

Impinge (*impingo*) to hurl or throw against a thing; to beat or dash, to run on ground or against a Rock.

Impinguat (*impinguo*) to make fat.

Impinguaten, a making fat. *Bac.*

Implacable (*implacabilis*) that cannot be pleased or reconciled, obdurate.

Implacability (*implacabilitas*) forwardness; not to be pleased.

Implacat, is a Law word, and signifies to sue, arrest, or prosecute by course of Law.

Implements (from *im-*

pleo, to fill up) is used for things of necessary use in any Trade or Mystery, without which the work cannot be accomplished; and also for the Furniture of a house, with which the house is filled.

Implication (*implicatio*) a wrapping or intangling within, annoyance, incumbrance.

Implicite (*implicitus*) wrapped or tied fast together, mixed one with another, incumbered.

Implicitly (*implicitè*) obscurely, intricately; a thing is said to be *implied*, or expressed implicitly, when it is folded or mixed with another, and does not appear in express terms.

Implore (*implo*) to desire lamentably with tears, to beseech, to call upon for help.

Implubious (*impluvius*) wet with rain.

Impolite (*impolitus*) not polished, rude, rough.

Imporcarien (*imporcatione*) the making a balk in plowing Land.

Importuens (*importuosus*) without port or haven.

Imporous (*imporosus*) without pores or holes.

Impostitious names (*nomina impostitia*) primitive or radical names. *Vavro.*

Impostite (*impositivus*) unnatural; imposed or given to.

Impostor (Lat.) the Impostor or Monitor in a School; also he that imposes the pages into

into a form for the Press, after the *Compositor* has set the Letters into pages.

Impost (Fr.) *Imposition*, Tollage, Customs, Tribute; and more particularly it signifies the tax received by the Prince for such Merchandises as are brought into any haven from other Nations. *Ann.* 31. *Eliz.* c.5. And I think it may in some sort be distinguished from *Custom*, because *Custom* is rather that profit which the Prince makes of wares shipped out of the Land; yet they may be confounded.

Impostor (Lat.) a counsener, deceiver, jugler, a seller of counterfeit wares for current.

Imposture (*impofitura*) counselling, deceit, juggling.

Impostume (*apostema*) a quantity of evil humors, gathered into one part of the body; whereof there are two kinds, one when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupt matter, fills some place; the other, when without any inflammation, nature thrusts those humors into some part apt to receive them. *Bull.*

Imprecate (*imprecor*) to wish some evil to come, to curse.

Impreciable (from *precium*) unprisable, unvaluable.

Impregnable (Fr. *imprenable*) unexpugnable, which cannot be forced.

Imprescriptible (from *in* and *prescriptus*) without the compass of prescription, which

by no length of time can be aliened or lost. *Coig.*

Impresco (from the Italian Verb *imprendere*, i. to undertake) is a Devise in picture with his *Motto* or word, born by noble and learned personages, to notify some particular conceit, design, or undertaking. See *Devise*.

Impress money. See *Press money*.

Impression (*impressio*) a printing, stamp or mark; an Impression of Books is usually taken with us for 1500 copies; in France 1250 is the usual *Journée* or days-work.

Improbate (*improbo*) to disallow, to dispraise or dislike.

Impromptings (from *imprimis*) beginnings, first Essays. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Improcious (*improcerus*) low, not tall.

Impromiscual (from *improles*) that begets not issue, without young, not apt to have issue.

Impromiscuous (*impromiscuus*) unmingled, not confused.

Impromptu (*impropero*) to upbraid a man with some fault; also to make haste to go in.

Impropriation (*appropriatio*) a Parsonage or Ecclesiastical Living, coming to one by inheritance. See *Appropriation*.

Impulse (*impulsio*) a motion, a persuading to a thing, a stirring.

Impu-

Impunity (*impunitas*) lack of punishment, pardon of punishment.

Imputrescible (*imputrescibilis*) that will not rot; uncorruptible.

Inadulable (*inadulabilis*) that will not be flattered.

Inaffable (*inaffabilis*) not affable, discourteous.

Inalimental, which hath no nourishment, or nourisheth not. *Bac.*

Inambulate (*inambulo*) to walk up and down in a place.

Inamissible (*inamissibilis*) that cannot be lost.

Inaniloquent (*inaniloquus*) that speaks vainly, a babler.

Inanimate (*inanimatus*) that has no soul, without life.

Inanety (*inanitas*) emptiness, voidness; also vanity.

Inarable (*inarabilis*) not arable, that cannot be plowed.

Inauspicious (*inauspicious*) hard to be seen, invisible.

Inaudible (*inaudibilis*) that is not to be heard.

Inaugurate (*inauguro*) to ask counsel of the *Augures* what shall follow, to dedicate to soothsaying; also to dignify or ennoble one, to invest one with an Office or place of honour.

Incalescence (from *incalresco*) a being or waxing very hot, lusty, or fierce.

IncanDESCENCE (from *incandesco*) a being or waxing very angry, or greatly inflamed.

IncanESCENCE (from *incanescere*) a waxing hoary or white-headed.

Incantato (Lat.) a charmer or enchanter.

Incarcerate (*incarcero*) to imprison or put in prison.

Incarnadin (Fr.) properly a deep, rich or bright Carnation.

Incarnation (*incarnatio*) the bringing on of flesh, a being made of flesh, an assuming flesh. An *Incarnate colour*, is a *Carnation colour*, a flesh colour, or of the colour of our *Damask Rose*.

Incarnatibe, is a certain Salve or Medicine, to cause flesh to grow.

Incassellard (Fr. *encastellé*) narrow-heeled (as a horse.)

Incendiar (*incendiarium*) a fire-brand, a setter of houses on fire; one that sows divisions. See *Boute-feu*.

Incense (*incendo*) to set on fire, to inflame, to stir up to anger. *Incense* (a Noun) signifies the best Frankincense or a kind of excellent perfume; used in Churches for sacred uses.

Incension (*ab incendo*) a burning or inflaming.

Incension (*ab incino*) melody of instruments, or of men singing together.

Incensory (Fr. *Incensoir*) a Church-Vessel so burn Incense in; a censuring or perfuming pan.

Incentive (*incentivum*) a provokement, assay or trial; a thing that will quickly take fire.

Incentive (Adjectively) that

that moves or provokes unto.

Incentor (Lat.) he that sings the descant. In singing there are three degrees, the first *Succentor*, the second *Incentor*, the third *Accentor*. Also a make-bate, or *Boute-feu*.

Inception (*incepio*) a beginning or enterprize.

Incrutug (*incruens*) sitting, trying by sitting, looking narrowly into.

Incessantly (*incessanter*) without intermission, continually.

Incession (from *incedo*) a going or walking.

Incest (*incestus*) did signify all kind of pollution, committed by undoing or untying the girdle called *Cestus* or *Zona*, but now in a more strict acceptation it signifies onely that kinde of naughtiness, which is committed between two of near kin. *Godwin*.

Incestuous (*incestus*) that defiles one of near kin, polluted, unchaste.

Inchoat (*inchoo*) to begin, or to take his beginning.

Inchoative (*inchoativus*) beginning, or that beginneth.

Inchantment (*incantamentum*) a Charm. See *Conjuration*.

Incident (*incidens, ab in cado*) cutting off, letting or hindering.

Incident (*incidens, ab in cado*, a circumstance or by-matter, a thing which comes indirectly into a fact or question, or (being not properly of the substance thereof) arises

from it collaterally or sideways; Also a chance, accident, casualty. *Coigr*. In Law it signifies a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal. For example, a Court Baron is *so incident* to a Mannor, and a Court of Pie-powders to a Fair, that they cannot be severed by Grant: Or if a Mannor or Fair be granted, their Courts cannot be reserved. *Kitch fol 36*.

Incrutable, that is not res- ducible to ashes or cinders.

Incrut (*from in and crut*) a reducing or converting into Ashes, Imbers or Cinders. *Mont*.

Incrut (*from incipio*) a beginning or going about.

Incrut (*inciso*) a cutting or lancing; also a suert pointing of a Sentence.

Incrut (*incisura*) a cut or gash, a lancing or sitting.

Incrut (*inclusio*) a shutting or closing in.

Incrut (*incogitabilis*) that which is not thought of, or which cannot be comprehended by thought; foolish, rash, unadvised.

Incrut (*incogitantia*) rashness, unadvisedness.

Incrut (*incobibilis*) that cannot be restrained.

Incrut (*incolumitas*) healthfulness, safety, freedom from danger.

Incrut (*incomitas*) difficultie.

Incrut (*incommenabilis*) unpassable.

Incom-

Incommensurable (from *in* and *commensus*) that hath not an equal proportion or measure, or that cannot be measured with another thing.

Incommensurable (from *in* and *commisces*) that cannot be mixed or mingled together.

Incommensurable (*incommunicabilis*) not in common to other, not to be attributed or imparted to other.

Incommutabile (*incommutatus*) not to be changed or altered.

Incompatible (*ab in and compatior*) disagreeing, not enduring one another; that will not suffer together, irreconcilable.

Incompossible, a term in Logick, and is when one Proposition affirms what another denies. *Perip. Inst.*

Incomprehensible (*incomprehensibilis*) that cannot be comprehended or numbered.

Incomputable (*incomputabilis*) that will not rot or decay, incorruptible.

Inconcinny (*inconcinnytas*) an ill grace, unfitness, unhand- somness, disproportion.

Incongelable (*incongelabilis*) that cannot be frozen.

Incongruous (*incongruus*) disagreeable, unmeet.

Inconsofable (*inconsofabilis*) that cannot be comforted or asswaged.

Incontinency (*incontinencia*) lack of moderation in affections and lusts.

Incordiate (*incordio*) vo-

put into a mans heart, to persuade him.

Incorporeate (*incorpora*) to mix two or more substances together.

Incorporeal (*incorporeus*) that hath no body.

Incrassate (*incrasso*) to make thick or gross. *Br*.

Incrutable, that cannot be burnt.

Increment (*incrementum*) increase, augmentation, a waxing bigger. *Br*.

Increstant (from *increfco*) a term in Heraldry, signifying the Moon past the prime, and yet nor come to the full.

Increate (*increpo*) to make a noise, to create; Also to reprove or chide.

Incrustation (*incrustatio*) a pargetting, rough-casting, a crustiness, or thick scabbedness.

Incubation (*incubatio*) a lying, sitting abroad, hatching. *Br*.

Incurbus (Lat.) A Devil that sometimes in mans shape lies with women, as *Succubus* doth with men. Also a disease called the *Night-Mare*, when a man in his sleep supposes he has a great weight lying on him, and feels himself almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turn himself, nor sit up, nor call for help. The vulgar think it some spirit, but Physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, caused by humors undigested in the stomach, which fuming

up to the brain, do there trouble the Animal spirits, stopping their passage into the sinews, so that the body cannot move. *Bull.*

Inculcate (inculeo) to pour or thrust in, to repeat often, to beat into the memory.

Inculpable (inculpabilis) blameless, unreprouable.

Incumbent (incumbens) leaning, lying, falling or resting upon.

An *Incumbent* in our Common Law, is he that is presented, admitted, and instituted to any Church or Benefice with Cure, who is therefore called the *Incumbent* of that Church, because he heads all his study to the discharge of the Cure there. *Terms of Law.*

Incurtion (incurtio) a meeting of things together, a hitting one against another.

Inculsion (incussio) a dashing together.

Indagation (indagatio) a searching, or diligent seeking out.

Indefatigable (indefatigabilis) that cannot be wearied or tired.

Indefinite (indefinitus) nor determined, not defined, not limited or bounded, nor decreed.

Indeleble (indelebilis) that cannot be put or raced out; perpetual.

Indemnit (indemnitas) eschewing of damage, elapsing without hurt, damagelessness.

Independents, are so cal-

led, because they depend upon the arbitrement of no National Church, nor Civil State, but order all things belonging to Doctrine, and Church-Government within their private Congregations. See *Congregationalists*.

Indeprecable (indeprecabilis) that will not be intreated, or moved to yield.

Indeprehensible (indeprehensibilis) that cannot be deprehended or taken.

Indefinient (indefinens) without ceasing, continual.

Indeterminate (indefinitum) not precisely this, but either this or another.

Index (Lat.) the Table of a Book, a Summary; a mark, sign or token. And in the plural number *Indices*.

Indication (indicatio) the mark whereby the Chyrurgeon is directed to the remedy that will best fit his Patient; also a commending or prizing of sale Wares, a shewing.

Indicative (indicativus) that whereby any thing is shewed and declared.

Indiculous (from indicium) that shews or detects; or that pertains to the signs, whereby one may judge of any thing; also not apt to fall.

Indico, a stone brought out of Turkey, wherewith Diers use to Dye Blaw.

Indictiou (indictio ab indictendo) the space of fifteen years, by which account Charters and publick writings

are

are dated at Rome; every year still increasing one till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one again.

These *Inditions* (as Bede notes) began the 24 day of September, and were devised (as he thinks) to avoid confusion in Chronology. *Indition* is most properly said de *Tributo inditio*, as appears by the title in the Code (lib. 10. Tit. 16.) And these *Inditions* began at the very dismission of the Nicen Council; succeeding (saith Onuphrius) in place of the *Olympiads*, which as unchristian, the Emperor had forbidden. *Greg. See Epoche.*

Indithe (indithion) that which is declared, appointed or solemnly uttered, whereunto the people were wont to be called by Proclamation.

Indigenous } (from *indigenita*) }
Indigental } *gena* } born in the same Town or Country; natural.

Indigent (indigens) that is in necessity, needy, poor, penurious.

Indigene (indigenia) need, want, poverty.

Indigestible (indigestibilis) not able to be digested.

Indiglate (indigito) to signify or shew, with pointing the finger; to call by name.

Indignation (indignatio) disdain, scorn, anger, wrath.

Indignity (indignitas) unworthiness, dishonesty, lack of reputation, infamy.

Indissoluble (indissolubilis) that cannot be loosed or undone.

Individual (individuus) that may not be divided, inseparable.

Individuality } (*individu-*
Individuality } *itas*) } inseparableness, unpartableness.

Individuum (Lat.) one singular thing; that which cannot be divided, a body inseparable, a Moat; Also a term in Logick, when we directly express and seem to point to that thing which we speak of: As in saying, *This Horse, that Man*; for though the words (*horse* or *man*) may be applied to any horse or man, yet being so expressly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to signify other than those two.

Individuum Vagum, a singular thing not determined to be this or that in particular.

Indivisible (indivisibilis) that cannot be divided.

Indocility (indocilitas) unaptness to learn.

Indoctinate (indoctrino) to teach or instruct.

Indomable (indomabilis) that cannot be tamed.

Indolency (indolentia, Fr. indolence) no apprehension of grief, no feeling of sorrow, unfeelsbleness of, or want of sense in pain.

Indorsation (from *in* and *dorsum*) an indorsing; or writing on the backside; a bearing,

bearing, or laying on the back.
Indubitate (*indubitatus*)
 without doubt, for certain.

Induciar (*induciarus*)
 pertaining to truce or league.
 Sir Hen. Wotton (speaking of
 the times of Queen Elizabeth)
 calls King James (then King
 of Scotland) *induciat* heir of
 the Imperial Crown. *Rel.*
Wot. p. 13.

Induction (*inductio*) a
 drawing, entry, or leading
 into; an inducement, allu-
 ring or persuasion unto; al-
 so a form of argument from
 particulars, proceeding to
 universals. We take *Induction*
 (says my Lord Bacon) to be
 that form of demonstration,
 which supports sense, presses
 nature, and is instanced in
 works, and in a sort mingled
 therewith.

Indue (*induo*) to put on
 a garment or other like thing.
Indulcate } (*indulco*) to
Indulscate } make sweet.
Félib.

Indulgence (*indulgentia*)
 pardon, favor, gentleness in
 suffering. If you desire to
 know the nature and quality
 of *Indulgences* in the Roman
 Catholic sense, See Mr. Cres-
 ties *Exomologesis*, p. 444.

Indulgate (from *indul-*
geo, *es*) to be merciful, to
 make too much of one, to
 pardon. *Félibans Resolves.*

Indult (*indultus*) a Grant
 or favour; a written instru-
 ment of a grant or favor made
 by a Pope or Prince.

Indument (*indumentum*)
 a Garment or Vesture.

Indurate (*induratus*) hard-
 ned, unrelenting.

Induration (*induratio*) a
 hardning or making hard.

Induciated (*induciat*)
 clothed with a Petticoat,
 Waste-coat or Shirt.

Inebriate (*inebrio*) to make
 drunk, to be drunk.

Ineffable (*ineffabilis*) un-
 speakable, unutterable, which
 no tongue can tell, no speech
 deliver, no terms express.

Ineffugible (*ineffugibilis*)
 inevitable not to be avoided.

Inept (*ineptus*) unapt,
 foolish, fond, out of season.

Ineptitude (*ineptitudo*) un-
 aptness, fondness, foolishness,
 trifling, vaineſs.

Inequitable (*inequitabilis*)
 that cannot be rid through.

Inertitude (*inertitudo*)
 slothfulness, dulness, without
 Science or any craft.

Inestuate (*ineſtuo*) to
 be very hot, to boyl vehem-
 ently.

Inexaurable (*inexaurabi-*
lis) that cannot be filled.

Inexhaustibility, a disabili-
 ty to draw out or empty.

Inexorable (*inexorabilis*)
 that cannot or will not be in-
 treated, churlish, obdurate.

Inexpiable (*inexpiabilis*)
 that cannot be purged, clean-
 sed or satisfied for.

Inexplicable (*inexplicabi-*
lis) that cannot be declared
 or expounded, unexpressible,
 undisplayable, intricate.

Inex-

Inexpugnable (*inexpugna-*
bilis) that cannot be forced
 or won, invincible, impreg-
 nable.

Inextinguible (*inextingui-*
bilis) that cannot be quenched,
 unquenchable.

Inextirpable (*inextirpabi-*
lis) that cannot be rooted out,
 or pulled up.

Inextricable (*inextricabi-*
lis) so confused or difficult
 that one cannot wind himself
 out of it, whereof one can-
 not be rid.

Inexuperable (*inexupera-*
bilis) that cannot be pas-
 sed or overcome, invinci-
 ble.

To **Inſame** (*inſamo*) to
 slander or speak ill of, to de-
 ſame.

Inſandous (*inſandus*) so
 great, so heinous, or villainous,
 that it may not be spoken, ex-
 ceeding wicked.

Infanta of Spain every
 Daughter of that King, not
 being Heir, whether first, se-
 cond, or third, &c. the Heir is
 called *Princessa*, and the rest
Infanta's; so the Sons are
 called *Infantes* and the Heir
Princepe, of the Latin *Infans* a
 child.

Infanterie (Spa.) the Foot-
 men, or Foot Souldiers of an
 Army.

Infanticide (*infanticidium*)
 a slaying or killing of Infants,
 child-murdering; such was
 that of *Herod*, soon after our
 Saviours birth.

Infatigable (*infatigabilis*)

that cannot be wearied or
 tired.

Infatuate (*infatus*) to make
 foolish or besot.

Infatuous (from *infau-*
ſtaſting *ſtus*) unlucky,
 unfortunate, dismal. *Lo. Bac.*

Inſerial (*inferialis*) be-
 longing to Funeral Obſequies.

Inſernal (*infernalis*) be-
 longing to Hell, low, neather-
 moſt.

Inferrible (from *infero*)
 that may be inferred, brought
 or carried in, or conclu-
 ded.

Inſeſtive (*inſeſtivus*) un-
 pleaſant, nothing ſportful.

Inſicial } (*inſicialis*)
Inſiciatory } that pertains
 to denial, negative.

Inſiſtation, a denial, a ne-
 gation.

Inſiduous (*inſidus*) unſaich-
 ſul, not to be truſted, falſe.

Inſimous (*inſimus*) the
 loweſt, the meaneſt, very
 humble.

Inſinitive (*inſinitivum*) that
 has no end, innumerable,
 without meaſure.

The **Inſinitive Mood**, ſo cal-
 led, becauſe it is without end
 or time; it defines neither
 number nor perſon, as other
 Moods do, as *Amare* to love.

Inſirmarie (*infirmarium*)
 that place or part of a Monas-
 tery, wherein the ſick had the
 benefit of Phyſick and atten-
 dance private to themſelves;
 Alſo an Hoſpital for ſick or
 maimed people.

Inflammation (*inſlama-*
tion)

tio) a kindling, inflaming or scorching on fire.

Inflation (*inflatio*) a breeding of winde in the body, a puffing up, ora windy swelling.

Inflexible (*inflexibilis*) that cannot be bowed, unruly.

Influence (*influentia*) a flowing or running into; most commonly it is taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in moving inferior things.

Influx (*influxus*) the same with Influence.

Infoliate (from *in* and *folior*) to blossom or bud forth leaves, to be full of leaves, to be enleaved or wrapt with leaves. *How*.

Informity (*informatas*) deformity, want of shape or fashion.

Informous (*informis*) without fashion, ill-favored, rude. *Br*.

Infrangible (*infragibilis*) not soon broken or discouraged, durable, strong, infrangible.

Infriction (*infriction*) a rubbing in, a chafing.

Infringe (*infringo*) to break in pieces, to tear, to diminish.

Infusion (*infusio*) a pouring or filling in; And (in Physick) a conveyance of some liquid medicine into the body by Clister, or other instrument; Also a steeping of Drugs, &c. in a convenient liquor, that their virtue may pass into it.

Ingnatation (from the Ital. *Ingannare* to deceive) deceit or couzenage. *Br*.

Ingenitate (*ingemino*) to double, or repeat often.

Ingenotable (*ingenerabilis*) which cannot be born or begotten.

Ingenio, in Barbado's they call the house or mill where they make Sugar, by this name. *Hist. of Barb.*

Ingeniosity (*ingeniositas*) wittiness.

Ingest (*ingero*) to carry or pour in, to bring into. *Bac*.

Ingenuity (*ingenuitas*) the state of a free and honest man, freedom, a liberal nature or condition.

Ingle (Span. from the Lat. *Inguen*, i. the groin) a boy kept for Sodomy. See *Gagnymede*.

Inglutinous (*ingluvisiosus*) glutinous, ravenous, devouring.

Ingot (Fr. *Lingot*, a *lingua forma*) a small mass, or little wedge of fined gold after it is moulten; it is sometimes taken for the trough wherein it is moulten.

Ingrate (*ingratus*) unpleasing, unacceptable, unkind, unthankful. *Bac*.

Ingress } (*ingressus*) a
Ingression } beginning, an entrance, or going in, a walking.

Iningurgitate (*ingurgito*) to devour or raven gluttonously, to stuff or fill himself with, to dash in, as it were, to a great stream

stream or bottomless pit.

Inguistable (from *in* and *gusto*) that cannot or may not be tasted, untastable. *Br*.

Ingrosser (from the Fr. *grasseur*, or *Grossier*) signifies in our Common Law one that buyes Corn growing, or dead victuals to sell again, except Barley for Malt, Oars for Oatmeal, or victuals to retail, badging by licence, and buying of Oyles, Spices, and and Victuals, other then fish or salt. *An. 5. Ed. 6. ca. 14. A. 5. Eliz. ca. 14. An. 13. Eliz. ca. 25.* These are Mr. Wests words, *part. 2. Symbol. tit. Indiliments, Sect. 64.* Howbeit this definition rather belongs to unlawful ingrossing, then to the word in general. See *Forensicall*. See *Afts 1650. ca. 31.*

Inhalation (*inhalatio*) a breathing in or upon.

Inhesion (*inhesio*) a cleaving in, or sticking fast unto.

Inherent (*inherens*) sticking to, or abiding in.

Inhibition (*inhibitio*) a forbidding or stopping. It is also a Wit to inhibit or forbid a Judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. See *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 39.* where he puts *prohibition* and *inhibition* together.

Inhibition is most commonly a Writ issuing out of a higher Court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an Appeal, *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 12.* And **Prohibition** out of the Kings Court to a Court Chri-

stian, or to an inferior temporal Court.

Inhospital (*inhospitalis*) unsuited for entertaining, harborless.

Indolence (*indolens*) unwilling, improper.

Injection (*injectio*) a casting in or upon; also (in Physick) a squinting or conveying a liquid medicine, by Syringe, &c. into some part of the body, or into a hollow or fistulous ulcer.

Inimical (*inimicitialis*) despicable, envious, enemy-like.

Inimitable (*inimitabilis*) that cannot be counterfeited or followed, incomparable.

Initiate (*initio*) to enter or begin.

Initiative } (*initiatas*)
Initiated } which hath ended his Apprentiship, or is a young beginner in the first principles; licensed or admitted to.

Injunction (*injunctio*) is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery; sometimes to give possession to the Plaintiff, for want of the Defendants appearance; sometimes to stay proceeding in a Cause at Common Law upon suggestion made, that the rigor of the Law, if it take place, is against equity and conscience in that case. See *West. part. 2. Symbol. tit. Proceeding in Chancery. Sect. 25.*

Inlagary (*inlagatio*) is a restitution of one outlawed,

to the Kings protection, and to the benefit or estate of a subject. *Bradt. l. 3. tract 2. c. 14. numb. 6, 7, 8. Britton. c. 12.*

Inlapidare (from *in* and *lapis*) to make hard, stony, or like a stone. *Bac.*

Inlay (Sax.) a term among Joyners, and signifies a *laying* of coloured wood in Waincoat-works, Bedsteads, Cupboards, &c. See *Marquetry*. It is also used by Goldsmiths, Cutlers and others, as to *Inlay* with Gold or Silver.

Inmates, those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his Mansion house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves; which are inquireable in a *Leet*. *Kitch. fol. 45.* where you may read him at large, who are properly *Inmates* in the intendment of Law, and who not.

Inmarable (*inmarabilis*) that cannot be swimmied in.

Inmaritable (*inmarigabilis*) that cannot be failed in, that will not bear a ship or boat.

Inns of Court or Chancery. See *Templaries* and *Moor-men*.

Innitent (*innitens*) endeavoring or assaying.

Innocents day, or **Chil-dernals day**, a Feast celebrated by the Roman Catholicks on the 28 of December, in memory and honor of those

innocent children *Herod* slew, not long after our Saviours Nativity, when he fought for Christ himself, thinking to destroy him.

Innocuous (*innocuus*) hurtless; also safe, that is not hurt.

Innominate (*innominabilis*) not to be named.

Innovate (*innovo*) to make or become new, to renew or change his old fashions.

Innovator (Lat.) he that makes alteration, or brings in new customs.

Innoxious (*innoxius*) wherein there is no danger, that hath no harm; Also safe.

Innubilous (*innubilus*) fair, without clouds, serene.

Innuendo, is a Law term most used in *Declarations* and other pleadings; and the office of this word is onely to declare and design the person or thing which was named uncertain before; as to say, he (*innuendo* the Plaintiff) is a Thief; when as there was mention before of another person.

Innuitrition (*innutritio*) a nourishing or bringing up.

Innociduous (*innociduum*) that never useth to fall, never sleeps, never sets or goes down, as some stars do.

Inocular (*inoculo*) to graft a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and setting it on with clay; or when an hole is bored in a tree,

tree, and a kernel put in with a little loam.

Inominal (*inominalis*) unlucky, unhappy.

Inopacous (*inopacius*) open, not shadowed.

Inopinate (*inopinatus*) unthought of, unlooked for, not hoped for, strange or contrary to the common opinion.

Inopulous (*inopiosus*) poor, needy, destitute.

Inoptable (*inoptabilis*) not to be wished for.

Inorganic (*inorganicus*) that hath no organ or instrument. A body is said to be inorganic when it wants right dispositions for the operations of the soul whereunto it is ordained.

Inorganity (*inorganitas*) the want of such dispositions.

Inquination (*inquinatio*) a staining or defiling; a disgracing.

Inquisition (*inquisitio*) a diligent search or enquiry, strict examination.

Spanish Inquisition, was first created, and called the *Sacred Council of Inquisition*, about or not long after the year, 1492. at which time the Empire of the Moors ended in Spain by the valor of Ferdinand the Catholic. Such Moors, as after the decay of their Kingdom, laid in Spain, were by a Statute in that case provided, to be christened. And that they might be known to be, as they professed, this *Inquisition* was ordained, consisting of a

President (and he always an Ecclesiastical person, as the Archbishop of Toledo, or Sevil) assisted by twelve other Counsellors, who deal altogether in matters appertaining to Religion.

Insanity (*insanitas*) madness, disease of mind.

Insanguinous (from *in* and *sanguis*) bloodied, dyed or dyed in blood.

Insatiable (*insatiabilis*) that is not planted; sown or grafted, that which comes forth of its own accord.

Insaturable (*insaturabilis*) that cannot be filled or contented, insatiable.

Insensious (*insensius*) ignorant, not knowing, unskilful.

Inscription (*inscriptio*) a note, title or mark written or engraven, a superscription; Such was that the Jews put upon the Cross when they crucified our Saviour, *JESUS NASARENUS REX JU-DEORUM*, for which words these letters are ordinarily used over the head of a Crucifix. *J. N. R. F.*

Inscrutable (*inscrutabilis*) unsearchable, bottomless, mystical, not to be sounded or known.

Insecable (*insecabilis*) that cannot be cut or parted.

Insect (*insecta*) a small fleshless and bloodless vermine divided (in some sort) between the head, body and belly, as an Ant, Flye, Bee, &c. under which, the Earth-worm,

Caterpillar, &c. are also comprehended. Lord Bacon useth *Insecta's* for creatures bred of putrefaction. *Nat. Hist.* 143.

Infection (*infectio*) a railing against one with all the evil words he can use.

Infection (*infectio*) a declaration, Treatise, or long continued talk; also a cutting.

Insenate (*insensatus*) foolish, senseless. *Felth.*

Insidens (*insidens*) sitting on or in, remaining, continuing.

Insidate (*insidior*) to lay wait, deceive, or ensnare.

Insidious (*insidiosus*) full of wiles and deceitfulness, crafty, dangerous.

Insinuate (*insinuo*) to put in his bosom, to put in ones mind covertly, to wind, steal, or convey himself into, to creep by little into ones favor; to give a slight touch of a thing.

Inspid (*inspidus*) unsavory, without taste or relish; also weak of Judgement.

Inspience (*insipientia*) do rage, folly, indiscretion, ignorance.

Incision (*incisio*) a grafting or sciencing.

Insolatio (*insolatio*) a bleaching, or laying a thing in the Sun. *Br.*

Insoluble (*insolubilis*) that cannot be loosed or undone, indissoluble, indissolvable.

Insomnious (*insomniosus*) troubled with dreams, that dreameth much in his sleep.

Inspection (*inspectio*) a prying or looking into, a viewing or looking on, speculation, over-seeing.

Insuperable (*insuperabilis*) that no man would look or hope for.

Insuperion (*inspersio*) a sprinkling or casting on.

Insustate (*inspissio*) to make thick, gross, or massy. *Bac.*

Instability (*instabilitas*) inconsistency, unsteadiness, fickleness.

Instauration (*instauratio*) a restoring, renewing, repairing, re-edifying.

Instigate (*instigo*) to move, stir, or prick forward, to provoke or egg on.

Instillation (*instillatio*) a gentle infusion, a letting or falling in drop by drop, a pouring in by little and little.

Instinct (*instinctus*) an inward stirring, motion, or pervasion, an inspiration.

Institute (*institutum*) an Ordinance or Instruction, a precept, preparing a way to some art; a good manner or custom. As *Justinians* Book of *Institutes*, so called because they are, as it were, Instructors to the ignorant, and shew an easie way to the obtaining the knowledge of the Civil, as my Lord *Cokes Institutes* do of the Common Law.

Insubid (*insubidus*) rash, without consideration, heady.

Insular (*insularis*) belonging to an Island.

Instr.

Insulstity (*insulstas*) foolishness, unsavoriness, lack of grace, and pleasantness.

Inculture (*incultura*) a springing or leaping in or upon, a triumphing in words, a boasting.

Insurptable (*insuperabilis*) that cannot be overcome, invincible, unvanquishable.

Intabulate (*intabulo*) to write in Tables.

Intartifiable (*Fr.*) not to be withered or dried up.

Integument (*integumentum*) a covering, a cloak; a thing spoken covertly and darkly. *Bac.*

Intellect (*intellectus*) the verue or faculty of understanding: Also understanding, apprehension, capacity, judgement, knowledge, discernion.

Intellectualist, one exceeding in the faculty of understanding; a quick apprehender.

Intelligible (*intelligibilis*) that may be understood.

Intempestive (*intempestivum*) out of due time and season, abortive; disordered; also unlucky or ill presaging.

Intenebrate (*intenebro*) to endarken or obscure.

Intenerate (from *in* and *tenere*) to make tender or soft, to make merciful or pliant.

Intense (*intensus*) set or fixed, intensive, diligently bent to a thing.

Intensively. See *Appreciatively*.

Inteneable (*inteneabilis*) that cannot be tempted.

Intentation (*intentatio*) a menacing or threatening.

Intercalarity (*intercalarias*) the burden of a Song; the putting between, as the burden is between the verses.

Intercalation (*intercalatio*) an interlacing, a putting or setting an odd thing between even ones; most commonly spoken of the odd day of Leap year inserted in February, and called *dies intercalaris*. See *Julian Account*.

Intercurrent day (*intercidens dies*) the extraordinary, and preternatural critical day forced by the malice of the disease.

Intercision (*intercisio*) a cutting off in the midst.

Interclusive (*interclusus*) enclosed, shut in, stopped.

Intercolumnation (a term in Architecture) signifies the distance between two columns, or a placing some work between two Pillars. *S.H.W.*

Intercostal (*intercostalis*) between the ribs.

Intercurrent (*intercurrents*) running or going between.

Intercutaneous (*intercutaneus*) that which is within the skin.

Interdict (*interdictum*) an injunction, prohibition or forbidding.

Interdiction (*interdictio*) the same. It is used in the Common Law, as in the Canon, where it is thus defined,

Interdictio est censura Ecclesiastica prohibens administrationem divinarum. c. quod in te de penitent. & remiss. In the Decretals. And thus it is used, Ann 24. H. 8. ca. 12.

Interdicted of water and fire were in old time those, who, for some crime, were banished. Which Judgment, although it was not by express sentence pronounced, yet by giving order, that no man should receive such an one into his house, but deny him fire and water (the two necessary Elements of life) he was condemned (as it were) to a civil death; and this was called *Legitimum exilium*. Livie.

Interdual (*interdualus*) a space between full sentences in printing or writing.

Interemption (*interemptio*) a killing or slaying.

Interequitate (*interequito*) to ride between.

Interfation (*interfatio*) an interrupting of ones tale, a speaking whilst another speaks.

Interfeir. See *Enterfeir*.

Interfection (*interfectio*) murder, a killing or slaying.

Interfluent (*interflans*)

Interfluens that flows or runs between.

Interjaceo (from *interjaceo*) a lying or being between.

Interim (Lat.) in the mean time or season. Also a Book so called, compiled at *Aufperge*, by the Emperor Charles the

Fifth, comprehending a form of doctrine to be observed till the next General Council.

Interjected (*interjectum*) put, cast, or placed between; being as it were a mean between. S. H. W.

Interitition (*interitio*) a decaying, a perishing.

Interlocution (*interlocutio*) an interposition, or interruption of speech, a speaking between.

Interlopers, Leapers or runners between; it is usually applied to those that intercept the Trade or Traffick of a Company, and are not legally authorized.

Interlucation (*interlucatio*) a cutting off boughs, where they let or hinder the light.

Interlude (*interludium*) a Play or Comedy.

Interlunary (*interlunus*) belonging to the season, between the going out of the old, and coming in of the new Moon, when the Moon gives no light.

Intermediary (*intermedium*) that lies or is between two.

Intermeate (*intermeo*) to go or flow between, to pass through.

Intermicate (*intermiscio*) to shine in the midst or among.

Interminant (*interminus*) boundless, borderless, uncertain.

Intermit (*intermitto*) to leave or put off for a time, to cease or discontinue.

Intermural (*intermuralis*) that

that is between two walls.

Internection (*internecio*) an universal slaughter, a killing or slaying, so that one is not left alive.

Internigrant (*internigrans*) having black interlaced among other colours.

Internobial (from *inter* and *nodus*) that is between knots or joyns. Br.

Internunciate (*internuncio*) to go in message between two parties.

Interpel (*interpello*) to interrupt, to disturb or trouble, to demand or require a thing.

Interpellation (*interpellatio*) a let in ones business, a disturbing and interruption, a calling one when he is speaking or doing.

Interpolation (*interpolatio*) a new dressing or polishing a thing, a scouring or furbishing.

Interpose (*interpono*) to put or set between, to intermeddle, or intermingle.

Interposition (*interpositio*) a putting or setting between, an intermeddling.

Interposition (*interpunctio*) a distinction by points.

Interregency (*interregnum*) the space of Government between the death or deposition of one King or Chief Magistrate and the Coronation or Election of another.

Interrex (Lat.) a Regent, Vice-Roy or Protector, that governs a State from the death

or deposition of one Prince, to the entrance or election of another.

Interrogation (*interrogatio*) a question or demand. An *Interrogation point* is made thus [?] and is used at the end of a question asked.

Interseident (*interseindens*) that cuts in the midst or hews asunder.

Interscript (*interscriptum*) an interlacing of a line; an interlining.

Intersection (*intersectio*) a cutting off in the middle or between.

Intersonant (*intersonans*) that sounds between, or in the mean season.

Interpersed (*interspersus*) beset, scattered or sprinkled between.

Interpiration (*interpiratio*) a breathing between.

Interstice (*interstitium*) a distance or space between.

Interstital, that hath a distance or space between. Br.

Interval (*intervallum*) a space between, a pause, a respite; also a Rest in Music. It signifies any distance either of place or time, as appears by that of *Tully*, *Intervallo locorum, & temporum disjuncti*. Cic. Ep. fam. lib. 1. Ep. 7.

Intervient (*interveniens*) that comes, flows or runs between.

Intervert (*invertio*) to take away craftily, to convey away falsely that was lent one, or committed to his charge; to deceive

deceive or beguile; also to turn upside down.

Interbuculant (*intervigilans*) that is watchful, or that awakes now and then, or between whiles.

Intestable (*intestabilis*) that by the Law can make no Testament, or that cannot be taken in witness, nor to be believed.

Intestate (*intestatus*) that dies without a Will or Testament; also one that no man will take for a witness.

Intestine } (*intestinus*)

Intestinal } that belongs to the inward parts, hidden privy, deadly, spiteful.

Intonzonic (*intonzonicus*) to install in the seat of honor, to place in a Royal Throne.

Intimate (*intimo*) to shew, to signify, to denounce; also to love entirely.

Intimidate (from *in* and *timidus*) to fear, scare, affright or make fearful.

Intinction (*intinctio*) a dyeing or colouring.

Intone (*intono*) to thunder or make a rumbling; also to speak earnestly.

Intoxicate (*intoxico*) to poison.

Intrado or Entrado (Spa.) an income or yearly revenue; also an entrance. *Fuller.*

Intraneous (*intraneus*) that is within, inward.

Intribution (*intributio*) contribution or lot-money paid for Lands.

Intrinsiccal (*intrinsecus*) inward, secret, familiar.

Intrique (Fr.) an intricacy, labyrinth, maze, incumbrance, difficulty. *Cressley.*

Introclube (*introcludo*) to shut within.

Introgression (*introgressus*) a going in.

Introit (*introitus*) an entry, a place to enter by, a going into, a beginning of. The first part of the Mass, which begins *Introibo ad Altare Dei*, is so called.

Intromission (*intromissio*) a letting in.

Introxuption (*introxuptione*) an entering or rushing in by violence.

Introientem (*introveniens*) a coming in.

Introversio (*introversio*) a turning inwards; in mystical Divinity it signifies a recollecting ones thoughts from external to inward considerations.

Intrusion (*intrusio*) a wrongful thrusting into the possession of a vacant thing.

Intuitive (*intuitus*) seeing or apt to see or behold clearly. An intuitive Vision is a clear sight of a thing, as it is in it self.

Intuition (from *intueor*) a looking upon or beholding a thing clearly and distinctly.

Intumescence (*intumescencia*) a swelling, puffing or up-rising.

Intaginate (*intagino*) to stealth or put into a stealth.

Invalid (*invalidus*) weak, feeble, impotent, forceless.

Investibulo

Investibulo (*investivus*) a railing, biting, opprobrious discourse or bitter speech against one.

Inventory (*inventorium*) is a description or repertory, orderly made, of dead mens Goods and Chartels prized by four credible men or more, which every Executor or Administrator ought to exhibit to the Ordinary, at such times as he shall appoint the same. *West. part. 1. Symb. lib. 2. Self. 696.* Where likewise you may see the form: This Inventory proceeds from the Civil Law: for whereas by the ancient Law of the Romans, the Heir was tied to answer all the Testators debts, by which means Heritages were prejudicial to many; *Justinian*, to encourage men the better to take upon them this charitable Office, ordained, that if the heir would first make and exhibit a true Inventory of all the Testators substance coming to his hand, he should be no further charged then to the value of the Inventory. *l. ult. Co. de Jure de liberando.*

Inversion (*inversio*) a turning inside out, or upside down, a mis-placing words or matter.

Invest (*investire*) to give or put into possession; *Investitura propria dicitur quando hasta vel aliquod corporum traditur à Domini; ut ait Feudista, lib. 2. tit. 2.* with us we use likewise to admit the Te-

nant, by delivering a verge or rod into his hand, and ministering him an oath, which is called *Investing*: others define it thus, *Investitura est alicujus in suum jus introductio.*

Investigable (*investigabilis*) which cannot be found out.

Investigation (*investigatio*) a searching out, a diligent enquiry.

Inveterate (*inveteratus*) confirmed by long use, settled by continuance, antient.

Invid (*invidus*) that hath envy, that spiteful or is malicious.

Invigilate (*invigilo*) to watch diligently, to take good heed.

Inviolable (*inviolabilis*) that cannot be broken or violated.

Invisious (*invisus*) not seen, without ways or paths, un-traced.

Invittate (*invittio*) to mar, to spoil, to defile.

Invitatory, any thing that inviteth, a Summons.

Inumbate (*inumbro*) to cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.

Inundate (*inundo*) to overflow, to cover with water, to run or stream into.

Invocate (*invoco*) to call in or upon, to ask or require help.

Involvent (*involvens*) wrapping or folding in, covering, or overwhelming.

Inure (from *in* and *Ure*, use or custom) a Law term used

used much in Conveyances, and signifies to take place or effect, to be available. Example, a Release shall *inure* by way of extinguishment. *Liteleron cap. Release*. And a Release made to a Tenant for term of life, shall *inure* to him in the Reversion.

Inustitate (*inustitatus*) not wont, unaccustomed, that hath been seldom used, strange.

Invulnerable (*invulnerabilis*) that cannot be wounded, unwoundable.

Invulnerabilitr, unwoundableness, the power of being shot-free.

Joab (Heb.) Fatherhood.

Joachim (Heb.) preparati-
on of the Lord.

Joannitique, an order of Monks that wear red habits, and the presentation of a Chalice on their breasts.

Job (Heb.) sighing or sorrowing.

Jocatozy (*jocatorius*) pertaining to jesting.

Jocoller (*jocositas*) merri-
ness in jesting.

Jocularz (*jocularius*) that is spoken in jest, a jesting matter. *Bac.*

Joculatozy (*joculatorius*) merry, pleasant, sporting.

Jocund (*jocundus*) merry, pleasant, cheerful.

John (Hebr.) gracious, Thought to be an unfortunate name for Kings; For that *John* King of England well near lost his Kingdom, and *John* King of France was long

Captive in England, and *John Baliol* was lifted out of his Kingdom of Scotland. And *John Stewart*, when the Kingdom of Scotland came to him, him, renouncing that name, would be proclaimed King *Robert*. *Joan* is used by the Welch, and Sclavonians for *John*, and in this Realm about the Conquerors time, *John* was rarely found, but *Joan*, as *Cambden* observes.

Jonathan (Heb.) Gods gift. *Jonah* or *Jonas*, the name of that Prophet which was sent to *Ninive*, *Jon. 1. 2*. It signifies in Hebrew a Dove.

Joncade (Fr.) a certain Spoon-mear, made of Cream, Rose-water and Sugar.

Jonck-work, is a sort of Pillars in Architecture. See *Tuscan*.

Jonick (*Ionicus*) a certain foot in a verse consisting of two long syllables and two short; also wanton; as *Jonica Saltatio*, a wanton or effeminate dance. Also pertaining to *Jonica*, a Region of Greece.

Ionick was also a Sect of Philosophers, of which *Thales* and *Anaximander* were chief, the first whereof was an *Ionian* by birth; whence the Sect took name. *Hist. of Philos.*

Jopzan (Gr.) a voice or song of rejoicing. See *Paan*.

Joseph (Heb.) encreasing, or encrease of the Lord.

Jordan. See *Jurden*.

Jossas (Heb.) fire of the Lord.

Jot or *Jod* (*Jota*, *littera Graeca*) a thing of very little or no value; so called from the Hebrew letter *Jod*, which is the least in that language.

Unum de titulo tollere Iota potes

Jotacellin (*Jotacismus*) is when the letter (*I* or *Jota*) sounds much, or gives beginning to many words in the same sentence; as if we say, *Juno Jovi irascitur*. It is also sometimes taken for an error in pronouncing the letter *I*.

Journal (Fr.) a Diary or Day-book. Also as much land as a Team of Oxen can plough in one day. In our times (says my Lord Bacon) *Journals* are in use only in Navigations and Expeditions of War; among the Antients it was a point of honor for Princes to have the Acts of their Court referred to *Journals*.

Jouissance (Sax.) mirth or jollity. *Spencer*.

Journalchoppers, were Regrators of yarn. *Stat. 8. H. 6. c. 5*.

Journee (Fr.) a day or whole day; a day of Bartel; also a days work or labor, a days travel or journey.

Jupsttime (*jupstissimus*) even the very lame.

Jupocrassr. See *Hipocrassr*.

Jracundious (*iracundus*) soon angry, inclining to passion or wrath, teasy, soon displeased.

Jrascible (from *irascor*) cho-

lerick, soon angered, subject to anger. *H. Court*.

Jris (Gr.) *Juno's* Messenger; the Rainbow, which foretels a shortly ensuing shower.

Jronical (*ironicus*) that which is spoken in jest or mockingly, when one speaks contrary to the signification of the word.

Jronie (*ironia*) a figure in speaking, when one means contrary to the signification of the word, or when a man reasoneth contrary to what he thinks, to mock him, whom he argues with; a derision or dissimulation.

Jrradiate (*irradio*) to shine upon, to cast his beams upon, to enlighten.

Jrrrecoverable (*irrecoverabilis*) irrecoverable, wholly lost, not to be recovered.

Jrreditibous (*irredivivus*) that cannot be revived or repaired.

Jrrrefragable (*irrefragabilis*) invincible, unbreakable, undeniable.

Jrrregularity (*irregularitas*) disorder, going out of rule; in the old Canon Law it is taken for an impediment which hinders a man from taking holy Orders; as if he be base born, notoriously defamed of any notable crime, maimed or much deformed, or hath consented to procure anothers death, with divers other.

Jrrremiable (*irremiabilis*) that from which one cannot return again, intricate.

Irreligious (*irreligiosus*) ungodly, without fear of God, without religion, not devout.

Irremissible (*Fr.*) unmitigable, unpardonable.

Irreparable (*irreparabilis*) that cannot be repaired, or restored, irrecoverable.

Irreproachable (*irreprochabilis*) that cannot be required a gain.

Irreprehensible (*irreprehensibilis*) that cannot be reprehended, faultless, blameless.

Irrevocable (*irrevocabilis*) that cannot be called back, unrecalable.

Irrigate (*irrigo*) to water ground, to bring water out of a River into the fields, to moisten.

Irriguous (*irriguus*) that is, or may easily be watered, washed, moist.

Irrision (*irrisio*) a laughing or mocking to scorn, a flouting or scoffing at.

Irritate (*irrito*) to provoke, to kindle wrath, to move or stir.

Irrite (*irritus*) void, of no effect, force or weight.

Irroborate (*irrobore*) to make strong, to corroborate.

Irrorate (*irroro*) to sprinkle or wet with dew, to moisten.

Irruent (*irruens*) running hastily, or rushing in violently.

Irrigation (*irrigatio*) a wrinkling, or making wrinkles.

Irumpent (*irrupens*) entering in by force, rushing in violently.

Irruption (*irruptio*) a bursting in, a forced entrance.

Irus, a beggarly fellow of *Ithaca*, whom *Ulysses* killed with his fist. Hence the Proverb *Iro pauperior*, as poor as *Job*.

Isagogue (*isagoge*) an introduction.

Isagogical (*Isagogicus*) of or pertaining to an introduction or beginning.

Ischiatick (*ischiacus*) that hath the ache in the Hip, or the Hip-gout, or *Sciatica*; which is a pain arising of humors gathered together in the hollowness of that joynr.

Isicle (from the Belgick *Isel*) a drop of water frozen, as is often seen at the Eaves of a house, when, after a thaw, comes a sudden frost.

Ismael, one descended from *Ismael* (son to *Abraham* by his wife *Agar*) of whom it was foretold before his birth, *hic erit servus homo, manus ejus contra omnes; & manus omnium contra eum*, Gen. 16. One like to *Ismael* in conditions and manners. *Ismael* by interpretation of the Hebrew word is *exauditus Dei*, a merciful hearing or granting of God.

Isonomy (*isonomia*) an equality of government under the same Laws, indifferently ministered to all persons; an equality of right, which all men enjoy in one State.

Israel (Hebr.) seeing the Lord, or prevailing in the Lord.

Isbme

Isbme (*isbmus*) a neck, a narrow piece of land betwixt two Seas almost meeting; also the neck of the weland *Est angustia illa intermedia inter Peninsulam & Continentem, & veluti quadam Cervix, quae a Continente, velut a corpore gracilescens Peninsulam cum Continente tanquam Caput cum reliquo corpore connellit.* See *Peninsula*.

Isbmitan games (*isbmitii*) one of the four solemn games which were celebrated every fifth year in Greece, instituted by *Theseus* in honor of *Neptune*; they took name from the narrow piece of ground in Greece that *Corinth* stood in, where the games were celebrated.

Italtantz (*ab Italia*) to speak Italian, play the Italian, or do like an Italian.

Italianated, turned or fashioned like an Italian; that speaks or writes like an Italian.

Iterate (*itero*) to do a thing again, to repeat, to tell or say again, to double.

Itinerary (*itinerarium*) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys; also the Kalender of miles, with the distance of places, and the times of abode in every place; like the gifts of Princes, a Directory for the way. It is also used Adjectively, as pertaining to a journey.

Itinerate (*itineror*) to travel, to take or make a journey.

Jubilatton (*jubilatio*) a great shout for joy, a great rejoicing, much gladness.

Jubile (*jubilaeus annus*) a year of rejoicing or remission. Among the *Hebrews* every fiftieth year, was called the year of *Jubile*; for then were bond-men of their own Country made free, possessions returned again to the first owners, neither was it lawful to plant or sow any thing that year. Among *Christians* this solemnity of keeping a year of *Jubile*, was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the Eighth, in the year of our Lord 1300, who ordained, that it should be observed every hundredth year. After this *Clement* the sixth, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth year; and lastly *Sixtus* the fourth brought it to be celebrated every twenty fifth year, beginning it first in the year of our Lord God 1475, and so it continues. The word is derived from the Hebrew *Jobel*, which signifies a Ram or a Rams horn, so called (as *Masius* helps it out) from *Jubal*, the Father of those who play on the Harp and Organ, Gen. 4. 21. And when the *Jubile* came a great sound of Trumpets, and Rams horns was to be made through all *Israel*, in sign of the Remissions. *Greg.*

Jucundity (*jucunditas*) mirth, pleasure, rejoicing.

Judaick (*judaicus*) Jewish, pertaining to the Jews.

Judassim

Judaism (*Judaismus*) the Custom, Religion or Rites of the Jews.

Judicable (*judicabilis*) that may be judged or discussed.

Judication (*judicatio*) the question come to judgement, the weight of the matter, that wherein the Judge ought to do justice; sentence-giving.

Judicatory (*judicatorium*) a place of judgement, a judgement-seat.

Judiciary (*judicarium*) pertaining to a Judge or Judgement; also that is to be judged.

Jugal (*jugalis*) that is yoked, or pertaining to yokes, Matrimony or Wedlock.

Jugament (*jugamentum*) a thing that fastens or couples like a yoke.

Jugulars (*vena jugulares*) See *Veins*.

Jujubes, certain plumbs of *Italy*, sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round or like an Olive, in taste sweet, having a hard long stone, like an Olive stone, but much less. If these plumbs be kept long, they wax dry and full of wrinkles. They are temperate in heat and cold, good against the Cough, roughness of the throat, and all excruciations and inflammations of the Kidneys and Bladder: but being eaten for meat are of hard digestion. *Bull.*

Julep (Arab.) a Physical drink, made either of distilled

waters or Syrups mixed together, or of a decoction sweetened with hony or sugar, or else mingled with Syrrops, and ministred commonly as a preparative to open the passage of the inward parts, and fit the humors for a purgation. Some affirm this to be a Persian word, and to signify properly a sweet potion.

Jullo, an Italian Coin, of value with us about six pence, so called because it was first made in the Papacy of Pope *Julius*.

Julus (Gr.) soft-haired or mossie-bearded, so it signifies in Greek. It was the name of *Aeneas*' son, who was first called *Iulus*.

Iulus erat dum res stetit Ilia regni

The old English in the North parts turned *Julius* into *Joly*, and the unlearned Scribes of that time seem to have turned *Julianus* into *Jolanus*, for that name often occurs in old Evidences. *Cam.*

July (*Julius*) this moneth was so called in honor of *Julius Caesar*, the Dictator, either because he was born in that moneth, or because he triumphed in that moneth, after his Naval Victory over *Cleopatra* Queen of Egypt, and her husband *Antony*. It being before called *Quintilis* or the fifth month from *March*, which according to *Romulus*, was the beginning of the year.

Julian

Julian Account, so called from *Julius Caesar*, who forty four years before the birth of Christ, observing the falleness of the Account then in use, ordained the year to consist of 365 days and six hours, which six hours in four years made 24 hours, or a day civil, and were added to the end of *February*; by reason whereof every fourth year contained 366 days, and was called *Annus Bissextilis*, the Bissextile or Leap-year, because the sixth of the Calends of *March* was twice written, and the thing it self was called *Intercalation*. This Account for many years seemed to have no sensible error; yet in progress of time it was discovered to be not so exactly agreeable with the natural motion of the Sun; For the *Julian year* exceeding the true Solar year 10 minutes & 48 seconds, caused the Equinoxes and Solstices yearly to change their places and fly back so many minutes and seconds. Whereupon *Pope Gregory* the thirteenth, by the advice and direction of *Antonius Lilius* and other excellent Mathematicians, in the year of Christ 1582, corrected the Calendar, making the year to consist of 365 days, five hours, 49 min. 12 seconds. And that the vernal Equinox, which then was on the 11 of *March*, might be reduced to the 21 of *March*, as it was at the time of the first *Nicene Council*; he

commanded ten days in *October*, viz. from the fourth to the 14, to be left out, so as the fourth day of the month was accounted for the 14 day. Hence it comes to pass, that the new; forraign *Lilian* or *Gregorian* account is 10 days before the old, the English or *Julian* account. *Buchol. Ind. Chro. & al.*

Jument (*jumentum*) a laboring beast, a horse. *Br.*

Jumentitious (*jumentarius*) that belongs to such cattel.

Juncture (*junctura*) a joyning or coupling together, a yoking, a joynr.

Jungible (*jungibilis*) that may be joyned.

Junonick } (*junonius*) of
Junonian } or pertaining
to the Goddess *Juno*, the wife of *Jupiter*.

Junta or **Junto** (*Span*) a meeting together of people, it is most commonly taken for a joyning or meeting of men to sit in Council.

Jebow (*ebur*) Elephants teeth; it is of a binding nature, and the scraping thereof is good against sores, growing under the roots of the nays.

Jupiter (*Lar.*) a fained God of great esteem among the Paynims, &c. Also a Planet. See *Planet* and *Saturn*.

Juration (*juratio*) an Oath.

Jurats (*Fr.*) *Jurats de Bourdeaux*, are as the *Eschevins* or Sheriffs in other Cities; we have Officers of that name at *Maidston* & *Faversham* in *Kent*.

Jurten or **Jordan** (*mariela*)

la) a double Urinal or Chamberpor. In some places it is taken for that Chamberpor which did serve both the husband and his wife. In *Wal-fingham hist.* p. 308. we read of *Dua olla quas Romanes vulgo vocamus.*

Juridick (*juridicus*) of **Juridical** or belonging to the Law; also actionable, or which may be put in suit, also just, judicial, orderly.

Jury (*jurati*) signifies in our Common Law a company of men as twenty four, or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in question. Of which see more in *Fitzh. nat. b. fol. 165. D.*

Jurisdiction (*jurisdictio*) power or authority to minister, and execute Laws.

Jurist (from *ius, juris*) a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence (*jurisprudentia*) the skill or knowledge of Laws: also the stile or form of the Law.

Meat (*minutal*) meat made with divers things chopped together. *Rider.*

Porridge (*jussulentus*) that which is sod or stewed in portage or broth.

Tilt (from the Fr. *Tou-ter*) Tiltling or contentions between Martial men with Spears on horseback. *An 24. H. 8. ca. 13.* For particulars, see *Stow's Survey*, fol. 421.

Justicer (Fr.) a Justicer or

Justice of Peace; an administrator of Justice.

Justiciar (*justificus*) that executes or doth Justice.

Justiciable (Fr.) under jurisdiction, subject to suit or Laws, that is to do his suit to the Court of another.

Justitium (Lat. *quasi justitio*) a stay or ceasing from ministrations of Justice in matters judicial. (Dr. Br. useth it in his *Pol. Err.*) This may not unfitly be called a *Lawsteed*, as *Solstitium*, the *Sunsteed*.

Justitians, a religious Order instituted by *Lewis Bardus* a Venetian, in the Abbey of *St. Justine* (whence they took name) at *Padua*, about the year 1412 in the time of Pope *John* the three and twentieth. There were also Nuns of the like Order.

Justinianists, Students of the Civil Law, *Civilians*; so called from *Justinianus*, a Roman Emperor, that gathered the sum of the Civil Law. See *Code.*

Juvenile (*juvenilis*) of or pertaining to youth, youthful, young.

Juvenility (*juvenilitas*) youth, also courage or lustiness.

Jubentis, the Goddess of youth, also youngage.

Juxor, begat the Centaures on a Cloud, as the fable goes, and was afterward cast into Hell by *Jupiter*, for boasting that he had lain with *Juno*, where he was bound to a wheel,

wheel, and the wheel turned without ceasing. Hence the fable of *ixions wheel*.

Kabbala. See *Cabala*.

Kalendar. See *Calends*. **Kamp-fight** or **Camp-fight**. See *Ordeal*.

Karaban or **Karabai** (Spa.) See *Caravan*.

Karhognostich. See *Cardiognostich*.

Karwa (among Chymists) is the twentieth part of a drop.

Kalends. See *Calends*.

Karobe or **Karoble**, the fruit of the *Carobe tree*. Also the twenty fourth part of a grain, one of the least weights used by Goldsmiths.

Kenne (Sax.) to see, or know; within *ken*, i. within view.

Kenodory (*kenodoria*) the love, study, or desire of vain-glory. *Scapula*.

Kern in *Ireland* is a kind of Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a *Dart* or *Skeyn*. *Antiq. Hibern.* p. 33. and 57. We take a *Kern* most commonly

for a Farmer or Country Bumpkin.

Kerchief (from the Fr. *Cover chef*, i. to cover the head) a linnen cloth that old women wear on their heads; and hence *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

King of Heralds (*Rex Heraldum*) is an Officer at Arms, who has the preheminence of this Society. See *Harold*. This Officer among the Romans was called *Pater Patrum*.

Kings Evil, A disease or swelling so called. *Edward* the Confessor King of *England* was of that holiness of life that he received power from above to cure many diseases; among others, this of the *Kings-Evil*. A Prerogative that continues, as some think, hereditary to his Successors of *England*. *Heyl*.

Kerl Belg. Dief the bottom of a ship.

Kete (Sax.) portage, a word still used in the north of *England* and in *Scotland*; So *Ketle-mut* signifies *Portage-beard*, which we to this day corruptly call *Cole-worts*. *Vorlegan*.

Kichel (Sax.) a Cake, which *Horace* calls *Libum*.

Vique sacerdotis fugitivus liba recusio.

It was of old with us called a *Gods Kichel*, because Godfathers and Godmothers used commonly to give one of them to their Godchildren,

when they asked blessing. *Chaucers Interpreter*.

Kilbeckin (from the Belg. *Kindeken*, *Kenneken*, *ofoad Cadi pars*) *Discordes* saith, is

is eleven Gallons, and a Quart: *Agricola* and *Junius*, thirteen Gallons and a half.

Bym-Bann. See *Camoise*.

But, the ancient diminutive of our Saxon tongue, as *Perkin*, is as much as *little Peter*; *Temblir*, *little Thomas*, and the like.

Quintal (Span. *Quintal*) is a certain weight of Merchandize to the value of an hundred, or something under or over according to the divers uses of sundry Nations. This word is mentioned by *Plowden* in the Case of *Reiniger* and *Fagossa*.

Knave (Sax. *Canare*, a boy or child) was not of old used as a name of disgrace, or contempt (as now it is) but as the name of some kind of Servant or Lacquey; as *Scritznaga* was he that carried a noble persons Shield, &c. *Versf.* See *Esquire*.

But-Nut, The fruit of the Ashen tree; they are little narrow husks hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seed of the Ash, which is bitter: This provokes Urine, and is sought by some for other purposes. *Bull.*

Knight, a title of dignity, was heretofore by our Ancestors written *Unght*, and in the modern Teutonic it signifies *Rider*, and answers to the French *Chevalier*, which may be Englished a *Horseman*, and so agrees with *Equus* in Latin. *Versf.*

Knight's Fee (*seu* *indultare*) is so much inheritance, as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which in *Henry* the third's days was but fifteen pounds. (*Cam. Brit. p. 111.*) But *Sir The. Smith*, in his *Repub. Angl. l. 1. ca. 18.* rates it at forty pounds. And I find in the Statute for Knights, A. 1. E. 2. ca. 1. that such as had twenty pound per an. in Fee, or for life might be compelled to be Knights. *Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 285. saith, 'I here were found in England at the time of the Conqueror 69211 Knights Fees: Others say 69215, whereof the Religious houses before their suppression were possessed of 28015

Knight's Fee, is sometimes used for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds; and this an uncertain sum, some holding by forty shillings the Shield, some by twenty shillings, as appears by *Bracton. lib. 5. Tract. 1. cap. 2.* My *Lo. Coke*, in his ninth Book of Reports, saith, A Knight's Fee is estimated by the value of the Land, viz. 20 l. annual. An Hide of Land is as much as one Plough can break up in a year: Relief the fourth part of the annual value of the Land, viz. of a Knight 5 l. of a Baron 100 Marks, an Earl a 100 l. a Marquis, 200 Marks, a Duke 200 l.

Knighten gylt, was a Gylt in London, consisting of nine-

teen

teen Knights, which King *Edward* founded, giving them a portion of void ground lying without the City wall, now called *Portoken Ward*. *Stow's Annals*, p. 151.

Knight's service, an ancient tenure of Lands, by which a man was bound to bear Arms in War for defence of the Realm. But is now abolished by *Act 1655. ca. 4.*

Knipperdollinger, a sort of Hereticks who took name from one *Knipperdolling*, who lived in Germany about the year 1535, was contemporary with *John of Leyden*, a follower of *Muncer* in matters of doctrine. *Lo. Herb. H. 8.*

Knoll (Sax. *Knolle*) the top or cop of a Hill or Mountain, a familiar word in *Heresfordshire*, as *Birchers Knoll*, &c. And in *Scotland* they call those *Knolls of peace*, which are Mounts cast up by the labor of men, in Latin *Dumipaci*.

Corban. See *Corban*.

Kyrie eleison (*Comnibus linguis*, a Gr. *kyrie*, i. *domine*, and *eleison*, i. *miserere*, ab i. *ele* G. i. *misericordia*, q. *miserere Domine*) Lord have mercy on us. So *Christe eleison*, i. *Christ* have mercy on us. In the Greek Church these words are of great esteem, and often repeated by their Priests; and are also used in the Latin Church, both in the Mass and Litany.

Labarum (Gr. *λαβρὸν*) a Church Banner, a Flag or Streamer for the War.

Eusebius Pamphilus (*lib. 1. de vita Constantini*) describes this peculiar Standard very curiously. The common form you may see in the 163 page of the *Elements of Armories*. In the *Labarum* these things are more. First, The Banner was of purple, where the pictures of the Emperor and his Children were wrought in gold, and stones of wonderful value and beauty; above the cross beam, or transverse Staff of the Banner stood the two first Greek Capitals of Christs name, and on the point or top of the Lance or Staff Imperial was advanced a Crown of gold set with precious stones. All in honor of his miraculous conversion upon the apparition of the Cross.

Labdacism (*labdacismus*) or rather *lambdacismus*, from the Greek Letter *lambda*, or *lambda* is when the Letter L is pronounced with too much force, as when one says, *elucet*, for *elucet*.

Labeaction (*labeactio*) a weakening or enfeebling, a loosening or destroying.

Labial (from *labium*, a lip) pertaining to the lips.

Labile (*labilis*) unstable, unconstant, that will soon or easily fall.

Laboriferous (*laborifer*) that takes pains, that endures labour, painful, difficult.

Laboriosus (*laboriosus*) painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity.

Laborator (*Spa.*) a laborer, a Ploughman, a Country Swain.

Labrous (*labrosus*) that hath a brim, bank, or border; Also that hath great lips.

Labyrinth (*labyrinthus*) a Maze or intricate building, or place made with so many turnings, and windings, entries and doors, that whoever went into it, could never get out, without a perfect guide, or a thread to direct him, the end of which thread must be tied at the door where he enters. Some heathen Princes bestowed infinite charge in building such Labyrinths, whereof there were four principal ones in the world. The first in Egypt, near the Pool Mirios, made for a Sepulchre for their Kings, or (as some write) in honor of the Sun. The second in the Island of Candy, built by *Dedalus* at the command of King *Minos*. The third, in the Isle *Lemnos*. The fourth in *Italy*, built by *Porsema* King of the *Hetrurians*, office-stone, and vaulted, for his own Sepulchre.

Labyrinth, also signifies metaphorically any intricate or difficult matter.

Lacca (*Arab.*) a kind of red gum coming forth of cer-

tain trees in *Arabia*, and sold here by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the Liver. Painters also and Diers use it.

Lacerabilis (*lacerabilis*) that may be torn or rent in pieces.

Lacero (*lacero*) to rent, tear or dismember.

Lacerta (*lacerta*) a Lizard, or an Ewt, Ever, or Efr.

Lacessio (*lacessio*) a provoking or stirring to anger.

Lachanopolestis (*lachanopoles*) a seller of herbs.

Laches (from the *Fr. Lache*, i. remits, or slow) signifies, in our Common Law, negligence. As no *Laches* shall be adjudged in the heir within age. *Liut. fol. 336.* and *old nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Lachesis, one of the three Destinies; *Atropos* and *Clotho* are the other two.

Lachrymabile (*lachrymabile*) lamentable, to be bewailed, or wept for.

Lachrymate (*lachrymo*) to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymatory, a place to weep in; also a Tear-bottle, sometimes buried with ancient Urnes. *Dr. Br.* in his *Hydriothaphia*.

Lachrymæ Christi, a kind of Wine so called, made at or near the *Visuvian* Mountain.

Laconic (*laconicus*) that speaks briefly or pithily. So

Lacemonians, to imitate the *Lacedamonians* either in short and pithy speech, or in hard life.

Laconism

Laconism (*laconismus*) a short speech, containing much matter.

Lactary (*lactarium*) a Dairy-house; and may be used for a Dairy-man, Milk-man, or Cheese-monger. *Br.*

Lactent (*lactens*) of or like milk, whitish, milky.

Lactificus (*lactificus*) milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding.

Latanum. See *Laudanum*.

Lagophthalmia (*lagophthalmia*) a disease in the eyes, when one sleeps like a Hare with his eye-lids open, and

Non curvis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

Lambrite (from *Lambo*) that licketh with the tongue, or lappeth, that toucheth a thing softly. *Br.*

Lamix (*Lat.*) were spirits and specters of the female kind, called by some, Ladies of the Fairies.

Howbeit *Div. Chrysostome* saith, there are certain living creatures, or wilde beasts inhabiting the utmost and desert places of *Africk*, which from the face to the navel, were excellently beautiful, and their fashion was to lay open their *Alabaster* necks and breasts to the view of men, that so they might allure and draw them near, and then devour them. And to this purpose the Prophet *Jeremy* saith, *The Lamie have discovered and drawn forth their breasts, and*

cannot well shut them.

Lake, a fair red colour used by Painters.

Laiical (*laicus*) belonging to the Laity, not of the Clergy.

Lairr, the place where any Deer harbors by day; a term of hunting.

Lais, a famous Harlot of *Corinth*, who took so great a price for the prostitution of her body, as made *Demosthenes* cry, *Tanti non emam Lais penitere*, (I will not buy repentance so dear) and occasioned the old verse,

Shewn their dugs, Lam. 4. The Hebrew Doctors interpret them Devils of the Desert, in expounding that word of *Isay*, *Tfijim (Isa. 13.)* that it should signify *Lamiz*. *Tr. of Specters.*

Lammæ day, the first of *August*, otherwise called the *Gale* or *Pule* of *August*, which may be a corruption of the British word *Stout Blyn*, signifying the Feast of *August*; or may come from *Vincula*, that day being called in Latin *Festum St. Petri ad vincula*. It is called *Lammæ day*, because on that day after *Mass*, the Priests in former times were wont to make an end of gathering their Tiche *Lambs*. But *Dr. Hammond*, in his *Resolution to six Queries*, p. 465. derives it from the Sax. *lamb*

mess, i.e. *loaf-mass*, or bread-mass; so named, as a Feast of thanksgiving to God for the first fruits of the Corn, and seems to have been observed with bread of new wheat; and accordingly it is a usage in some places for Tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of that year to their Lord, on or before the first of *August*. Others say, it is a corruption of the Fr. *Lien-mess*, which relates to *Vincula*.

Lamina (Lat.) a thin plate of any metal, most commonly such as Sculptors use to engrave upon.

Lampasse or **Lampreyes** (Fr. *Lampas*) a disease in the mouth of a horse or beast; It is cured by burning with a hot iron.

Lanarius (*lanarius*) of or belonging to wooll.

Lanciferous (*lancifer*) that bears a Lance; a Demilancer.

Lancepado or **Lancepessado** (Fr. *Lance-pessade*) he that commands over ten Soldiers, the lowest Officer in a Foot Company.

Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea than other parts of the Continent.

Landgrave or **Landgrabe** (Belg. *Landgrave*, *Landgræf*; *land*, i.e. *terra*, and *grave* or *græf*, i.e. *comes*, q. *Comes terræ vel regionis ab Imperatore dono data*) the Earl or Count of a Province, whereof in Germany there are four.

Langravate, that Region or Country, which belongs to a *Landgrave*, such is that of *Wessia* in Germany.

Landloper (Belg. *Landlooper*) a Vagabond, or a Rogue that runs up and down the Country. *See Hen. 7.*

Landskip (Belg.) *Parergon*, *Passage*, or *By-work*, which is an expressing the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that in a Picture which is not of the body or argument, is *Landskip*, *Parergon*, or *By-work*. As in the Table of our Saviours Passion, the picture of Christ on the Rood (which is the ancient English word for *Cross*) the two Theeves, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John, are the Argument: But the City *Jerusalem*, the Country about, the clouds, and the like, are *Landskip*. *El. Arm.*

Langatr. *See Magdaleon.*

Languer, is a term in Heraldry, as *Langued Gules*, whose tongue is red, from the Fr. *langue*, a tongue.

Languid (*languidus*) faint, weak, feeble, sick, of little estimation.

Languifical (*languifical*) that makes faint or weak.

Languor (Lat.) faintness, feebleness, want of spirit.

Laniferous (*lanifer*) that bears Wooll or Cotton.

Lanifical (*lanifical*) that makes or weaves woollen cloth,

cloth, pertaining to the working in wooll.

Lanionious (*lanionius*) of or belonging to a Butcher.

Lanipendious (*lanipendius*) that spins or makes Yarn, that weighs wooll.

Lanuginous (*lanuginosus*) mossy, covered with Cotton or soft hair, soft like Wooll or Cotton.

Lanigrave. *See Landgrave.*

Laodicean, pertaining to the City *Laodicea* in *Phrygia Pacatiana*, where a Council was held in the year 320 under Pope *Silvester*, and not about the year 364 under *Libertius*, as by some affirmed, and is called the *Laodicean Council*.

Lapicide (*lapicida*) a digger or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason.

Lapidable (*lapidabilis*) that may be stoned.

Lapidary (*lapidarius*) a Jeweller, or one that works with or in stones, or that sells, polishes, or is skil'd in stones.

Lapidarious (*lapidarius*) pertaining to stones.

Lapidation (*lapidatio*) stoning; One of the four sorts of death among the Jews; the other were *Burning*, *Beheading* and *Strangling*. *See Moses and Aaron. p. 198.*

Lapideous (*lapideus*) hard like a stone, stony.

Lapidescent (from *lapidesco*) a waxing hard like a stone.

Lapidifical (*lapidifical*) that makes or breeds stones.

Lapidification, a making stony, or hard like a stone.

Lappacean (*lappaceus*) of or like a bur.

Lappist, a term of hunting, when Hounds open their mouths in the *Liam* or *string*, or a Greyhound in his course.

Lapse (*lapsus*) a fall, sliding, or a slip. In our Laws it is a slip or departure of a right of presenting to a void Benefice, from the original Patron, neglecting to present within six months to the Ordinary; For we say that Benefice is in *lapse* or *laped*, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunity. *Ann. 13. Eliz. cap. 12. &c.*

Laqueary (*laquear*) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Larceny (from the French *Larcin*, i. theft) is defined by *West. part. 2. Sym. tit. Indictments*, to be theft of personal Goods or Chattels in the owners absence; and in respect of the things stolen, it is either great or small. *Great Larceny* is, when the things stolen, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence; and *Petit Larceny* is, when the Goods stolen exceed not the value of twelve pence. *Hitherto Mr. West. But he differs from Bratton lib. 3. Tract. 2. ca. 32. num. 1.* Of this see more in *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. l. 1. ca. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.*

Lare (*Lar*) an Idol that the Heathens worshipped; some.

sometimes taken for a god of the fields or ways, sometimes for a domestick or home-god; a familiar spirit.

Largesse (Fr.) bounty, liberality; handfulls of money cast among people, or a Donative bestowed on Souldiers.

Largifical (*largificus*) that bestows bountifully, that gives frankly, liberal.

Largiloquus (*largiloquus*) full of words, that is liberal of his tongue.

Largitorial (*largitorialis*) an Officer that looks to the bestowing of gifts.

Larval (*larvalis*) belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

Lascivare (from *lascivia*) to play the wanton, to give oneself to lust and lechery.

Lascivious (*lascivus*) wanton in behaviour, dishonest, lecherous, womanish.

Laxie (*laxitas intestinum*) the looseness of the inward guts, the Wherry-gonimble, a Flux.

Lassitude (*lassitudo*) weariness, laziness, a disease like the Green-sickness. Br.

Last (Sax.) signifies a burden in general, as also particularly a certain weight; for as we say a *Last* of Herrings, so they say *Ten last* Coins, *Last* Measures, &c. thence comes *Lastage*, which fee in *Lestage*. A *Last* of Herrings contains ten thousand. An. 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. ca. 2. A *Last* of

Pitch and Tar, or of Ashes contains fourteen Barrels. An. 32. H. 8. ca. 14. A *Last* of Hides An. 1. Jac. ca. 33. contains twelve dozen of Hides or Skins. A *Last* of Corn is ten Quarters. Dalton.

Latibrous (*latibrosus*) that is full of holes, and dens to hide in.

Latent (*latens*) lurking, hiding, or lying hid.

Lateran, one of the Popes Pallaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Partician of Rome, whose house was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors, and so continues.

Latéral (*lateralis*, a *latu*) belonging to the side.

Lateral motions are movings to a side, contradicting distinguished from *Circular motions*, which move upright, or descend downward.

Lateraliter, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing.

Laterritius (*laterritius*) made of brick, or like brick.

Latifolius (*latifolius*) that hath broad leaves or folios.

Latton (*latio*) a carrying, bearing, ordaining, giving.

Latrostrous (from *latu* and *rostrum*) that hath a broad or flat bill, *Latrostrous* birds are Ducks, Geese, and such like. Dr. Brown.

Latrancy (from *latro*) a lying hid, a lurking. Br.

Latrat (the third person of *latro*, to lye hid) is the name of a Writ, whereby all men

men in personal actions are called originally to the Upper Bench. Fitz. nat. br. fol. 78. M. And it hath the name from this, because in respect of their better expedition, a man is supposed to lurk, so as not to be found upon a former Writ; and therefore being served with this Writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day; for *Latitare, est se malitiose occultare animo fraudandi creditores suos egere volentes*. L. Fulcinus.

Latitudo (*latitudo*) breadth, largeness, wideness, prolonging in speech.

In Geography the *Latitude* of a place is the Arch of a Meridian contained between the Equinoctial, and the Zenith of the place that was given. The *latitude* of a Star is the Arch of a great circle, drawn by the Poles of the Ecciptic, contained between the Star and the Ecciptic. *Wright's use of the Sphaer.*

Latomia (*latomia*) a Quarry of stones.

Latonian (*latonius*) belonging to *Latona*, on whom *Jupiter* (say the Poets) begot *Apollo* and *Diana*; hence we use *Latonian* lights, for the Sun and Moon (*Latona's* children.)

Latro (Lat.) a bearer, a Porter, a Messenger.

Latrocinatio (*latrocinatio*) theft, robbery.

Lavatory (*lavatorium*) a vessel or place to wash in;

such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Laundry*.

Lauda (*laudes*) praises; but more particularly, they are a part of those prayers used by Roman Catholicicks, called our *Ladies Office*, or of the Priests Office, which is between the *Nelluns* and the *Hours*. They are called *Lauds* from the Psalms, *Laudate Dominum de cælis, &c.* and *Laudate Dominum in sanctis ejus, &c.* therein contained, &c. *Vide Primer.*

Laudanum, *Labdanum*. or *Labdanum* (Lat. *Ladanum*) a sweet-smelling transparent Gum, gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ledon* a shrub, of which they make *Pomanders*; it smells like wine mingled with Spices. It is hot and dry, and being anointed on the head with oyl of Myrtles, it strengthens the skin, and keeps hair from falling off.

Laudative (*laudativus*) of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained; sometimes used substantively.

Lave (*lavo*) to wash, to rinse, to purge.

Laverna, a Goddes so whom Theeves were wont to supplicate.

Lancelet or *Lancelot* (from *lancea*) a Fleam or Chyrurgeons Instrument which is used in letting blood; also a mans name. *Launi-*

Lancepefado. See *Lancepefado*.

Labolta (Ital.) a Dance so called; also a courle held in failing or wandering. See *Volta*.

Laureate or **Laureard** (*laureatus*) crowned with Laurel, wearing a Garland of Bayes. *Laureated letters*, were Letters bound up in Bay leaves, which the Roman Generals sent to the Senate, when their contents were Victory and Conquest, newly by them obtained.

Laurel (*laurus*) a Bay-tree. In ancient Rome the Triumphers used to be crowned with Laurel, and the Captain that triumphed carried a branch of it in his hand. So is the Triumph of *Scipio Africanus* described by *Appianus Alexandrinus*, *Plin. lib. 8*. The Laurel was consecrated to *Apollo*, because on mount *Parnassus* there grew great store of it. Some affirm it has the property not to be hurt by lightning, therefore the Cock resorts thereto in Tempests, as Natural Historians testify; conform to which, is the *Imprese* of him, who caused to be painted a Cock under a *Laurel* with this Motto, *SIC EVITABILE FULMEN*.

☞ **Laureiferous** (*laurifer*) that beareth Bays or Lawrel.

Law of Arms (*jus militare*) is a Law that gives precepts and rules how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues and Truce, to

set upon the enemy, to retire, to punish offenders in the Camp, to appoint Souldiers their pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide spoils in proportion, and such like: for further knowledge whereof read those that write *de Jure Belli*.

Laus oft & **Twelve Tables**. See in *Tables*.

Laus oft *ma*, is he *qui est extra legem*, an Out-law. *Bract. l. 3. walt. 2. c. 11. num. 1.*

Law of Nature or **Nat**. This word is used 27. *Ed. 3. Stat. 2. c. 17.* and grows from the German word *Nat*. i. *limes*, a bound or limit. And the reason of this appellation is, because they that are driven to this Law of Repri-
zal, take the Goods of that people (of whom they have received wrong and can get no ordinary Justice) when they can catch them within their own Territories or Precincts. See *Reprisal* and *Marque*.

Law Merchant, is a Priviledge or special Law, differing from the Common Law of England, and proper to Merchants, and summary in proceeding. *An. 27. Ed. 3. Stat. 8, 9, 19, and 20. An. 13. Ed. 1. Stat. 3.*

Lawing of Dogs. See *Expediate*. Mastiffs must be lawed every three years. *Crom. Jurist. fol. 163.*

Laxation (*laxatio*) an easing, releasing or freeing.

Laxity

Laxity (*laxitas*) looseness, wildness, liberty.

Lazze (so called of *Lazarus* mentioned in the Gospel) a poor man full of soars and scabs.

Lazule (*lazulus*) a blewish stone, a kind of marble, of which they make the colour Azure; it is sometimes also used in Physick, and is in operation hot and dry.

Lazzereto (Ital.) an Hospital for sick folks, a Pest-house.

League (Ital. and Span. *lega*, Lat. *leuca*, from the Gr. *leucos*, i. white, because they did in old time, pitch white stones at every leagues end from the City.) The difference of miles in several Countries is great, but it will be enough to know, that the Italian and English are reckoned all for one (though some hold the Italian to be the lesser) and four of these make a German mile, two a French league, three and somewhat more a Spanish league; the Swedish or Danish mile consists of five English miles, and somewhat more; a league at Sea is usually held to be three English miles.

Leander, a young man of Abidos who was in love with *Hero*.

Leetern or **Letorn**, with *Chancers* Interpreter, is a Desk; I suppose he means a Reading-Desk in a Church, which in old Latin is called *Lectrinum*.

Lectisternum (*lectisternium*) was (among the ancient Romans) the solemn Ceremony of trimming and setting out a bed not for repose, but repast, wherein they laid the Images of their Gods, reared upon Bolsters and Pillows; The principal whereof was that in the honour of *Jupiter* at the *Epulum Jovis*, whereon *Jupiter* was laid; *Juno* and *Minerva* sitting on either side by him. *Livie*.

Lectn (Lat.) a Reader.

Lectur, a Reading.

Lerna, corruptly from *Lyra*, is a way of tuning, or playing on the Viol, different from that of *Alphons*.

Leet, is otherwise called a *Law day*. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. ca. 18.* This Court in whose Mannor seever it is kept, is accounted the Kings Court, and is commonly held every half year, &c. See more *Kitch. fol. 6.*

Legacy. See *Devise*.

Legality (*legalitas*) the keeping the Law, also lawfulness.

Legation (*legatio*) an Embassy, the Office of an Ambassador.

Legate (*legatus*) an Ambassador, an Orator, a Leiger; The Popes Ambassador hath most usually this title. See *Nuntio*.

Legatario (*legatarius*) the party to whom a Legacy is given or made.

Legend (from *lego*) a writing; also the words that are about the edge of a peece of

Coyr.

coyn, The golden Legend, so called, is a book of the lives of Saints.

Legierdemain (Fr. *Legier de main*, i. light of hand) swiftness of hand; couzenage, *Hocum, Pocus* tricks.

Legible (*legibilis*) that may be read.

Legiferous (*legifer*) that makes or gives Laws.

Legion (*legio*) an Army or Band of men. At first *Romulus* his Legion consisted of 3000 footmen and 300 horse, after of 4200 foot, and 300 horse, and after that 5000 foot, and 300 horse. *Isid.* 9.3. saith, a Legion consisted of 6000 armed men, which number is seldom or never exceeded, as it appears by *Sigonius de jure Rom.* l. 1. cap. 15. The Romans did very seldom enroll into their universal Army, above four Legions, and in an ordinary Legion, ten Cohorts, every Cohort containing three Maniples, every Manipule two Centuries, every Century 100 Soldiers. *Goodw.* p. 175.

Legionary (*legionarius*) of or pertaining to a Legion.

Legislator (Lat.) a Law-giver or Law-maker.

Legislative (*legislativus*) that hath power or authority to make or give Laws.

Legister (Lat.) a Lawyer.

Chaucer.

Legitimate (*legitimus*) lawful, right, meet, just.

Leguminous (from *legumen*) belonging to pulse or pease.

Leman (*palaca*) a married mans Concubine.

Lemnian (*lemnius*) pertaining to the Isle *Lemnos*; *Lemnian-earth* is Vermilion, or Red-earth.

Lenu (*lenita*) softness, smoothness, meekness, easiness to please.

Lentitude, the same.

Lenther, that is apt to soften, assuage, or pacifie.

Lenoman (*lenonius*) belonging to a Bawd.

Lentiginous (*lentiginosus*) that is full of freckles, or pimples like *Lentils*.

Lentil (*lens*) a kind of small pulle, growing in hot Countries, round and flat, of colour sometimes black, sometimes white, and sometimes brown; being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, being then good to stop the bloody Flux, or any looseness of the body.

Lentiscine (*lentiscinus*) of or belonging to the Mastick tree.

Lent (Sax.) The Spring-Fast; a time of fasting for forty days next before Easter; so called from *Lent=mona*, or length moneth, by which name the old Saxons called March, because then the days began first to exceed the nights in length: And they call this Fast, *Lent*, from the name of the said moneth, because the most part of it falls within compass

compass of this month. *Vestf.*

Lent was first commanded to be observed in England by *Ercombert*, the seventh King of Kent before the year of our Lord 800. Sir *Rich. Bakers Chron.* fol. 7. But Mr. Fuller says the first Lent kept in England was in the year 640. Cent. 7. fo. 81.

Lentisk (*lentiscus*) a tree growing in divers hot Countries, which bears the notable Gum called *Mastick*: Its Leaves and Bark stop all looseness and issues of blood.

Lentour (*lentor*) a clammy or glewish humor. *Bac.*

Lentrous (*lentus*) soft, tender, pliant, or limber; idle.

Lenboy (from the Fr. *Envoy*, or *L'envoy*) a message or sending; also the conclusion of a Sonnet or Ballade, in a short Stanza by it self, and serving often times as a dedication or repetition of the whole. *Cor.*

Lentine (*leoninus*) of or pertaining to a Lion, Lion-like.

Lepth (*lepidus*) neat, pleasant, jocund, of a good grace.

Lepidus (*lepidus*) delectableness, or good grace in speech.

Leporean } (*leporinus*) of
Leporine } or pertaining to an Hare; delicate, delicious.

Leprosity, full of the Leprosic or leprous disease.

Lernean (*lerneus*) of or belonging to the water-Serpent called *Lerna*.

Lesion (*lasio*) a hurting or annoying.

Lesbian Rule or Square, The *Lesbians* were such perfect work-men, that they made Rules and Squares by their work, and nor their work by the rule, and hence the phrase. *Dub.*

Lestage or Lastage (from the Saxon *Wast, i. omis*) is a custom challenged in Fairs and Markets for carrying of things. *Rastals Exposition of words*: Or a custom challenged in Cheapings or Fairs. *Saxon* in the description of England, ca. 11. *Lastage*. *An.* 27. R. 2. ca. 18. seems to be the ballance or Ballast of a Ship, and so the French use it. *Fleta* terms it *Leasting*, saying, *Quod significat acquietantiam Lestagii*. lib. 1. ca. 47.

Lessee, *Lessor*, terms in our Law; *Lessee* is he to whom the Lease is made for term of years, life or will; and the *Lessor*, he that Leaseth, or makes the Lease.

Lessee (Fr.) the dang of a ravenous beast, as Bear, Bore, or Wolf.

Lessian, pertaining to *Lesius*, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed fourteen ounces every day, whence that is called a *Lessian Diet*.

Lestrigons (*lestrigones*) a kind of Giants or fierce people of Sicily, often mentioned in *Homers Odyssey*.

Lethal (*lethalis*) mortal, deadly, noyful, pestilent.

Lethaller (*lethalitas*) mortality, frailty.

Lethargy (*lethargia*) a disease contrary to Frensie; for, as Frensie is caused by hot Humors inflaming the Brain; Lethargy is by cold Flegmatick Humors oppressing it in such sort that the Patient can do nothing but sleep, whereby he becomes forgetful, with loss (in a manner) of Reason, and all the Senses. This disease is by some called the Drowsie evil.

Lethargick (*lethargicus*) pertaining to, or sick of that disease; also dull, sleepy, forgetful.

Lethe (Gr.) a feigned River of Hell, the water whereof being drunk, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past; Hence it is used for Oblivion or forgetfulness.

Lethæan (*lethæus*) forgetful. Also **Lethæan** (from *Leibens*) deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

Lethiferous (*lethifer*) that bringeth death, deadly.

Letticall (*leriscum*) that maketh glad, or rejoiceth.

Lettres of Mart. See *Law of Marque*.

Lettres Patents. See *Patent*.

Levan (Fr.) the East, the East wind or Country.

Levan, and **Couchant**, is a Law term, when a strangers Cattel have been feeding and lying down in another mans

ground, or have remained there a good space of time.

Levation (*levatio*) an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

Leucophlegmatick (*leucophlegmaticus*) a dropick arising from white Flegma.

Levil-Cocke (from the Fr. *lever le Cul*, i. to raise or remove the Buttock) is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttock and sits out, and therefore called also *Hitch-Buttock*.

Levigatton (*levigatio*) a levelling, smoothing, or making plain.

Levisomnus (*levisomnus*) watchful, soon waked.

Leviathan (Hebr.) a great water-Serpent, or a kind of Whale; Sometimes it is taken for the Devil.

Levites (*Lévites, ex filijs Levi*) those of the Tribe of Levi in the old Law, which Tribe was particularly allotted for the Church, and whose maintenance was from the Tenth, First-fruits, Offerings, and Sacrifices of the people; *Josh. 18. 17.* The Priesthood of the Lord was their inheritance. There were of them four kinds. First, *Punies*, or *Tirones*, who from their childhood to the five and twentieth year of their age, learned the duties of their Offices. Secondly, *Graduates*, who having spent four years in the

study

study of the Law, were able to answer and oppose in it. Thirdly, *Licentiates*, who did actually exercise the Priestly function. And fourthly, *Doctors* (Rabbins they used to call them) who were the highest in degree.

Levi had three Sons, *Gershon*, *Cobath* and *Merari*, and accordingly the whole company of the Levites were distinguished into three Orders, *Gershonites*, *Coathites*, and *Merarites*. *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 19.

Lexicon (Gr.) a Dictionary of words; a vocabulary.

Lex talionis. See *Talion*, and *Retaliatio*.

Libament or **Libation** (*libamen*) a Sacrifice, any thing tasted and offered; especially liquid things.

Libanomancy (*libanomantia*) Divination by Incense or Frankincense.

Libe (*libellus*) literally signifies a little book; but by use it is the original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law; *An. 2. H. 5. ca. 3.* and *A. 2. Ed. 6. ca. 13.* It signifies also a defamatory Scrol, slanderous writing or invective of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully published, but then for distinction sake it is called an infamous Libel, *famosus Libellus*.

Libertinage (Fr.) Epicurism, sensuality, licentiousness, dissolucens.

Libertine (*libertinus*) one that is manumitted, or one that

is born of him that was once bound, and is now free, a freeman; also one of loose life, or careless of Religion.

Libertinism, **Libertinage**, or **Libertinity** (*libertinitas*) the state of him that of Bond is made free; Licentiousness, Epicurism. In Divinity it is thus defined. *Libertinism* is nothing else but a false liberty of belief and manners, which will have no other dependence but on peculiar fancy and passion. It is a strange monster, whereof it seems *Job* made description under the figure of *Behemoth*, as much to say, as a creature composed of all sorts of beasts, of which it bears the name, *Job 40. Causs. in his Maxims*.

Libethrides (*Libē. d. Lebethra Magnesia fonte*) the Muses so called.

Libidinis (from *libido, inis*) a Sensualist, or one that gives himself over to lust or unlawful desires. *Felth*.

Libidinous (*libidinosus*) lustful, lascivious, incontinent.

Libidinosity (*libidinositas*) lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

Libitude (*libitudo*) will, pleasure. *Ad libitum*, at will or pleasure.

Libitina, the Goddess of funerals, and after a sort the superintendent of Sepulchres, in whose Temple were all things to be sold necessary for the interring and burial of the dead; whereupon they also who

A a

were

were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called *Libitinarians*, as well as *Vespilons*. *Livie*.

Libra (Lat.) the ballance, or one of the twelve Signs of

Libra die, somnique paresubi fecerit horas.

Libral (*libralis*) that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure; also belonging to the Sign *Libra*.

Librarius (*librarius*) pertaining to books.

Licanthropy (*licanthropia*, or *lycanthropia*) a frenzy, or melancholy; wherewith some being haunted, think themselves turned into Wolves, fly the company of men, and hide themselves in caves and holes, howling like Wolves.

Licentiate (*licentiat*) one that hath licence in any Faculty; most used in Divinity. In the Common Law, an *Uttter-Barrister*. Before he comes to be a *Licentiate* in the Civil Law, he must have studied five years: Also the third degree among the *Levites*. See *Levites*.

Licentious (*licentiosus*) rash, unruly, dissolute.

Lich-forme, the reputed unlucky Night-Raven, so called, from the Saxon *Lic* or *Lict*, i. a dead corps; Country people by corruption call these *Scritch-Owles*, or *Lich-Owls*.

Licitation (*licitatio*) a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening.

the *Zodiack*. This Sign is so called, because when the Sun enters it, the day is in equal ballance with the night, not one longer or shorter than another. *Virg. Geor. 1.*

Licite (*licitus*) lawful, granted.

Lictor (Lat.) a Sergeant; There were twelve *Lictors* or Sergeants among the antient Romans, who, with bundles of Rods and Axes, always went before the Magistrate, so called (as *Festus* thinks) *quod fasces virgarum ligatos ferant*.

Lictorian (*lictorius*) pertaining to a Sergeant or *Lictor*.

Lict-helber (Dutch) a Lover. Bishop Derry's Answer to *Militize*.

Lige (from the Ital *ligare* League or Obligation) is a word borrowed from the Feudists, and has two significations in our Common Law; sometimes being used for *Liege Lord*, An. 34. and 35. H. 8. ca. 1. and An. 35. *ejusdem*, ca. 3. And sometimes for *Leige man*, An. 10. R. 2. ca. 1. and An. 11. *ejusdem*, ca. 1. *Leige Lord*, is he that acknowledges no Superior. *Duarenus in commentar. de consuetud. Feudorum*, ca. 4. m. 3. *Leige man* is he that owes Ligeancy to his *Liege Lord*. See more of this in *Skene de verborum significatione, verbo* - *Ligantia*.

Ligeancy (*ligeantia*) is such a duty

duty or fealty as no man may owe or bear to more than one Lord. See *Skene num. 4.* This word is used in the Statutes of our Realm as the Kings *Liege people*. An. 14. H. 8. ca. 2. *Ligation*; (*ligatio*) a binding; also the tongue-tying in children &c, especially.

Ligament (*ligamentum*) a ry-band or string: especially the insensible string that is seated either within or near a joynt, and is termed by Anatomists, a *Ligament*, and is between a *Cartilage* and a *Membrane*, appointed firmly to knit the joynts.

Ligneous (*lignum*) of *Ligneous* } wood or timber, wooden, full of wood.

Lignitive (*lignicida*) a wood-cutter.

Lignum-vitæ (Lat.) the wood called *Aloes*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*, which for its sweet savor is valued at its weight in pure Silver, as being not onely serviceable for the pompous Funerals of Princes, but also for Bathes. And with the *Indians* (among whom it grows) it is held an unparallel'd medicine for many dangerous maladies. *Heil*.

Ligue (Fr.) a League or Confederacy, a Complot or Combination of sides or parties which have been divided, an Agreement made, or Alliance contracted.

Ligutious (*ligurio*) a devourer, a spend-thrift.

Liquetion (*ligurio*) a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite.

Lluth, was held by the Jews to be a kind of the Devil, that killed children. *Glossa Talm. in Nidda. fol. 24. b.*

Luminaceous (from *limacia*) snailly, snail-like, full of, or resembling a snail.

Limation (*limatio*) a filing or polishing.

Limenarch (*limenarcha*) the Warden or Governor of a Port.

Liminaire (Fr. *liminaire*) set before the entry or at the beginning of, dedicatory, fore-running. *Cor.*

Limosity (*limositas*) abundance of mud, muddiness.

Limous (*limosus*) full of mud or slime, muddy. *Br.*

Limpid (*limpidus*) clear, bright, pure, transparent.

Limpitude } (*limpiditas*)
Limpidity } clearness, brightness.

Liment (*linamentum*) linen thread, lint, a tent for a wound.

Lincolns-Inn, one of the four Inns of Court, and in antiquity next the Temples; it was for the most part purchased of Sir *Edw. Sullard* of Essex, by the Benchers and Gentlemen of that house; But it took denomination from Sir *H. Lucy* Earl of Lincoln; to whom part of this House was given by *Edw.* the first. See more in *Stow Chron.* p. 1072.

Lincement (*linementum*)
A 2 the

the feature or proportion of the face or of any other part, a line drawn in painting.

Linear (*linearis*) pertaining to a line, lineal.

Linguality (*linguacitas*) talkativeness, verbosity.

Lingivorous (*lingivorus*) that beareth flax or linnen.

Lintment (*linimentum*) a thin ointment.

Linosiv (*linositas*) abundance of flax.

Lintearius (*linearius*) of or belonging to linnen.

Lintel (from the Fr. *Lin-teau*) the head-piece of a door, the upper posts.

Lippitude (*lippitudo*) a dropping, waterishness or bloodshot of the eyes, blearedness of the eyes.

Lipothymie (*lipothymia*) a fainting or swooning, when the vital spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinks down as if he were dead. *Hist. of K. Cha.*

Liquable (*liquabilis*) which may melt, or become soft, or liquid.

Liquation (*liquatio*) a melting.

Liquefaction (*liquefactio*) a melting, or making soft, or liquid, a dissolving.

Liquefescere, the same.

Liquid (*liquidus*) soft, moist, wet, pure, clear.

Liquids (*liquida*) are four (*viz.*) L, M, N, R, and so called, *Quia pronunciatione liquefunt ore, &c.* because in the pronunciation they melt as it were, or become liquid in the

mouth, and are more softly uttered then other Consonants. *Min.*

Liquibare (*liquido*) to make moist or clear.

Litany (*litania*) an humble supplication or prayer; the Gr. from whence the word is derived, importing as much.

Literality (from *litera*) learning, knowledge of letters.

Literature (*literatura*) learning, cunning, grammar, knowledge of letters.

Lithargy or **Lithargy** (*lithargyros*) white lead, or the foam that riseth from lead, when tried. It is cold of operation, and used by Chyrurgeons in ointments and Plaisters, being of a gentle, drying, cleansing, and binding nature.

Lithomancy (*lithomantia*) divination by casting Pible stones, or by the Lode-stone, whereby, as *Treves* in his *Chiliads* delivers, *Helenus* the Prophet foretold the destruction of *Troy*.

Lithoromy (*lithoromia*) a Masons Work-house, or Quarry; also a Prison. *Dr Br.*

Lithomarture (from the Gr. *λίθος*, *lithos*, & *μαρτύριον*, *martirion*) that wears, breaks, or cuts a stone. *Dr Br.*

Litigation (*litigatio*) a strife, a suit or pleading.

Litigious (*litigiosus*) contentious, full of strife, wrangling.

Litispence (*litispencia*) the hanging of a suit, till it be tried or decided.

Litrozan

Litoral (*litoral*) of or belonging to the Sea-side or shore.

Liturate (*lituro*) to blot with the pen, to dash out.

Liturgie (*liturgia*) publick service, or a form of publick prayers.

Liturgical (*liturgicus*) pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial.

Liberty (Fr. *Liberté*) hath several significations. 1. It is used for a Noble or Gentlemans Cloth, or colours worn by his Servants or Followers, with Cognizance or without. *A. 1. R. 2. c. 7. & A. 20. ejus. c. 1. 2. A. 8. H. 6. c. 4. A. 8. E. 4. c. 3. &c.* 2. It signifies a delivery of possession. 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seisin of his lands at the Kings hands, which see in *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 155.* Also we call that a *Livery stable*, where strangers horses are admitted at an allowance of so much by the week, or by the day and night for Hay and Oats. And this fence the Fr. *Liberté* does also bear, as *Liberté des Chanoines*, for their Corady, stipend or daily allowance in victuals or money.

Liberty of Seisin (*deliberatio seisine*) is a delivery of possession of Land or Tenement, or other things. *West. part. 1. Symbol. lib. 2. Sect. 169.* calls this a Ceremony in the Common Law, used in the conveyance of Lands or Tenements,

&c. where you may see the usual form of it set down.

Livid (*lividus*) black and blew, wan, of the colour of lead; also malicious, envious, backbiting.

Lividity (*lividitas*) blewness, the colour appearing upon a stroke, a dead, earthly, leaden colour.

Livor (Lat.) a black and blew mark in a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors; also envy, malice.

Lixivated (from *lixivia*) of or like, or washed with Lye or Lye, made of ashes. *Dr Br.*

Lixiv (Lat.) a Water-bearer.

Lizard (*laccertus*) a little beast much like our *Evet*, but without poysen, breeding in Italy and other hot Countries; whose dung is good to take away spots in the eye, and clear the sight; And its head being bruised and laid to, draws out thorns or anything sticking in the flesh.

Lobber, is a great kind of North-Sea-fish. *An. 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 3. ca. 2.*

Local (*localis*) pertaining to a place. It signifies in our Common Law, as much as tyed or annexed to a place certain. Example, the thing is local and annexed to the freehold. *Kitch. fol. 180.*

Locality (*localitas*) the being of a thing in a place.

Location (*locatio*) a placing or setting in a place; Also a letting.

letting out to hire, or setting our work by the great.

Lochr. See **Lohoc**.

Locrorssion (from *locus* and *cedo*) a giving place.

Locomutio (*locus* and *motio*) a moving or stirring from one place to another. Dr. Br.

Locutament (*locutamentum*) a little place of bords made with holes for Pigeons or Conies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads. Dr. Charl.

Locupletus (*locupletus*) abundance of wealth.

Loruplete (*locuples*) rich, wealthy, well-stored.

Locus (*locus*) a kind of flying insect, or Fly (which the French term *Cigale*) of which we have none in England. See Dr. Brown in his *Vul. Err. lib. 5. ca. 3*. There were divers kinds of these; some hurtful and venomous, others commodious for meat, Mar. 3. 4. His meat was *locusts*, which some conceive to be the tops of herbs and plants.

Lodemanager, is the hire of a Pilot for conducting a ship from one place to another, and comes from the Dutch *Loor*, i. lead, and in the same Dutch, the Pilot is called *Loosman* or *Willoor*, the man of lead, or casting out his lead to save the Ship from danger. Min.

Chaucer would have this word signifie the skill or art of Navigation. See *Pilot*.

Lodestar, a Star that guides Mariners, the north star.

Lodestone (*magnes*) a stone of the colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable vertue not onely to draw iron to it self, but to make any iron on which it is rubbed, to draw iron also. This stone is found in the *Indian Sea*, and in the Country *Trachonitis*; and is of greatest use in Navigation; For by it Saylers find out the certain course of their Voyage, the needle in the Compaſs, tempered herewith, still standing directly towards the North and South. Read more of this stone in Dr. Br. *Vul. Err. l. 2. ca. 2*.

Lorutio (*locutio*) a saying, or speaking.

Lodmoks, one of the works belonging to the *Stannaries* in Cornwall, for which see *Cam. Brit.* in the title *Cornwall*. See *Stremeworks*.

Lor, the name of an Hebrew measure, as the *Sextarius Atticus* was among the Greeks.

Logarithmes (*logarithmi*) a term in Mathematicks, signifying numbers, which, being fitted to proportional numbers, retain always equal differences. *Wingate*.

Logick (*logica*) the Art of Logick, the Art of reasoning or disputing. *Logick* (according to my Lord Bacon) professes the preparation and contrivance of Aids and Forces for the understanding. Arts Logical or intellectual are

are four; Art of Enquiry or Invention; Art of Examination or Judgement; Art of Custody or Memory; and Art of Elocution or Tradition, &c. See his *Advancement of Learning*, fol. 218, 219.

Logician (*logicus*) one skilled or learned in the Art of Logick.

Logistiv, the due and judicious understanding of a thing formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Cor.*

Logist (*logista*) he that musteth presidents or notable sayings to be registered, a caller of accounts. The *Logists* among the *Athenians* (saith *Harperation*) were ten men, elected out of the Tribes, to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy (within thirty days of their Authorities expiration) were to render an account of all such affairs as they had then administration of; They not onely kept account of the moneys, but of all other matters that appertained to the Kings revenue, &c.

Logistick (*logistica*) the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Substraction, Multiplication and Division.

Logographers (*logographi*) Lawyers Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Accompt.

Logomachy (*logomachia*) a contention in, or strife about words, a verbal altercation.

Lohoch or **Lochy**, a Physicall word, and is a thick Syrup, or other soft substance, or confection, which must not be swallowed, but suffered to melt of it self in the mouth, that so it may gently slide down, and thereby have the more vertue against diseases of the Brest, Lungs and throat. *Culpeper* says, it is an Arabic word, and simply signifies a thing to be licked up.

Lollarde (*Lollardi*) a Sect that abounded in England in the days of Edw. 3. and Hen. 5. An. 2. H. 5. ca. 7. of these read *Stow's Annals* p. 425. *Tricemius*, in his Chronicle, deduces the name from one *Gualter Lollhard*, a German, as the first author of that Sect, living about the year 1315. And *Chiblian* says, *Lollardus fuit Alexander Monachus*, & *Lollardus quoque dicitur Hereticus Valderfis*. These *Lollards* were much consenting with the *Wicklives* in opinions; they began in time of P. Innocent the sixth, and Charles the fourth Emperor of that name, (says another Author.) See their Tenets in B. *Spalswoods hist. of Scotl.* fol. 61.

As for the word *Lollard* retained in our Statutes since the Reformation, it seems now as a generall name, to signifie such who in their opinions oppose the settled Reli-

gion of the Land, in which
fence the Sheriffs are bound by
their oath to suppress them.

Lombard, an Usurer or
Broker; so called from the
Lombards, a people of the hi-
ther part of *Italy*, who were
great Usurers; they were cal-
led *Lombards* alias *Longobards*
from their long Eards which
they wore. Hence our word
Lumbar, which signifies refuse
Household stuff.

Lombard, is also, by the
same reason, used for a bank
for Usury or Pawns; Hence
Lombardstreet, which is still
full of Goldsmiths, and Mo-
neyers. See *Causines*.

Lome (*lutum*) dirt, mud, or
mortar.

Longevity (*longavitas*) long
or old age.

Longanimity (*longanimi-
tas*) long-suffering, patience,
forbearance. In Divinity it is
thus defined; *Longanimity* is
an untired confidence of mind
in respecting the good things
of the life to come.

Longinquitv (*longinquitas*)
long distance of place, length
of time, continuance, long
lasting, or long life.

Longitude (*longitudo*)
length of place, time or any
other thing. The *Longitude*
of a Star is the arch of the E-
cliptick, contained between
the beginning of *Aries*, and the
circle of the stars latitude. In
Geography the *longitude* of a
place is the arch of the Equi-
noctial Circle contained be-

tween two Meridians, where-
of one goes by the *Canary*
Islands, the other by the place
that is given. *Wrights use of*
the Sphaer.

Loomsman. See *Pilot* and
Lodomenage.

Loquacity (*loquacitas*)
much talking, babbling, or
prating.

Loray-Law. In the *Me-
moriais* of the Chamber of Ac-
counts in *France*, is found an
Article to this effect. *Si homi-
nes de Loraico vadia duellite-
mere dederint, &c.* If a com-
bate were once accepted, and
after, by consent of the Lord
of the Fee, were taken up,
each of the parties should pay
2s. 6d. But if it were perform-
ed, then the party vanquished
should forfeit 12s. and upon
this custom grew the French
Proverb, when any man has
had a hard and unjust Judge-
ment, they say he was tried
by the Law of *Loray* or *Bern*,
ou le battu paye l'amends, where
the vanquished gives the re-
compence. Sir W. Ral.

Lordane. See *Lourdain*.

Lore (*Sax. Late*) doctrine
or learning.

Loricated (*loricatus*) armed
with a coat of Mail or Brigan-
dine. Dr. *Charl*.

Lormiers (*Fr. Lormier*)
A. 1. R. 2. ca. 12. is one of the
Companies of *London*, that
make bits for horse bridles,
spurs, and such like small iron
work; The name seems to be
taken from the Lat. *Lorum*,
and

and is elsewhere written *Lo-
riners*.

Loseng (*Sax.*) *Herbert Bp.*
of *Thetford* (after of *Norwich*)
A. 1094. was nick-named *Lo-
seng* that is the flatterer; our
old English word *Leasing*, for
tying, retains some affinity
hereto, and at this day we call
an insinuating fellow, a glo-
zing Companion. *Full*.

Losenger (*Sax.*) a flatterer
or liar. *Chaucer*.

Lotion (*lotio*) a washing or
rinsing.

Loober or *L'obert*, a tunnel
on the top of a roof or house
(from the *Fr. Pover, i. aperius*)
a place made open to let out
the smoak on the top of the
house; so we say *pound overt*, a
pound open at the top, that
men may see the Cattle im-
pounded, and cast in susse-
nance to them.

Lourdane or *Lozdane* (*Fr.*
Lourdain) fortish, dunce-like,
heavy, dull, blockish. But Sir
R. Baker in his Chron. fo. 18.
gives this etymology; when
the *Danes* Lorded it in *England*,
the English were fain to till
and ear the ground, whilst the
Danes sat idle, and ate the
fruit of their labors, and yet
in every place, for very fear,
were called *Lord-Danes*, which
afterwards became a word of
derision, when one would sig-
nify a *Lazy-Lubber*.

Loubre (*Fr.*) is the royal
Seat of the Kings of *France* in
Paris, famous throughout all
Europe. The front (which is

of *Masonry*, enriched with
Pillars, Frizes, Architraves,
and all sorts of Architecture
with excellent symmetry and
beauty) was begun by *Francis*
the first; finished by *Hen.* his
Son, and afterward increased
by *Francis* the second, *Charles*
the ninth; Last of all made
the wonder of all other
works, by that long and beau-
tiful Gallery, the work of
Henry the fourth.

Lozenge (*Fr.*) a little square-
Cake of preserved flowers,
herbs, &c. also a quarry of a
glass window, or any thing of
that form; A term in Heral-
dry. See the difference be-
tween a *Fusil*, a *Lozenge*, and
a *Masle*, in *Gwillim fol. 358*.

Lubrefaction, a making slip-
pery, stirring or quick. *Bac.*

Lubical 2 (*lubricus*)

Lubitious 3 slippery, de-
ceitful, incertain; stirring,
wanton, lascivious.

Lubricity (*lubricitas*) slip-
periness, incertainty, wan-
tonness, incontinency.

Lucens, a beast almost as
big as a Wolf, breeding in
Muscovia and *Russia*, of co-
lour between red and brown,
mingled with black spots; its
skin is a very rich Fur, A. 24.
H. 8. ca. 14.

Lucible (*lucibilis*) that is
light of it self, that is apt to
shine.

Lucid (*lucidus*) clear, bright,
shining.

Lucidity (*luciditas*) bright-
ness, clearness.

Lucifer

Lucifer (Lat.) properly the Star arising before the morning, as messenger of day-light, the Day-star: but figuratively the King of Babylon, *Nebuchadnezzar*; an arch Devil.

Luciferous (*lucifer, a. um*) that brings or causeth light.

Lucifertians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their Author *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Calvary* in *Sardinia* in time of Pope *Liberius*, and the Emperor *Constantinus*; about the year of Christ 365. they held the soul of man was propagated out of the substance of his flesh, &c.

Lucina, *Juno* and *Diana* so called, because they ruled the travel of women, and helped them in that business.

Lucrative (*lucrarius*) taken with gain or advantage; whereof great profit is made.

Lucretia, a chaste woman; so used from *Lucretia*, a chaste woman of *Rome*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who slew herself, because *Sexius Tarquinius* had ravished her.

Lucrificate (*lucrifico*) to gain, or get, to seek after gain.

Lucruous (*lucrosus*) full of gain or lucre, profitable.

Lucration (*lustratio*) wrestling, striving, much contending.

Luciferous (*lucifer*) that causeth sorrow or mourning.

Lucifonant (*lucifonus*) that signifies sorrow or wailing.

Lucubration (*lucubratio*) a

study or work by candle-light.

Lucubrator (*lucubratorius*) of or belonging to study, or working by candlelight.

Luculent (*luculentia*) brightness, beauty.

Luculent (*luculentus*) full of light, clear; beautiful, famous.

Ludible (*ludibilis*) apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (*ludibriosus*) reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

Ludicrous (*ludicer*) pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.*

Ludification (*ludificatio*) a mocking, deceiving or beguiling.

Lucus Menrea (Lat.) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Neopolitanus*, the Venereal Murrain, or French Pox.

Lugent (*lugens*) mourning or lamenting.

Lugubrious (*lugubris*) lamentable, sorrowful, pertaining to grief and mourning.

Lution (*lutio*) a paying a ransom.

Luminaries (*luminaria*) great lights or Lamps; conspicuous Stars, the Sun and Moon; Also the Feast of light, the Feast of Christ's Nativity or Christmas, was so called in the Western or Latin Church; because they used many lights and candles at this Feast; or rather, because Christ the light of all lights, that true light, then came into the world.

Lu-

Luminous (*luminosus*) full of light, light itself.

Lunar (*lunaris*) pertaining to the Moon.

Lunatick (*lunaticus*) that is wood or frantick, at a certain time of the moon.

Lunacy, that disease.

Lupatral (Lat.) a place dedicated to the God *Pan*, from *Lupa*; because there a she-Wolf nourished *Romulus* and *Remus*. So the Sacrifices and Plays dedicated to *Pan* were called *Lupercalia* or *lupercal* Sacrifices, and the Priests of *Pan* (*luperci*) who, on the day of their Sacrifices ran up and down the City naked, and stroak the hands and bellies of women great with child, with a Goats skin, thereby to signify both fruitfulness and chaste deliverance. *Rider.*

Lupines (*lupinum*) a little flat pulse, almost like a small bean, but much less and bitter in taste; They are not very good meat, but are sometimes used in Physick against worms in children, and the decoction of them takes away spots and freckles of the face.

Luraster (*luratio*) a greedy eating or gluttonizing; derived from *Lupa*, a great leathern bottle.

Lutane. See *Lourdain*.

Lurid (*luridus*) pale, wan, black and blew.

Luscious (*luscio*) dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes.

Lusbybogg, a base coynin

the days of *Edward* the third
Lusion (*lusio*) a playing, game, or pastime.

Lustrator (*lustratio*) compassing, viewing or going about on every side; a purging by Sacrifice, which was done every five years. *Bac.*

Lustrice (*lustrificus*) that hath power to purge or make holy, pertaining to purging.

Lustrum (Lat.) a Den or Cave for wilde beasts; a purging by Sacrifice; also the space of fifty months, or five years. The Romans sometimes kept their account of time by these *Lustrums*, which were so called because they did once in every five years revolution, *Lustrare exercitum Romanum*, by sacrifice purge the Roman Army. Hence we use sometimes, two *Lustrums*, for ten years, three *Lustrums* fifteen years, &c.

Lutheranism, the doctrine or Tenets of *Martin Luther*, who (being an *Augustin Monk*) forsook his Monastical course of life, about the year 1515, and from him *Lutherans* took denomination: These differ from the *Calvinists*, chiefly in maintaining *consubstantiation* in the blessed Eucharist, with omnipresence, and eternal predestination, to be out of a foreseen faith, and good works, and not absolute; which tenets are impugned by the *Calvinists*. *Heil*

Lutuous (*lutuus*) that is made of clay, team, mortar, &c.

or earth; filthy, muddy.
Lutulent (*lutulentus*) miry, dirty, filthy.

Luxare (*luxo*) to put out of joint, to loosen.

Luxation (*luxatio*) a loosening or putting out of joint.

Luxuriate (*luxurio*) to exceed, to be riotous or wanton, to grow rank.

Luxurious (*luxuriosus*) riotous, given too much to pleasure, excessive.

Lycanthropy (*lycanthropia*) a frenzy or melancholy, which causeth the patient (who thinks he is turned Wolf) to fly all company, and hide himself in dens and corners. See *Were-wolf*.

Lycæum, *Aristoteles* famous School near Athens; Also *Cicero's* School, in his *Marmor at Tusculum*.

Lybian Musick (*Lydius modus*) doleful and lamentable musick.

Lymphatick (*lymphaticus*) allayed or mixed with water; Also mad, furious, be-straught.

Lynford Lato, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

Lyncean (*lynceus*) per-

Lynceous, taming to the beast *Lynx*; also quick-sighted, from *Lynceus* one of the *Argonauts*, who was admired for his quickness of sight. He could see the new Moon, the first day when it was in the sign *Aries*, &c.

Lynx (Lat.) a spotted beast

like a Wolf, having a very perfect sight. This beast breeds chiefly in the Eastern Countries, and is often found in the woods of *Almain* and *Sclavonia*. Hence the phrase of a *Lynx-like-eye*, for one that's well and perfect sighted.

Lypothymy. See *Lipothymy*.

Lyrick (*lyricus*) a Poet that makes verses to be sung to the Harp or Lute. The best of these among the Grecians was *Pindarus*; among the Latins *Horace*. *Lyrick*, taken adjectively, is pertaining to a Harp, that plays on a Harp, or to *Lyrick* verses, which the ancients applied to Songs and Hymns.

Lyrist (*lyristes*) a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp.

M

Mabel (*Mabilia*) a Christian name for women; from *amabilia*, i. lovely.

Mac in Irish is as much as *Fitz* in French, or as Son in English; as *Mac-William*, or *Mac-Adam*, i. the Son of *William*, or *Adam*.

Maaleb, the bastard Coral or Pomander; of whose sweet and shining black berries, Bracelets are made.

Macaronique (Fr.) a confused heap, or huddle of many several things.

MACA-

Macarons (Fr.) little Fritter-like Buns, or thick Lozenges compounded of Sugar, Almonds, Rose-water, and Musk, pounded together and baked with a gentle fire. Also the Italian *Marcaroni*, lumps or gobbets of boyled paste, served up in butter, and strewed over with spice, and grated cheefe; a common dish in Italy.

Macedonians (*Macedones*) people of Macedonia, a large Country of Europe.

Macellarians (*macellarius*) pertaining to the Butchers Row or Shambles.

Macellator (Lat.) a Butcher, or Slaughter-man.

Macerate (*macero*) to make lean; to mortify, weaken, bring down; also to allay, soak or steep in liquor.

Machabellian, a subtil Statesman, or cunning Politician; So taken from *Nicholas Machiavel*, Recorder of Florence, whose Politicks have poisoned almost all Europe.

Machebaltize or **Machabellianize**, to practise Machiavelianism, or subtil policy.

Machine (*machina*) an instrument or engine of War, a frame, tool or device; a subtil shift to deceive.

Machinate (*machinor*) to devise or plot, to imagine or contrive, to invent craftily.

Macilent (*macilentus*) lean, thin, barren.

Macitudo (*macritudo*) leanness, barrenness.

Macrocosmus (Gr.) the great world.

Macrology (*macrologia*) prolixity in speaking; long and tedious talk or speech, to little or no purpose. It is a figure among Rhetoricians; As, *Vivat Carolus Augustus, &c.*

Macator (Lat.) a killer or murderer.

Maculatures (from *macula*) blotting or waste papers.

Maculate (*maculo*) to stain, spot, or defile; to defame.

Madid (*madidus*) wet or washed, moist, imbrued; also drunken.

Madidate (*madido*) to }
Madefacere (*madefacio*) } wet or moisten, to make wet, to wash or bath.

Madidus (*madiditas*) moisture, or fulness of moisture.

Madore (Lat.) moisture; also sweat.

Madrigal (Ital. *madrigali*) a kind of song.

Magazine (Fr. *Magazin*, quasi *mansio gaze*, i. locus ubi gaze &c. thesauri reponuntur) a publick Store-house or Ware-house, most commonly appropriated to appurtenances of War.

Magdalen (*magdaleo*) a Langate, or long plaster like a Rowler. Dr. Br.

Magellanch Sea, so called from *Ferdinando Magellanus*.

Magi, or the Wife-men of the East. See *Balthazar*.

Magician (*magus*, a Persian word primitively) the Persians call those *Magos* or Magicians.

cians, whom the Grecians call *Philosophos*; the Latins *Sapientes*; the Gauls, *Druids*; the Egyptians, *Prophets* or *Priests*; the Indians, *Gymnosophists*; the Germans *Die Pfaffen*; we English, *Wise-men*, *Wizards*, *Cunning-men*, *South-sayers* or *Enchanters*. *Cham*, otherwise called *Zoroaster*, K. of the *Bactrians* (who reigned 800 years after the siege of *Troy*) is said to be the first inventor of Art Magick. *Magia*, among the Persians, was taken for sublime sapience, and a Science of the harmony and contents of universals in Nature. *Bac.* And see *Sir Walt. Ral. l. 1. f. 171.*

Magick Art (*magia*) in general, is wisdom, or contemplation of heavenly Sciences, and is twofold; Natural, which is lawful, and is the ground of all true Physick, and the occult wisdom of nature, without which all mans Reason and Knowledge is Ignorance; The other is Diabolical, superstitious and unlawful, and is called *Necromancy*; whereby men attain to the knowledge of things by the assistance of evil spirits. *Chym. Diss.*

Magistry (*magisterium*) mastership, the rule or office of a Master. *Dr. Br.*

Magistral (*magistralis*) pertaining to, or done by a Master or Magistrate; master-like, artificial. In Physick it signifies a Plai-

ster, Salve, or Pill prepared after the best manner.

Magna Charta, the great Charter, contains a number of Laws ordained the ninth year of *Hen. 3.* and confirmed by *Edw. 1.* We have no ancient written Law then this, which though it consist of not above Thirty seven Charters or Laws, yet is it of such extent, as all the Law we have is thought in some sort to depend of it.

Magnalia (Lat.) great things to be wondered at. As *Magnalia Dei* (mentioned *Alt. 2. 11*) the great works of God.

Magnaltru (from *magnalia*) an admired greatness.

Magnanimity (*magnanimitas*) courage, greatness of mind, nobleness of spirit, stoutness of heart.

Magnanimus (*magnanimus*) generous, of a great mind, of a stout spirit.

Magnere (*magnas, etis*) a loadstone. See *Lodestone*.

Magnetic (*magneticus*) belonging to the Loadstone, or that which draws unto or attracts.

Magnify (*magnifico*) to make great account of, to honour much.

Magnificence (*magnificentia*) stateliness, sumptuousness, high achievement, great performance.

Magnificat, part of the Even-song among the Romanists, or the song of the Ble-

sed

sed *Virgin Mary*, *Luk. 1. 46.* beginning thus *Magnificat anima mea &c.* My soul doth magnify our Lord, &c. At saying of which, they use to stand up, as being a Canticle or Song of joy, for the delivery whereof, that posture is most proper.

To correct *magnificat* (an English Proverb) signifies to attempt to amend Scripture, or that which is beyond correction.

Magnifico (Ital.) a great or honorable Personage: The chief Noblemen of *Venice* are by a peculiar title, called *Magnifico*, or *Magnifico's*. And the Rectors of the Academies in Germany are honored with the same Title.

Magnificent (*magnificus*) *Magnifical* (that achieveth worthy acts, noble, sumptuous, acting great matters, majestic).

Magniloquy (*magniloquy*) *Magniloquence* (*quentia*) a lofty manner of speaking, or a discourse of great matters.

Magniloquent (*magniloquus*) that useth a stately manner of speaking or writing.

Magnitude (*magnitudo*) greatness, largeness, nobleness, valiantness.

Magog (mentioned in *Ezek. 38.*) *Gog* in the Hebrew signifies (saith *St. Hieron*) *Idum*, or a covering of a house. And *Pinus* upon *Ezekiel's* affirms, that by *Gog* is meant Antichrist; For (saith he) *Antichristum erit Diaboli*

regnumum sub specie humanas; That Antichrist shall be the covering of the Devil under humane form. He adds that *Magog*, is as much to say as *Gog*, the letter [M] being an Hebrew Preposition and imports as much as *of* or *from*, so he takes *Magog* for those people that follow Antichrist. See more in exposition of these two words in *Sir Walt. Ral. hist. lib. 1 fol. 136.*

Mahum or *Mam* (from the Lat. *mancus*) signifies a corporal hurt, whereby a man loseth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence to him in battle. The Canonists call it *Membri mutilationem*, as the Eye, the Hand, the Foot, the scalp of the Head, the fore tooth, or (as some say) any finger of the hand. *Gleanville. lib. 14. ca. 7.* And *Ugolinus* de irregularit. ca. 4. sect. 3. 4. 5.

Maguel, an instrument to cast stones. *Chauc.*

Mahumetism or *Mahumetanism*, the Religion and profession of *Mahumer* and the Turks; which see in *Alchoran*, *Mahumers* Law-book.

Mahumetan, one that professeth that Religion.

Mahd-Morian. See *Morisco*.

Majestatic (*majestativus*) that is full of majesty or majestic.

Manner or *Manner* (from the *Fr. Maniere*, i. the Manner) signifies in our Common Law, when

when a Thief hath stoln, and is followed with Hue and Cry, and taken with the *Manner*, that is, having the thing stoln about him, which is called the *Mainour*; and so we say when we find one doing an unlawful act, that we took him in the *mainour* or *manner*.

Mainpernable (a Law word, and) signifies bailable, or that may be bailed; and *Mainperners*, are the Sureties for one that is mainprised to appear at a certain day, &c. yet Mr. Manwood, 1. part. For. Laws, p. 167. makes a difference between *Bail* and *Mainprize*, viz. that he that is mainprised hath a greater liberty, then he that is bailed, &c.

Main-sworn, in our Northern Dialect, signifies fore-sworn or perjured.

Major (Lat.) the greater. The major proposition of a Syllogism. See in *Syllogism*.

Majorate (*majoro*) to make greater.

Majoration, a making greater. *Bac.*

Malachite (*malachites*) a stone of a drak green colour.

Malactitation (*malactitatio*) a kneading or making soft. *Bac.*

Malace (*malachia*) a calm, or still time on the Sea; also the Inordinate lust of women with child.

Malaga or *Malaca* *Wick*, so called from a City of that name in *Andalusia* in Spain, where that kind of wine is made.

Maladic (Fr.) a sickness or disease.

Malanders, a disease in horses, from the Span. (*malander*) i. to go ill; for so the disease makes them.

Maldisant (Fr.) an evil speaker, a backbiter.

Malentention (*maledictio*) evil-speaking, a curse, banning, imprecation, execration.

Malefactor (Lat.) an evil-doer, an offender.

Malice (*maleficium*) an evil deed, an ill act, a shrewd turn; hurt, displeasure.

Malefice (*maleficientia*) evil doing.

Maleficate (*malefacio*) to do wrong, to offer abuse, to do evil. *Bac.*

Maletent, in the Statute called the *Confirmation of the Liberties of*, &c. An. 29. Ed. 1. ca. 7. is interpreted to be a

Toll of forty shillings for every sack of wooll. *Stow* in his *Annals* p. 461. calls it a

Maletor (from the Fr. *maletofe* or *Maletofe*) See also the *Stat. de Tallagio non concedendo*.

Malevolence (*malevolencia*) ill-will, heart-burning, spite.

Malignity (*malignitas*) malice premeditated, ill-will, grudge, despight, villany.

Mallectable (from *mallectus*) tractable, hammerable, which may be wrought or beaten with the hammer.

Mallectus (*mallectus*) wrought or beaten with the hammer or beetle.

Malikin

Malikin, *Maukin*, or *Scovel* to make clean an oven (the Italians call it *Scovola di forno*, i. the broom or besome of the oven) the Lat. is *Peniculus*, or *Penicillus*, dim. a *pene*, i. a tail; because they were in times past, made of the tails of beasts, as now they are of old clouts. *Min.*

Malmsey, a sort of wine so called from *Arvisum*, a promontory, in the Island *Chio*, vulgarly called *Mavrisia*, or *Malvissia*, whence comes the best of this kind.

Maltesian, an Inhabitant of the Island *Malta*, called in Scripture *Melita*.

Mamaluks, a light-horseman (in the Syrian and Arabian tongues) the *Mamalukes* were an order of valiant horse-men in the last Empire of Egypt. *Cot.*

Mammeated (*mammeatus*) that hath Paps or Teats.

Mammon, is a Syriac word, signifying riches, or the god of Riches. *Hierom sup. Matth. cap. 17.* The *Mammon* of iniquity, is expounded to be wealth unjustly detained from them to whom it is due. *Greg.*

Mammonist (from *mammon*) may be taken for a worldling, or one that seeks after riches.

Manunoda, a coin among the East Indians of equal value with our shilling.

Manation (*manatio*) a flowing, or running, a trickling down.

Manbote (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing a man. *Lambert* in his exposition of Saxon words *verbo*, *Astimatio*. Of which read *Roger Hoveden* also in his *Annals*, fol. 344.

Manche (Fr.) a sleeve; a term of Heraldry. Also any thing in form of a sleeve.

Mancipate (*mancipo*) to deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money.

Mancipation (*mancipatio*) a manner of selling before witnesses with sundry ceremonies, &c. so called a *mancipione*, from raking that which is sold into ones hands or possession. See *Emancipate*.

Manciple (*manceps*) a Caterer, or one that in Colleges or Hospitals buys victuals and common provision into the house.

Mancuse (*mancusa*) of the ancient pence (which weighed about three pennies of our money) thirty (as *Alfric Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*, in his Saxon Grammar, notes) made a *Mancus*, which some think to be all one with a *Mark*; for that *Manca*, or *Mancusa* is translated in ancient Books, by *Marca*; and *Manca* (as appears by an old fragment) was *quinta pars uncie*. These *Mancuse* or *Mancus* were reckoned both in gold and silver. For about the year of our Lord 680. *Ina* King of the West Saxons, as

we read in *Malmsbury*, enforced the Kentish men to redeem their peace at thirty thousand *Mancu's* of gold. In the notes upon *Canutus* Laws, I find this difference, that *Mancusa* was as much as a Mark of silver, and *Manca* was a square piece of gold commonly valued at thirty pence. *Cam. Rem. fo. 181.*

Mandate (*mandatum*) a commandment, a message, commission, or any thing that one is commanded to speak or do. In our Common Law it is a commandment judicial of the King or his Justices to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, whereof you shall see diversity in the table of the *Register judicial. Verbo, Mandatum.*

Mandatory (*mandativus*) he to whom a commandment or charge is given; or he that comes to a Bench by a *Mandamus*.

Mandible (*mandibilis*) eatable, or that may be eaten.

Mandible (from *mandibula*) the Jaw.

Mandillon or *Mandillon* (from the Fr. *Mandil* or *Mandille*) a loose Cassock, such as Soldiers use to wear.

Mandrake or *Mandrage* (from the Gr. *mandragora*, i. a Den or Hole, because it useth to grow about Dens or Caves) a strange plant bearing yellow round apples, the root of it is great and white like a Radish root, and is divided

into two or more parts, growing sometimes like the legs of a man. This root, especially its bark, is extremely cold and dry, even to the fourth degree. It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the least quantity too much, will quickly kill a man. Chyrurgeons use to steep this root in wine, and give it to be drunk by such as they must cut, law, or burn in any part; for its cold operation causeth sleep, and maketh the body insensible for a time. See the confutation of many false conceptions concerning this plant *Mandrake*, in Dr. Br. *Vul. Er. 1.2. ca. 6.*

Mandrakes, lovely or amiable, so in the Hebrew; The Greek translates them Apples of *Madragoras* or *Mandrake* Apples; they were such things as gave a smell, *Gen. 30. 14. Cant. 7. 13. Wilson.*

Manducible (from *Manduco*) eatable, that may be chewed or eaten.

Manducatio (*manducatio*) a chewing or eating.

Manday *Whitday*. See in *Day*.

Mangontze (*mangontzo*) to polish, paint, or trim up a thing.

Mangonisin, the craft of pampering, trimming or serving out saleable things.

Maniable (from *manus*) that may be managed by the hand, tractable. *Bac.*

Maniack (*maniacus*) mad, frantick

frantick, brain-sick, wilde-headed.

Manicheus, a sort of Hereticks so called from one *Manes* a Persian the first broker of that Heresie. They held a fatal necessity of sinning, &c. with other damnable Tenets. This *Manes* affirmed himself to be both Christ and the Paraclet too, and sent out his twelve Disciples about the world, to spread abroad his heretical Dogme, &c.

Manicles (*manica*) hand-Fetters, or Gives wherewith Prisoners are bound by the hands; from *manus*, a hand.

Manifesto (Lat.) an open

or publick declaration, most commonly of some Prince or Commonwealth, concerning publick matters.

Maniple (*manipulus*) a gripe, a handful, a bundle; But more particularly, it is a Fannel or Scarf-like ornament worn about the left Wrist of a sacrificing Priest. Also a file of ten Soldiers under one Captain and Tent; so called because their handstrokes in fighting went together; Or because they fought *sub eodem manipulo fœni* (an handful of hay being used at that time instead of a flag.) *Qvid.*

*Perica suspensos pendebat longa maniplos,
Unde manipularis nomina miles habet.*

But I find in some Authors, that the ancient Roman *Maniple* consisted of 200 Souldiers. See *Legion*.

Manipular (*manipularis*) belonging to a band of men.

Manna (Gr.) man, or the dew of heaven; a delicate food, wherewith God fed the children of Israel, it falling from heaven in manner of a dew, white, and somewhat like Coriander seed; with which the Israelites lived forty years in the Wilderness, till they came to the Borders of the Land of *Canaan*. At first sending hereof the people were in such admiration that they said to each other, *manhu?* i. *quid est hoc?* what is this?

which seems to be the cause why it was afterward called *Manna*. In Physick it is taken for a kind of dew, or grained *Manna*, which, falling in hot Countries upon trees and herbs before break of day, doth there congeal, almost like crums of white bread, and is gathered and cholecy kept, as a gentle purger of Choler; it is sweet of taste; the best comes from *Calabria*, where they gather it from the leaf of the Mulberry Tree. *Nat. hist. 165.* It is also taken for any sweet matter extracted out of any thing.

Manston (*mansio*) a tarrying, a bating, an abiding. Also (as *Bracton* defines it, *lib. 5.*

cap. 28. num. 1.) it is a dwelling consisting of one or more houses without any neighbor; And yet he grants forthwith that *Mansio mansioni possit esse vicina*. I find it most commonly used for the Lords chief dwelling house within his Fee, whether it have neighbors adjoining or not, otherwise called the capital Messuage, or the chief Mannor place. *Mansio* among the ancient Romans was a place appointed for the lodging of the Prince or Souldiers in their journey or march, furnished with convenient entertainment by the neighbors adjoining, &c.

Manslaughter (*homicidium*) is the unlawful killing a man without prepened malice; As when two, that formerly meant no harm to one another meet together, and, upon some sudden occasion falling out, the one kills the other. *West. part. 2. Symb. titulo Inditaments. Sect. 44.* It differs from murder, because it is not done with prepened or foregoing malice; And from *Chancemedley*, because it hath a present intent to kill; and this is Felony, but admits Clergy for the first time. *Stawnsf. pl. Cor. lib. 1. ca. 9. and Britton. ca. 9.* It is confounded with murder in the *Stat. 28. Ed. 3. ca. 11.*

Mansuet (*mansuetus*) gentle, courteous, meek, milde, humble, tractable.

Mansuetude (*mansuetudo*) gentleness, meekness, tractableness, humility.

Mantucular (*manticular*) to do a thing closely, as to pick a purse.

Manticore or *Manticorn*, (Ital. *Manticora*) a ravenous and mankind-Indian beast, that hath three ranks of very sharp teeth, a face like a man, and body like a Lyon. *Plin. l. 8. ca. 21.*

Mantle or *Mantle* (Lat. *mantile*, Br. *Mantel*) a kind of cloak which Souldiers in times past used in Winter, a long hanging Cloak; it is taken for a long robe, *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 14.* Now it is called a *League-Cloak*; and the Ladies have appropriated the name to a kind of cloak which they wear. Also a term in Heraldry, and was antiently a kind of Cloak or *Mantle*, encompassing the Coat armor, but now is that flourish which proceeds from the *Wreath*, and *Helm*, and descends externally on each side the Escutcheon.

Manual (*manualis*) that fills the hand, that one may fold, cast or carry in the hand. Also used substantively; as

a *Manual* (*manuale*) a small portable volume, a book which may be carried in ones hand. *Manuel*, in Law is a thing whereof perfect profit may be made. *Stawnsf. Prærog. fol. 54.*

Manuary (*mannarium*) gotten

ten by handy labor, or that fills the hand.

Manucaption (*manu captio*) a taking by or with the hand.

Manuduction (*manu ductio*) a leading or guiding by the hand.

Manumission (*manumissio*) a deliverance out of bondage, an enfranchisement, a making free.

Manumit or *Manumisse* (*manumitro*) to enfranchise, to make a Slave or Bondman free, which was in old time thus. The Lord of the Slave holding him by the head, arm, or other part, said before witness, *I will that this man go free*, and in so saying, shoved him forward out of his hand.

Manutention (from *manu tenere*) a holding with the hand. *Lo. Herb. H. 8.*

Maran-atha (Syriac, i.e. *ad-venius Dei, vel Deus venit*) a curse mentioned 1 Cor. 16. *A. natheuma Maranatha* the third and highest degree of Excommunication. The Jews called it *Schammartha*. See *Dr Ham. Annot. fol. 600.*

Marabdis, a little Spanish coyn, whereof thirty four make but the Royal or six pence sterling.

Marchalite or *Marquestite* (*marchalita*) a stone participating with the nature of some metal, yet in so small quantity, that the metal cannot be melted from it, but will vapor away in smoak, the stone

turning to ashes; those *Marchasites* are commonly in colour like the metal mixed with them, whether it be Gold, Silver, Brass, or any other. Some affirm a *Marchasite* to be any stone out of which fire may be stricken.

Marcessible (*marcessibilis*) apt or easy to rot or putrifie.

Marcegrave or *Martrgrave* (Germ.) a County or Earl of the Borders, or *Marches*: with us a *Marquess*.

Marches (from the Germ. *March*, i. a border, or from the Fr. *Marque*, i. a Mark) the borders, bounds or limits of any place, Region, or Country, as between us and Wales, or between us and Scotland, *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 9.*

Marchetta, *Eugenius* the third King of Scotland did wickedly ordain, that the Lord or Master of the ground or land, should have the first nights lodging with every married woman within the same; which Ordinance was afterwards abrogated by King *Malcome* the third, who ordained, that the Bridegroom should have the sole use of his own Wife, and therefore should pay to the Lord, a piece of money called *Marca. Heß. Boetius, l. 3. ca. 12. Spotsw. Hist. fol. 29.* Mr. *Shene* says, that *Mercheta mulieris* is the raid of the woman, or the first carnal copulation with her. *pag. 93.*

Marchionesse, the wife of a *Marquess*.

Marce (*marcidus*) withered, rotten, feeble, lither.

Marcidious (*marcidiosus*) very rotten, feeble, &c.

Marconist, old condemned Hereticks, so called of their first Master *Marcion*, a Stoick Philosopher, who held a detestable opinion, that Christ was not the Son of God.

Marco: (Lat.) rottenness, withering pining away.

Mar-maid. See *Mey-maid*.

Mar-raid, a disease in the night, that troubles one so in his sleep, that he can scarce breathe. See *Incurbus*.

Marshal. See *Marshal*.

Margatiferous (*margaritifer*) that brings forth, or hath plenty of pearls or *Margarites*, which are found in the fish-shell, especially in Oysters; the best are brought out of *India*; yet they are also found in our English and Flemish Seas, but not in such perfection.

Marginal { *marginalis* }
Marginean { *marginicus* }
belonging to the brim or margin, written in the margin.

Marine { *marinus* } be-
Maritan { } longing to, or near the Sea; also strange, as from beyond Sea.

Marital (*maritalis*) belonging to marriage or Wedlock, on the Husbands part.

Maritime (*maritimus*) belonging to, or near the Sea; wavering and changeable.

Marb, is with us 13 s. 4 d. In Scotland but 13 d. ob. See *Marcheta*.

Maroration (*maroration*) a building with marble.

Marmozcan (*marmozcan*) of marble, or that is like it in colour, hardness, &c.

Marousan wine, wine of such virtue and strength, that if twenty times so much water be put to it, it will still keep his virtue. And is so called from *Maronea* or *Marogna* a City of *Ciconia* where it is made. Rider.

Maronites (so called from one *Maron*, who is mentioned in the fifth Act of the Constantinopolitan Council) a sort of Christians, onely found in Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*; they have a Patriarch, whose name is always *Peter*; they were a limb of the *Jacobites*; but received the Roman Catholick Religion in the Papacy of *Clement*. 8. who sent them a Catechism printed at Rome in the Arabian language. *Sands*.

Marque (seems to a French word, signifying *notam*, vel *signum*, or else to come from the Germ. *Marck*, i. *limes*, or from *Mar*, a Britan word (used not onely by the now *Welsh*, but also by the *Armo-ricans*) signifying as much as note or character) signifies in the ancient Statutes of our Land, as much as Reprisals; as *A. 4. H. 5. c. 7. Marques* and *Reprisals* are used as Synonyms; and letters of *Marque* are found in the same signification in the same Chapter. See *Law of Marque*

Mar-

Marquetry, is a most curious work wrought in wood of divers colours, and divers sorts, into the shape of knors, flowers and other devices, with that excellency of cunning, as they seem all to be one piece, and rather the work of Nature than Art; Chequer-work, Inlaid-word. *Marquetry*, properly belongs to Joiners, as *Mosaïque* to Masons and Stone-cutters, though some Authors confound them. See *Mosaïque*.

Marquets or **Marquis** (*narchio*) by the opinion of *Arum*. comes of the Germ. *March*: i. *limes*, signifying originally as much as *custos limitis*, or comes & *praefectus limitis*, &c. These are with us, in honor and place next Dukes. See *Cassan. de consuet. Burg.* p. 15. See *Marquave*.

Marquisate (Fr. *Marquisat*) a Marquiship or Marquidom, the Territories of a *Mirquess*.

Marotto (Fr. *marauld*) a fellow, a Knave, or Rascal.

Mars, the Heathen god of War; taken for War or Battle itself. Also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Marshall (Fr. *Mareschal*) with us there are divers Officers of this name; but one most noble of all the rest, who is called Lord or Earl Marshal of *England*, of whom mention is made in divers Statutes, as *An. 1. H. 4. ca. 7.* and *14.* and *An. 13. R. 2. ca. 2.* His Office

consists especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereof you may read in *Lupanus de Magistratibus Francie*, lib. 1. ca. *Marschallus*, & *Tilius*, lib. 2. ca. de *Constabili*, *Mariscallo*, &c. The next to this is the Marshal of the Kings house, then the Marshal of the Justices in Eyre, Marshal of the Upper Bench Prison in Southwark, Marshal of the Kings Hall, Marshal of the Exchequer, &c. whereof see *Cowel*.

In every Regiment of Soldiers there is a Marshal, whose Office is to look to Prisoners of War, and to put in execution all sentences or orders of the Council of War upon offenders, &c.

In *Francis* the firsts time there were but two Lord Marshals of *France*, now there are ten, who having their several Provinces assigned them by the King, ride Circuits, are present at all general musters, to see how military Discipline is observed in Garrisons, view the Fortifications and reparations of Frontier Towns, the munition and victual of Arsenals and Store-houses, and lastly, provide for the punishment and suppression of all vagrant and idle Rogues; And as they (under the Constable) command all Dukes, Earls, Barons, Captains and Gentlemen; so may they neither give battle, make Proclamation, nor muster any men,

without his commandment.
Cogr.

In the old Saxon it was *Marſcant*; *Mar* being the general name for a *Horſe*, male and female: and *ſcant* ſignified a kind of ſervant, as *ſcalco* ſtill does in *Italian*: So that *Marſcant* (now *Marſhal*) was with our Anceſtors *Cu- rator equorum*, one that had the charge of horſes; and in France a Farrier is ſtill called *Mareſchal*. Verſt.

Martgrave. See *Maregrave*.
Martial (*martialis*) born under the Planet *Mars*; war-like.

Martial Law, is that which depends on the voice of the King, or the Kings Lieutenant, or of the General or his Officers in Wars. *Smith de Repub. Angl. l. 2. c. 3.* See *Law of Arms*.

Martichorze, a beaſt found in the Indies, which hath the face of a Man, and the body of a Lyon, which counterfeits the ſound of Flutes to charm paſſengers, and then entraps and kills them.

Martingale (Fr.) a Thong of leather, the one end whereof is faſtened under the chaps of a horſe, and the other to the fore-Girth betwix his fore-legs, to make him rein well, and hinder him from caſting up his head.

Martyrologe (*martyrologium*) a book that treats of the acts, names, and ſufferings of Martyrs.

Macle (Fr. *macle*) a ſhort Lozenge, having a ſquare hole in the miſt; a term in Blazon.
Mafculine (*maſculinus*) of the male kind, manly.

Maſſe, from the Lat. *miſſa*, but whether *miſſa* be derived from the Hebrew, or be a Latin word corrupted, is no ſmall controverſie; They that derive it from the Hebrew, conceive it comes from מִסָּח *Miſſah*, which ſignifies an Oblation or Offering; They that account it a Latin word corrupted, conceive the Fathers uſed it inſtead of *miſſio*, a ſending away: For in ancient time: when the *Maſſ* or publick Service was ended, and the Communicants addreſſed themſelves to be partakers of the holy Eucharift, it was a cuſtom to ſend away the younger for, ſuch as were not yet fully inſtructed and catechiſed; hence *miſſa* was taken for and ſignified a Sacrifice, an Oblation or Offering.

The old Saxons called al holy days *Maſſ days*; becauſe they were obliged to hear *Maſſ* on thoſe days. *Chriſtian Caveat* in part. See *Lammas*.

Maſſiſcor (Fr.) Oaker made of Ceruſe, or white lead.

Maſſilians. See *Meſſalians*

Maſſication (*maſſicatio*) an eating or chewing.

Maſtick (*maſtiche*) a white and clear gum, of a ſweet ſavour, and grows on the Lentick tree in the Iſland *Chios*. It's temperate in hear, and of a dry

dry binding nature, wherefore it ſtrengthens the ſtomack, ſtays vomiting, and ſtops any iſſue of blood. Some uſe to rub their teeth with it, as well to whiten them, as to ſaſten ſuch as are looſe.

Maſticine (*maſticinus*) of, or pertaining to, or of the colour of Maſtick.

Maſtiſtophozer (*maſtiſtophorus*) a fellow worthy to be whipped; alſo an Uſher, who with whips removed the people, where there was much preſs.

Maſtruhe (*maſtruca*) a garment that men of *Sardinia* uſed; a Robe made of Wolves or Deers ſkins, which the Nobles in old time were wont to wear in Winter.

Maſteologie (*maſteologia*) vain enquiry, or over-curious ſearch into high matters and myſteries.

Maſteotechnie (*maſteotechnia*) the vanity which is in ſcience or craft, vain knowledge.

Materia prima (Lat.) the firſt matter or ſubject of all ſubſtantial forms, whereof all natural bodies conſiſt.

Materiation (*materiatio*) the ſelling of timber for building, preparing of timber wood for ſervice in War. Dr. Br.

Maternal (*materna*) of or belonging to a mother, on the mothers ſide, motherly.

Maternity (*maternitas*) motherhood, the being a mother.

Mathematical (*mathemati-*

cus) of or pertaining to the Mathematicks, or to a Mathematician.

Mathematicks (*mathematica*) Sciences or Arts taught by demonſtration, and comprehend four of the Liberal Sciences (viz.) *Arithmetick* (wherein *Algebra* is comprehended) *Geometry*, *Muſick*, *Aſtronomy*; wherein the Egyptians and Caldeans firſt excelled.

Mathematician (*mathematicus*) one ſkilful in the Mathematicks.

Mathuring, Friers ſo called, being of the order of the Holy Trinity, whoſe principal inſtitute is to redeem poor Chriſtian Captives from the ſlavery of the Turk; to which purpoſe they beg alms, and depure a perſon of their own to go to *Argier*, &c. to carry the price of their redemption.

Matutines (*matutinum*) one of the Canonical hours for prayer in the Roman Catholick Church, which begins at three of the clock in the morning; morning prayers.

Matricide (*matricidium*) the killing of ones mother; if from *Matricida*, then it is a Matricide, or one that kills his own mother, as that cruel Tyrant and monſter of men *Nero* was.

Matrice (*matrix*) the place in the womb, where the child is conceived.

Matrices of Letters or Characters,

rafters, are those Moulds or forms, in which the Letters and Characters which Printers use are formed and fashioned by the Letter-founder.

Matriculate (Ital. *matriculare*) to register names. It comes of *mater*, a mother; For then are young Scholars in an University said to be *Matriculated*, when they are sworn and registred into the Society of their Foster-mother of Learning, the University.

Matrimonial (*matrimonialis*) of or belonging to matrimony, or Wedlock.

Maturation (*maturatus*) hastened, soon finished, made ripe. Dr. Br.

Maturation (*maturatus*) apt, or helping to ripen.

Maturity (*maturitas*) ripeness, fullness of age, fitness of time, perfection.

Matutinal (*matutinalis*) belonging to the morning, or morning prayer.

Aere nam vacuo pendente Mausolea

Laudibus immodicis Cares ad astra ferunt.

Hence any sumptuous Monument, Tomb, or Sepulchre, is called a *Mausoleum*.

Maxillary (*maxillaris*) **Maxillar** belonging to the jaw-bone. Bac.

Maxime (*maxima*) a rule that may not be denied, a proposition, an Aphorism or principle in any Art.

Maxims in Law are the

Maugree (Fr. *maugré*, i. anti-*mo iniquo*) in spite of ones heart or teeth, against ones will; As the Wife, *maugre* the Husband, *Litt. fol.* 124. that is, wether the Husband will or not.

Maunder (Fr. *mande*) a Flasket, open Basket, or Pannier having handles; a Hand-basket.

Maunder Thursday (*diei mandati*) This was the Eve or day next before our Saviours crucifixion; and usually called *Holy Thursday*. See more in *Play*.

Mausoleum (Lar.) a famous Sepulchre, built by Queen *Artemesia* in honor of her Husband *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, and accounted one of the Worlds Wonders, it being twenty five Cubits high, supported with thirty six curious Pillars, and consisting of 411 foot in circuit, all of Marble, and of famous sculpture, of which *Martial*,

foundations of it, and the conclusions of Reason, which ought not at any time to be impeached or impugned: As for example, it is a *Maxim*, that if a man have issue two Sons, by divers women, and the one of them purchase lands in Fee, and die without issue, the other brother shall never be his Heir, &c. with divers like.

Maxi-

Maximty (*maximas*) exceeding greatness.

Maxar or **Maxer** (Belg. *Maxer* or *Mafer*, i. a Maple, or the knob in the Maple) a broad, flat, standing cup to drink in; so called because such cups are often made of Maple, or of the knots of it: There is also a kind of small Cherries so called.

Maxe, an astonishment; sometimes a device, like a Labyrinth, made in some Gardens in manner of a knot, with so many intricate turnings, wherein if one be once entered, it is hard getting out.

Max (Belg. *Max*, Sax. *Med*.) See *Hydromel* and *Bragget*.

Meander (*Meander*) a river in *Phrygia*, now called *Madre* or *Palazzia*, having many turnings, &c. Hence any oblique turning or crooked winding is called *Meander*; and *Meandrous* is used for crooked, or full of turnings.

Measur, the Tenor in Song or Musick; it is an inner part between the *Treble* and *Base*, so called, because *medium locum obineat*.

Mease, a measure of Herring: Also taken by some for a Messuage or House (*Kitch. fol.* 239) from the Fr. *maison*. See *Mese*.

Measure of length three barley corns measured from end to end make an inch, twelve inches a foot, three foot a yard, five yards and

a half, a Rood, Pole, or Perch; forty Roods in length and four in breadth make an Acre of land, according to the Statute; forty Roods in length onely make a Furlong, eight Furlongs an English mile; which is 1760 yards, 5280 foot, 63360 inches, or 190080 barley corns.

A step is two foot and an half, the fadom seven foot, an English Ell three foot, and nine inches; which measures differ from other Countries that have a Geometrical measure; as four baley corns in thickness make a Finger or measure, four Fingers a Hand, four of those Hands in breadth a Foot, five of those Feet a Geometrical Pace, and 125 Paces a Furlong; eight Furlongs, or 1000 Paces, five foot to a Pace, make an Italian mile; 3000 Paces make a league, 4000 a common Dutch mile, and 5000 Paces make a German or great Dutch mile.

Maison-due (Fr. *maison de dieu*) an Hospital or Religious house.

Mecanas (*Mecanas*) a Patron or Benefactor to learned men: so called of *Mecanas* a noble Roman, who being in great favor with *Augustus* the Emperor, was a special friend to the Poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men.

Mechanick (*mechanicus*) a Handicrafts man, a man of Occupation, a Tradesman.

The

The seven Mechanical Arts are, first, Agriculture, or Husbandry. 2. Cloathing. 3. Navigation. 4. Hunting. 5. Architecture. 6. Medicine. And 7. Military discipline.

Mechanick (*machatio*) formation, whoredom, strumpeting.

Medalia } (Fr. *medaille*)
Medal } an ancient and flat Jewel, or a piece of ancient coin or plate, wherein the figure of some notable person, or some ingenious device is cast or cut; examples of the first are common; of the later, we read, that when some dislikes grew between the English and States of the United Provinces, they, fearing it might tend to the hurt of both, caused to be imprinted upon a *Medalia*, two pitchers floating on the water with this motto, *Si collidimur, frangimur*. Cam.

Medallion (Fr. *medaillon*) a little Medal, Onch or Brouche.

Mede (Belg. or *medea*) a drink made of water and honey. See *Bragget* and *Hydromel*.

Medea, a notable Sorceress, whom Poets feign to have had the power or skill to renew youth, and make old men young, &c. and this was nothing else but that from the knowledge of Simples, she had a Receipt to make white hair black, and reduce old heads into the tincture of youth again.

Median (*medius*) the middle, half, mean; not deserving praise or dispraise.

Mediastine (*mediastinum*) a partition made in the body by certain thin skins, which divide the whole breast, from the Throat to the Midriff into two hollow bosoms. Cotg.

Mediation (*mediatio*) a dividing in the middle, an intertreat or beseeching, an intercession, an arbitrating or controversy.

Medicable (*medicabilis*) that can heal or be healed, curable.

Medical month, consists of twenty six days, and twenty two hours, &c. See *Month*.

Medicament (*medicamentum*) a Medicine, Drug, Physick, or certain Salve.

Medicaster, a pedling Physician, a smatterer in Physick.

Mediciable (*medicabilis*) that may be cured or healed.

Medicine (*medicina*) Physick, which (according to *Plato*) is of five kinds. 1. *Pharmaceutic*, cures diseases by application of medicaments. 2. *Chirurgic*, by incision or cauterizing. 3. *Dietetic*, by Diet. 4. *Nosognomick* discerns diseases. 5. *Boethetic* removes them.

Medick (*medicus*) a Physician.

Mediety (*medietas*) the middle, the half.

Medimnum, a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity (*mediocritas*) a mean,

mean, competency, indifference, temper, moderation.

Medisance (Fr. *mesdisance*) reproach, obloquy, detraction.

Meditative (*meditativus*) apt to meditate, or cast in the mind.

Mediterranean (*mediterraneus*) in the middle of the Land; far from the Sea.

Mediterranean Sea (so called because it hath its course in the midst of the earth) is that which stretcheth itself from West to East, dividing *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

Medullar (*medullaris*) pertaining to the marrow.

Medusa (pertaining to *Medusa*) a woman of great beauty, whose locks (of gold colour) *Minerva* turned into snakes, because she lay with *Neptune* in *Minerva's* Temple, &c.

Mezen (Fr. *mine*) the countenance, look, gesture, or posture of the face; also the feature, outward face or shew.

Megacornus (Gr.) the great world.

Megara, one of the Furies. See *Furies*.

Megalician or **Megalen** (*megalestia*) were Plays or Games at *Rome*, in honor of *Cybele* the Goddess.

Megalopsychia (*megalopsychia*) magnanimity.

Megalogie (Gr.) a speaking or discourse of magnitude or greatness.

Megarick, a Sect of Philo-

sophers instituted by *Euclid*, who was born at *Megara*, a Town near the *Isthmus*, and thence took name.

Megrime or **Megrime** (*Hemicrania*) a pain coming by fits in the temples of the Head, from *hemi*, i. semi, half, and *crania*, i. the skull, or brainpan. It is a disease that pains onely the one half of the brain at once, and therefore called *Megrime*, or *Hemicrain*.

Melancholy (*melancholia*) black choler caused by adustion of the blood; also sadness, pensiveness, solitariness. *Melancholy* is by Physicians reckoned for one of the four humors of mans body, and resembles the Earth, as *Choler* doth the fire; *Blood* the air; *Phlegm* the water. It is said to be the grossest of all four, which, if it abound too much, causeth heaviness and sadness of mind.

Melampod (*melampodium*) the herb called *Hellebore*.

Melchior, The name of one of the three Kings of *Galilee*. See *Balthazar*.

Melchior, a sort of Heretics, so called from one *Melchior*, their first founder.

Melchised, a Sect in *Syria* so called, who are subject to the Patriark of *Antioch*, and are of the same Tenets with the Grecians, except onely that they celebrate divine service, as solemnly on the Saturday as Sunday; They take their denomination from *Melchi*,

Melchi,

Melchi, which in the *Syriac* signifies a King, because in matters of Religion, the people followed the Emperors Injunctions, and were of the Kings Religion, as the saying is. *Heil.*

Meliorate (*melioro*) to wax better then before.

Melioration (*melioratio*) an improvement, a bettering, a making or growing better.

Melioriter (*melioritas*) betterness, improvement.

Melissum (*melissinus*) a drink made of honey and wine.

Mellatio (*mellatio*) the time of taking honey out of the hives.

Melleus } (*melleus*) of or
Mellous } like honey,
sweet, yellow.

Melliferous (*mellifer*) that brings or bears honey.

Mellificare (*mellifico*) to make honey.

Mellifluous } (*mellifluus*)
Mellifluous } sweet as honey, that out of which honey flows: Also eloquent of speech.

Melliloquent (*melliloquus*) that speaketh sweetly.

Melliturgie (Fr.) the making of honey, Bees-work.

Mellona or *Mellonia*, the Goddess of honey.

Melody (*melodia*) harmony, sweet singing, a musical or sweet air.

Melpomene (Gr. *i. cantans*) one of the Muses, who first made Tragedies.

Membrane (*membrana*) the upmost thin skin in any part of the body, whereof there are many and of several appellations. As the *Pleurétique membrane*, which is large and two-fold, through whose doubles pass all the Sinews, Veins, and Arteries, which are between the ribs; the inside whereof (as also the breast or bulk) it wholly covers. Also a skin of parchment, or the pill or pilling between the bark and tree.

Membranatek (*membranaticus*) of or pertaining to a membrane.

Membrature (*membratura*) a setting or ordering of members or parts.

Memorandum (Lat.) a common word; signifying a note or token of what we would have remembered; the word importing as much.

Memorial (*memoriale*) that which puts one in mind of, a Remembrancer, a Record, or book of remembrance.

Memorious (*memoriosus*) that hath a good memory.

Memphians } Egyptians
Memphists } so called from the City *Memphis* in Egypt.

Mendaciloquent (*mendaciloquus*) that tells lyes or untruths, false speaking.

Mendicant (from *mendico*) a Begger, also begging.

Mendicity (*mendicitas*) beggary, poverty, the state of a beggar.

Mental

Mental servant (from *mentis*, walls) a servant that lives within the walls of his Masters dwelling house, a domestic servant. Perhaps from the old English word *Menn*, which signifies family, and so is one of the family.

Meninges (*meninx*) two thin skins that compass or envelop the brain, the one called *dura mater*, the stronger of the two, and next the skull; the other *pia mater*, which is within the first, being more tender and fine, and close wrapping the brain it self; it either of these skins be wounded it causeth speedy death.

Menologe (*menologium*) properly a speaking of months: The Greek *Menologe* (a book so called) is their Martyrologe, or a Collection of the Saints days of every month in their Church.

Mental (*mentalis*) of or belonging to a Table.

Mensio (*mensio*) a measuring.

Menstrual (*menstrualis*) belonging to, or during a month.

Menstruosity (*menstruositas*) the monthly flux of women, an abundance thereof.

Menstruant } (*menstruo*)
Menstruous } that abounds with such monthly flowers, or which belongs thereto.

Mensurate (*mensuro*) to mete or measure.

Mental (from *mens*) that which is only thought in the mind. *Mental Prayer*. See *Vocal*.

Mentition (*mentitio*) a lying, forging or telling untruths.

Mephitick (*mephiticus*) stinking, dampish, as the stink, or ill favour of the earth.

Meracity (*meracitas*) clearness, or pureness, without mixture.

Mercable (*mercabilis*) that may be bought.

Mercantile (*mercatorius*) belonging to Chappmanry.

Mercature (*mercatura*) the Trade of Merchandize.

Mercenary (*mercedarius*) is used both for him that gives wages for labor, or for him that receives it.

Merchenlage, was one of the three sorts of Laws out of which the Conqueror framed ours, mingled with those of Normandy. *Cam. Brit. p. 94.*

who also p. 103, shews, that in A. 1016. this land was divided into three parts, whereof the *West Saxons* had one, governing it by the Laws called *West Saxon Laws*, or *West-Saxonlaeg*, and that contained these nine Shires, Kent, Southsex, Southrey, Barkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Sommerfet, Dorset, and Devonshire.

The second by the Danes, which was governed by the Law called *Danelag*, and that contained these fifteen Shires, *Tork, Darby, Nottingham, Leicester*,

cester, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Hartford, Essex, Middlesex, Northfolk, Southfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

The third was possessed and governed by the Mercians; whose Law was called *Mercanlaeg*, which were these eight, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Chester, Salop, and Stafford.

Mercury (*mercurius*) the Son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*; he was the messenger of the gods, the god of Eloquence, Merchandize, Chivalry, and Thievery; also author of the Harp, and guider of the way; he was said to have wings on his arms and feet. It is commonly used for a swift messenger, or for a book of news, because such books are (as it were) the messengers of the newes.

Mercury with the Alchymists is *Quicksilver*. Also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Mercury-women. See *Hawkers*.

Mercurial (*mercurialis*) of *Mercury*, born under the Planet *Mercury*; hence humorous or fantastical; Also prating, talkative; subtil or deceitful.

Mercurialize, to be humorous or fantastical, to be light-footed; to prattle or babble; Also to be eloquent, as *Mercury* was.

Merciferous (*mercifer*) that farmerth dung, a Gold-finder.

Mere (Fr. *mer*, L^r. *mare*) the Sea; But in a restrained

sence, it signifies a standing water that cannot be drawn dry; therein differing from a Pond. Of these there are several in *Shropshire*, of above a mile in compass, and are the same which in *Ireland* they call *Leaugh*s.

Merettricious (*meretricius*) whorish, pertaining to whoredom.

Meridian (*circulus meridianus*) is an immovable, and one of the greater circles passing through the Poles of the world; it is called the *Meridian* of *Merides*, noon-tide, because when the Sun, rising from the East, toucheth this Line with the center of his body, then it is noon to those over whose *Zenith* that circle passeth, and midnight to their *Antipodes*. The number of *Meridians*, are 180 (allowing two to every degree in the Equinoctial) which all intersect in either Pole, and are the utmost bounds of longitude. *Peacham*.

Meridian { (*meridianus*)
Meridional; of, or belonging to midday, or to the South.

Mertot, a sport used by children by swinging themselves in Bel-ropes, or such like till they be giddy; In Latin it is called *Oscillum*, and is thus described by an old Writer, *Oscillum est genus ludi, scilicet cum sumis dependitur de trabe, in quo pueri & puellae sedentes impelluntur huc & illuc*. *Chauc*.

Mermad

Mermad (from the Fr. *Mer*, the Sea) or *Maremaid* (from *mare*, the Sea) *Seamaid*, or *Siren*, whereof the Poets had three, *Parthenope*, *Leucosia* and *Ligae*; the first used her voyce, the second a Citeron, the third a Pipe; and so are said to entice Mariners and Seamen to them, by the sweetness of their musick, and then to destroy them. The upper part of their bodies, was like a beautiful virgin, the neather was fishy. By these *Sirens*, pleasures are emblematically understood, from which unless a man abstain, or at least use moderately, he shall be devoured in their waves. See *Meriad* and *Sirens*.

Mersion (*mersio*) a drowning or overwhelming.

Mese (from the Gr. *mesos*, i. *medium*) a Meis of Herrings is Five hundred, or the half of a thousand, used in the north of England. Also the middle string, or mean of a musical instrument.

Mesenteric (*mesenterium*) the middle of the bowels and entrails, a certain thick and fat skin; or the double skin that fastens the bowels to the back, and each to other, and also wraps and encloses a number of veins (called *Mesenterick* or *Mesenterick Veins*) bearing branches of the great carrying vein, by which both the guts are nourished, and the juice of the meat concocted, is conveyed to the Liver to be made blood.

Mesenterick Arteries or *Veins*. See in *Artery* and *Vein*.
Melin (*medius*) seems to come from the Fr. *maîné*, i. *minor natus*, younger by birth. It signifies in our Common Law, him that is Lord of a Mannor, and thereby hath Tenants holding of him, yer holding himself of a superior Lord.

Mesnagerte (Fr.) husbandry, Hufwifry, and the use or practice thereof.

Mesnalty (*medietas*) comes of *Mesin*, and signifies nothing but the right of the *Mesin*; As the *Mesnalty* is extinct. *Old nat. br. fo. 44.* if the *Mesnalty* descend. *Kitch. fol. 147.*

Messians or *Messians* (*Messiani*) a sort of Hereticks, who (among other gross absurdities) held the B Sacrament of the Eucharist and Baptism did neither good nor harm to the Receivers. And that Prayer alone was sufficient to salvation, &c. which Heresie was impugned by St. *Augustine* and *Epiphanius*.

Messias (Hebr. *Mashiach*) signifies as much as *Christ* in Gr. i. *Anointed*. Our Saviour is often so called; because he was anointed with the oyl of gladness for those that believe in him. St. *Augustine* says, *Messias* signifies in the Punick Language, as much as *Anointed*.

Mesle or *Misil* (from *misce*, to mingle) a kind of bearing, so called in Blazon, because of the intermixture of one colour with another.

Messor (Lat.) a Reaper or Mower.

Messorious (*messorius*) belonging to reaping.

Mettier (Fr.) a Trade, Occupation or Mystery; also need or necessity.

Mettical (*mettiscus*) that makes heavy or sad.

Meter, is a Greek Preposition, which being set before several Cases, has several significations. *Scapula*.

Metricum (*metacismus*) a fault in pronouncing.

Metachronism (Gr.) an error in the connexion of things or times, by reckoning or accounting short or beyond the truth. *Greg.*

Metaleptic (*metalepticus*) that hath the power of participating, or pertains to the figure *Metalepsis*; whereby a word is put from his proper or common signification.

Metalliferous (*metallifer*) that brings forth metalls.

Metalline or **Metallith** (*metallicus*) pertaining to metalls.

Metamorphosis (Gr.) a transformation, a changing of one likeness into another, or of one shape and figure into another. Hence

To **Metamorphize**, to transform, or change shape.

Metaphor (*metaphora*, i. *translatio*) is the friendly and neighborly borrowing one word to express another, with more light and better note; or when a word is

changed from his own signification into some other near unto it; as *latus segetes, luxuriantia prata, &c.* Swords hungry of blood; Heads disinherited of their natural Seignories, &c. This, of all other figures, is the most used and useful.

Metaphorical (*metaphoricus*) spoken by Metaphor.

Metaphysicks (*metaphysica*, i. *de rebus, post vel trans, & quovis: quasi trans-physica, quod rerum physicarum cognitionem transcendunt*) a Science which lifting it self above the changeable nature of things, considers of such as subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration, dealing onely with Universals, abstracting from Individuals; School Divinity is the highest part of it, consisting chiefly in contemplative knowledge of God, Angels, souls of men, &c. *Physick* (says my Lord Bacon) is that which enquires of the efficient cause, and of the matter; *Metaphysick*, that which enquires of the form and end. *Advanc.* of Learn. fol. 143.

Metaplasim (*metaplasimus*, i. *transformatio*) a figure in Rhetorique, when by reason of the verse, &c. some thing is necessarily changed.

Metatethic (Gr. i. *transpositio*) when one letter is put for another.

Metempsychosis (Gr.) a passing of the soul from one body to another; *Pythagoras* his error. Hence

Metempsychosis

Metempsychosis, that so passeth, or is passed.

Meter (Lat.) a planter or setter in order, a measurer out of the place for a Camp to pitch in, a measurer of Land.

Meteor (Gr. *meteo*, i. *sublimis*) an apparition, or any imperfect mixt substance ingendred on high, in the air; as Rain, Snow, Thunder, Hail, Lightning, Blazing-Stars, Clouds and Wind; all which are made of vapors or exhalations drawn up from the Earth and Sea, by the attractive vertues of the Sun. *Vide Aristot. Meteorolog.*

Meteorology (Gr.) a discoursing of *Meteors* or sublime things.

Meteorologist (*meteorologus*) one that studies or speaks of high matters, as of *Meteors*, Stars, and other celestial things.

Metheglin (Br. *Meddiglin*) a kind of drink in Wales made of Wort, Herbs, Spice, and honey sodden together.

Methodist, one that puts things into a method or ready way, or one that treats or writes of methods, a good disposer of things into their proper places: The *Galenis* are usually so called, *Bac.*

Methodical (*methodicus*) pertaining to a method, or a ready way to teach or do any thing.

Methodate. See *Mithridate*.

Metuselah (Hebr.) the name of the oldest man before the flood, who lived 969 years. Hence tis used proverbially, to live the years of *Metuselah*, for a very old age.

Meticulosity (*meticulositas*) fearfulness, timorousness.

Meticulous (*meticulosus*) fearful, timorous.

Metiens (*metiens*) measuring, esteeming.

Metonymy (Gr. *transnominatio*) a putting one name for another; a figure, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

Metonymical (*metonymicus*) pertaining to that figure.

Metopos (*metope*) a term in Architecture, and signifies the distance or space between *Dentiles* and *Triglyphes*, which is either left plain, or garnished with Lances, Bones, Bull-heads, Binding-bands and Labels. *Vitruius*.

Metopomancy (Gr.) a divination by the face, or forehead.

Metoposcopy (Gr.) the Art of telling mens natures and inclinations by looking on their faces.

Metric (*metricus*) pertaining to a meter or verse.

Metropolis (Gr.) the chief, head, or Mother City or Town.

Metropolitan (*metropolitanus*) an Archbishop, so called because his See is in the Mother City of the Province. Of

these we had two in *England*, viz. the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Tork*. The stile of the first was (by the Popes decision) *Metropolitanus & Primas totius Angliæ*; of the later, *Metropolitanus & Primas Angliæ*. *Follers Church hist. lib. 3. p. 29.*

Miasin (Gr.) a defiling or pollution; a flagitious act, a sin. *Dr. Charl.*

To *Mieche* (from the Fr. *Muser, i. otari, cessare*) secretly to hide or absent ones self as Truants do from School.

Mickle or *Mickle* (Sax. *Micel*, Scot. *Melkil*, Hebr. *Michol*, Gr. *μικρον*) much.

Microcosmus (Gr.) properly signifies a little world. This word is sometimes applied to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus*, or little world, as being a Compendium of all other creatures, his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed Angels.

Microcosmical, pertaining to a little world or to man.

Micrologie (*micrologia*) curiosity about things of no value; a speaking or treating of petty affairs.

Midas, a rich King of *Phrygia*, who desired of *Bacchus* that whatever he touched might be turned into gold, &c. Hence *Midas* is used proverbially for a rich, covetous man.

Mibiff (*diapragma*) a fine new skin passing over the want in mans body, which divides

the Heart and Lungs from the Stomack, Guts and Liver, lest the vital parts should be offended with any ill vapor coming from them. See *Diaphragm*.

Migraine. See *Megrim*.

Migration (*migratio*) a sitting or removing by travel.

Mile (*milliare*) is with us a quantity of 1750 yards, otherwise described to contain eight Furlongs, and every Furlong forty Lugs or Poles, and every Lug or Pole to contain sixteen foot and a half. *An. 35. Eliz. 5.* See *League* and *Furlong*.

Militant (*militans*) going to war, fighting. *Church Militant*, is the Church here on earth, subject to trials, combats and temptations.

Militia (Lat.) Warfare, or all implements of war.

Millenarians, a sort of Hereticks. See *Chilists*.

Mimical (*mimicus*) belonging to wanton tricks, scoffing, apish.

Mimick, a wanton Jester, a counterfeit fool, that imitates the gestic and countenances of others; a fool in a Play; also certain Poems or Plays more lascivious than Comedies.

Mimographer (*mimographus*) a writer of wanton matters.

Mimacky (*minacitas*) threatening by words or signs, menacing.

Mimature (from *mirator*, he that treateth) threatening.

Mine. See *Meen*.

Mineral

Mineral (*minera*) any thing that grows in Mines, and contains metall.

Mineralist, one that is well skilled in Minerals.

Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, and of all the Arts; the President of Learning.

Mineral (Lat.) a reward given to Masters for teaching; and properly a Banquet or Supper before a vacation.

Minature (from *minium*, i. read lead) the art of drawing Pictures in little; being commonly done with red lead.

Minime (Fr.) a slow time in Musick.

Minims, religious persons. See *Bonhomes*.

Minio-grapher (*minio-graphus*) he that paints or writes with Vermillion, or any red colour.

Minton (Fr. *Mignon*) a Darling, the best beloved, a Favorite; also a piece of Ordinance so called.

Minuous (*minius*) red, of the colour of Vermillion.

Ministry (*ministerium*) service, labor, the charge of a work, commonly taken for that of the Church.

Miniber or *Mentber*, a fine white Fur made of the bellies of Squirrels: some say it is the skin of a little white Ver-nine, breeding in *Muscovia*.

Minnyng days (from the Sax. *Gemynde*, i. the mind, q. *Mynding days*) *Bede hist. lib. 4. c. 30.* Commemorationis dies;

days which our Ancestors called their *Months minde*, their *Tears mind*, and the like, being the days whereon their Souls (after their deaths) were had in special remembrance, and some Office or Obsequies said for them; as *Obits*, *Virges*, &c. This word is still retained in *Lancashire*; but elsewhere more commonly called *Anniversary days*.

Minor (Lat.) the lesser, younger or smaller. The *minor* or assumption of a Syllogism. See *Syllogism*.

Minoration (*minoratio*) a making less or diminishing.

Minor tibe (*minorativus*) that which diminisheth, or is apt to make less.

Minoring. See *Bonhomes*.

Minosity (*minoritas*) non-age, underage.

Minors. See *Friar*.

Minos, a King of *Crete*, who for his great justice is feigned to have been made a Judge in hell, &c. Hence, as just as *Minos*, proverbially.

Minotaur (*Minotaurus*) a Poetical monster, half like a Man, half like a Bull, was kept in the Labyrinth of *Candy*, and fed with mans flesh, where at last he was slain by *Theseus*, through the help of *Ariadne*. This Fable was built upon this foundation; that one *Taurus*, a Servant of *Minos* got his Mistress *Passiphae* with child, from whence the Infant was named *Minotaur*.

Minster (Sax.) a Monastery; Hence the *Minster-Church*, so called, because it formerly belonged to some Monastery.

Minure (*minutus* adj.) diminished, small or little, mean, or simple.

Minurion (*minutio*) a diminishing or making less.

Mirabilar (from *mirum*) may be taken for a book of wonders; as vocabulary, a book of words. *Bac.*

Mirabical (*miradum*) that speaks strange things.

Mirificcal (*mirificus*) marvellous, wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

Mirmillon (*mirmillo, onis*) a challenger at fighting with swords; one sort of *Gladiatores*, called also *Galli*, upon whose crests was portrayed a fish. *Perottus*.

Mis, is a Particle in composition, which for the most part signifies to err, or do ill: As to *mis-interpret*, to err in interpreting.

Misanthrope (*misanthropia*) an hating of men.

Misanthropist (*misanthropos*) he that hates the company of men.

Miscellaneous (*miscellanea*) a hoth pot of sundry collections, without any form or method; a mixture of things together, without order.

Miscellaneous (*miscellaneum*) mixed together without order.

Miscreant (*q. mis-croyant*)

a mis-believer, an Infidel.

Mislericklein. See *Vein*.

Misferrer, i. have mercy;

It is the name and beginning of one of the Penitential Psalms; and is commonly that Psalm, which the Judge gives to such guilty persons as have the benefit of the Clergy allowed by the Law, and is called the *Psalm of Mercy*.

There is also a disease called *Misereye mei*, which is a voiding of the Excrements upwards, coming of the obstruction of the small guts, and is very painful, the patient imagining that his guts are pulled out and broken.

Misericord, is a changing of speech in Court; *Saxon* in the description of *England*, cap. 11. But *Stow* defines it thus, *Est quietum esse de amerciamiento pro querela, coram quibuscunque, in transumptione prolata*. Survey fol. 919.

Misogame (*misogamia*) hating of marriage.

Misogynic (*misogynia*) the hate or contempt of women.

Misogynist (*Gr.*) a hater of women. *Fuller*.

Misprision (from the *Fr. Mespris*, i. contempt, despising) signifies in our Law, negligence or over-sight. As for example *Misprision* of Treason or Felony, is a neglect or light account shewed of Treason or Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know it to be committed. *Stawp. Pl. Cor. lib. 1. ca. 19. Misprision* of

of Treason incurs imprisonment during the Kings pleasure, loss of goods and profits of lands during life. *Misprision* of Felony, seems onely finable by the Justices, before whom the party is arraigned. *Misprision* signifies also a mistaking. 14. Ed. 3. Stat. 1. c. 6.

Missal (*missale*) the Mass-book.

Misselden **Missello**, or

Misselme, (from the Belg.

Missel) a plant having slender branches and green thick leaves, and never grows upon the ground, but upon other trees; the best is that which grows on the Oak; its leaves

and fruit are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings. Of the berry of this vegetable, Birdlime is made.

But that the Thrush eating these berries, and not able to digest them, and so from her inconverted mawing this plant

should arise (as the Antients affirmed) is doubted by Dr. Brown, fo. 58. From this conceit (that the Thrush did cack

Missello, which made Birdlime the base of the bird) arose that old proverb,

Turdus sibi malum cacat.

Applicable to such as are authors of their own misfortune.

Missil (*missile*) a dart, stone, arrow, or other thing thrown or shot; a term of Heraldry.

Missionaries, persons sent; commonly spoken of Priests,

sent to unbelieving Countries

to convert the people to Christian Faith. Also a particular institute in France, called the *Fathers of the Mission*; who go by pairs, in imitation of the Apostles, preach and catechize, and perform other pastoral Offices, in assistance of the Clergy, and with obedience to the Bishop.

Mission (*missio*) a sending away, licence or leave to depart.

Mission (in the Roman Catholic sense) is a giving Orders, jurisdiction and power to preach that Doctrine, which is taught by the Catholic Church, and to administer the Sacraments.

Missive (*missus*) a cast or hurle, a sending, or that which witnesseth ones being sent; It is also used adjectively.

Mishbare or **Mishbare** (*mishbare*) a strong Treacle or preservative against poison,

devised at first by the Pontian King *Mithridates*, from whom it took name.

Mittile (*mitifico*) to pacify, or make quiet.

Mitral (from *mitra*) pertaining to a Mitre.

Mutum (*i. we send*) is a warrant made to send an offender to prison. Also a precept sent by the King out of his Bench, to those that have the custody of Fines levied, that they send them by a day assigned by his Bench. *West. par. 2. Symb. tit. Fines sect. 128. F. and 154. B.* See also the

Tables of the *Regist. Orig.*
Myrcidian, lamentable,
 and pitifull, meet for Trage-
 dies. *Plutarch.*

Miz, is a certain Tribute
 or Fine of 3000 Marks, which
 the Inhabitants of the Coun-
 ty Palatine of *Chester* paid
 at the change of every own-
 er of the said Earldom, for
 the enjoying of their Liber-
 ties. *Vale Royal* fo. 15.

Mizmor (Span. *mazmorra*)
 a Dungeon.

Memosyne (Gr. *memoria*)
 the Mother of the Muses.

Mobb, a certain drink, us-
 ed among the English in the
Barbado's and is made of *Po-
 tato* roots.

Mobility (*mobilitas*) move-
 ableness, changeableness, in-
 constancy.

Moder, a School term,
 and signifies the manner or
 qualification of a thing in *ab-
 stratto*.

Moder (from the Belg.
Moder, i. *puella*,) a Wench or
 young Girl.

Moderator (Lat.) a discreet
 Governor or Ruler; he that
 keeps both parties from run-
 ning into extremes.

Moderation (*modiatio*) a
 measuring by the Bushel;
 Also a measuring of liquid
 things.

Medicium (Lat.) a little
 thing, a small pittance.

Moder (*modifico*) to mea-
 sure, moderate, qualify or li-
 mit.

Modifiable, qualifiable.

Modification (*modificatio*)
 a qualification, measuring, or
 limitation.

Modulation (*modulatio*) a
 pleasant tuning, a singing or
 playing by number or mea-
 sure.

Moguntiac, belonging to
Moguntia or *Menx* a City in
 Germany, where Printing
 was first invented by *John
 Gutenberg*. An. 1440.

Mohatra (Span.) a taking
 up money upon usury.

Molle (*mullei*) a kind of
 shoes with a high sole, used
 in ancient times by Kings and
 great persons. *Molle* is also
 used by *Chaucer*, for a dish
 made of Marrow and grated
 bread.

Moiry (Fr. *moiré*) the
 half of any thing.

Molar teeth (*dentes mola-
 res*) the back teeth, cheek
 teeth, or grinders, which are
 five of each side the mouth,
 both above and beneath.

Molendinarius or (*molen-
 dinarius*) (*darius*)
 of or pertaining to a Mill.

Molluscious (from *moli-
 men*, *in*) that hath force, or
 useth endeavour to do any
 thing; difficult.

Mollinists, followers of
Molina, a learned Jesuite of
 Spain, who read Divinity at
Comimbra, and especially
 maintained, that God did
 not pre-move the Will in free
 acts, and are the great oppo-
 sers of the *Jansenists*.

Mollition (*mollitio*) an en-
 deavor

deavor, practice, attempt, or
 undertaking.

Mollificative (*mollificati-
 vis*) that mollifies or makes
 soft, tender or supple.

Mollitude (*mollitudo*) soft-
 ness, niceness, tenderness, ef-
 feminateness, wantonness.

Moloch or *Moloch* (Heb.)
 a King or Prince. It was the
 name of an Idol, in the Valley
 of *Gehinnom* or *Tophet*, to
 which the *Israelites* abomina-
 bly offered their children in
 sacrifice of fire. This Idol was

represented by a man-like
 brazen body, bearing the
 head of a Calf. See more in *Sir
 Wal. Ral. l. 2. fol. 294.* and in
Moses and Aaron, p. 143.

Molochite (*molochites*) a
 precious stone, having a thick
 greenishness in colour, like
 Mallows.

Moly, a kind of hearb,
 whose root to dig up, the An-
 tients supposed to be hazar-
 dous to the life of the digger;
 Hence that of *Homer*,

Μόλον μὴν καλέεισθε θεοί, χαλεπὴν δὲ ἵδρύσσειν
 Ἄνδρες δὲ θνητοὶσθε θεοὶ δὲ τε πάντα δύνανται,

The Gods it Moly call, whose root to dig away
 Is dangerous to man, but Gods they all things may.

Momus, the carping god,
 or god of reprehension; And
 is taken for any one that
 backbites others. Hence the
 proverb, *Momo satifacere*;
 to content one whom no man
 can please.

Monas (Gr.) the number
 one, unity.

Monial or (*monachalis*)
Monachal, belonging to a
 Monk, or one that lives alone,
 solitary.

Monachism, the state or
 condition of a Monk, or of a
 lonely person.

Monarchy (*Monarchia*) is
 where a Prince rules alone
 without a Peer; or it is the
 government of one man over
 many.

Monasterial (*monasteria-*

lis) belonging to a Monastery
 or Monk.

Mon, or Ball of gold, is
 one of the Ensigns belonging
 to an Emperor, because he
 challenges the title of Majesty
 over the whole world.

Monks (from the Greek
monos, because they live alone
 or solitary) a sort of reli-
 gious people, whereof there
 are divers kinds, as those of
St. Benedict, *St. Basil*, *St. Hiero-
 me*, &c.

Moneths (Sax. *monath*)
 however taken are not exactly
 divisible into Septuaries or
 weeks, which fully contain
 seven dayes, whereof four
 times make compleatly twen-
 ty eight; For besides the u-
 sual or Calendary Month,
 there

there are but four considerable, that is the Moneth of *Peragrati*on or *Apparition*, of *Consecration*, and the *Medical* or *Decretorial* moneth; whereof some come short, others exceed this account. A Moneth of *Peragrati*on, is the time of the Moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack, unto the same again, and this contains but twenty seven days, and about eight hours. The Moneth of *Consecration* or (as some term it) of *Progreſſion*, is the space between one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, unto another; and this contains twenty nine days and a half. A Moneth of *Apparition* is the space wherein the Moon appears (deducting three days, wherein it commonly disappears; and being in combustion with the Sun, is presumed of less activity) and this contains but twenty six days, and twelve hours. The *Medical Moneth*, nor much exceeds this, consisting of twenty six days, and twenty two hours, &c. See more in Dr. Br. Vul. Err. fo. 212.

Monget or *Wanger* (Sax.)

Pauper videri Cinna vult, & est pauper. Mart.

Monologic (*monologia*) singing always one tune, speaking still of one matter; a long tale of one thing.

Monomachie (*monomachia*) a combat or fighting of two hand to hand.

was our ancient name for a Merchant; it is now onely used as an addition to divers Merchantable Trades, as *Ironmonger*, *Fishmonger*, *Woodmonger*, and the like.

Monition (*monitio*) a warning or admonition.

Monitor (Lat.) an admonisher, warner, or Counsellor.

Monos (Gr.) alone. Hence *Monothoid* (Gr.) that hath but one string.

Monocular (from *monos* & *oculus*) that hath but one eye, one eyed.

Monodie (*monodia*) a lamentable or funeral song, where one sings alone.

Monodical, pertaining to such a song.

Monogamie (*monogamia*) a marrying of one onely wife all the life time.

Monogdoon (Gr.) an eighth, or one out of eight. Fuller.

Monogram (Gr.) a letter that stands alone; a picture drawn with one line, a sentence in one line, or an Epigram in one verse. As

Monophagie (*monophagia*) a meal made of, or a living always with one kind of meat.

Monopoly (*monopolium*) is when a man ingrosses or gets Commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sell

sell them, or gain by them but himself.

Monopolist (*monopola*) he that doth so ingross Commodities, or he that hath the grant of a Monopoly.

Monops (Gr.) a kind of beast in *Peonia* (by some called a *Bonafus*) as big as a Bull, being narrowly pursued, it voideth a kind of sharp Ordure, deadly to such as it lights upon.

Monoptich (*monoptichus*) that sees onely with one eye.

Monoptore (*monoptora*) a word having but one Cafe.

Monostich (*monostichen*) which consists of one onely verse.

Monosyllable (*monosyllabus*) that hath but one syllable.

Monothelites (*monothelita*) certain Hereticks that lived in the year of Christ 640, and were within five years after condemned by a Council; They held there was but one will in Christ, &c.

Monstrable (*monstrabilis*) that may be shewn or declared.

Monstrosity (*monstrositas*) which is done against the course of nature, monstrousness.

Montaniss, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Montanus* their first Author, they held the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but onely to them, &c.

Montanous (*montanus*) belonging to the Mountains.

Montefasce, a kind of delicious wine, so called from *Montefascone*, a City in *Italy* where it is made.

Montera (Span.) a hunters or Sea-man Cap, which was (not long since) much in request with us.

Monticulous (*monticulosus*) full of hills or mountains.

Montivagant (*montivagus*) that wandreth on the mountains.

To *Moore* or *Moie* a ship (from *moror*, to stay) is to lay out her Anchors, as is most fit for the ship to ride by in that place where she is, and of this there are several ways among Seamen; but a ship cannot properly be said to be *Moored*, with less then two Anchors a ground.

Moort, a term used in the Inns of Court, and signifies the handling or arguing a Cafe for exercise; As in the Universities there are Disputations, Problems, Sophisms, and such like Ads; It seems to be derived from the French word (*Mor*) i. verbum. *Quasi, verba facere, aut Sermonem de aliqua re habere.*

Moormen, are those Students that argue Readers cases in houses of Chancery both in Terms and Grand Vacations; Of *Moormen* after some years study are chosen *Outward Baristers*; of which degree after they have been Twelve years, they are commonly chosen *Bencher*s, or

Antients.

Antients, of which one of the younger sort, reads yearly in Summer Vacation, and is called a *single Reader*; and one of the Ancients that have formerly read, reads in Lent Vacation, and is called a *double Reader*, and it is usual between his first and second Reading nine or ten years; some of these Readers are afterwards called *ad statum gradum Servientis ad legem*, and of Sergeants are constituted the honorable Judges and Sages of the Law.

For the entrance of the young Student (who commonly comes from one of the the Universities) were first instituted and erected eight Houses of *Chancery*, to learn there the Elements of the Law; (*viz.*) *Cliffords-Inn*, *Lions-Inn*, *Clements-Inn*, *Bernards-Inn*, *Staple-Inn*, *Furnivals-Inn*, *Davies-Inn*, and *New Inn*; And each of these Houses consist of forty persons or more. For the Readers, *Utter-Baristers*, *Mootmen*, and inferior Students, there are four famous and renowned Colleges or Inns of Court; called. 1. The *Inner Temple*, to which the first three Houses of *Chancery* appertain; *Grays-Inn*, to which the next two belong; *Lincolns-Inn*, which enjoys the last two saving one; and the *Middle Temple*, which hath onely the last. Each of these Houses of Court consist of *Benchers* above twenty, of

Utter Baristers above thrice so many, of *Young Gentlemen* about the number of 160 or 180, who there spend their time in study of Law, and commendable Exercises. The Judges of the Law and Sergeants, being commonly above the number of twenty, are equally distributed into two higher and more eminent Houses called *Sergeants Inns*. All these are not far distant one from another, and all together make the most famous University for profession of Law onely, or of any one human Science in the world, and advanceth it self above all others. *Quantum inter viburna cupressus.* Lo. *Coke*.

Optical (*opticus*) that cannot see well; Hence perhaps comes our phrase *mopey'd*.

Moral (*moralis*) of or belonging to manners or civility. The four Moral or Cardinal Vertues are, 1. *Prudence*, 2. *Justice* 3. *Temperance*. 4. *Fortitude*; and are so called, because they concern the manners or behaviour belonging properly to the actions of man, onely as he is man.

Moralize (*moralizo*) to expound morally, to give a moral sense unto. As in the Fables of *Aesop*, the parties named are Foxes, Ases, and such like Beasts; with Birds and Fishes, yet there is a latent moral sense therein, applicable to the persons of men and women, and which may serve for rules of good manners, and this

this is called the *moral* or *moral*ity of the Fable.

Morization (*moratio*) a staying or tarrying.

Morbidezza (Ital.) tenderness, softness. Sir *H. Wotton*.

Morbifical (*morbificus*) that causeth disease or sickness.

Morbulent (*morbulentus*) full of diseases; sickly.

Morbus Gallicus, otherwise called *Morbus Indicus*, *Neopolitanus*, *Hispanicus* (in Lat. *Lues Venerea*) the French Pox or the great Pox. In the City of *Naples* about the year 1494. This disease was first known in Christendom, and is said to be brought thither out of *America*. See *American disease*. The French report, that at the siege of *Naples*, certain wicked Merchants barrel'd up the flesh of some men that had been lately slain in *Barbary*, and sold it for *Mummy*, and upon that foul and high nourishment, was the original of this disease. Lo *Bac. nat. hist.*

Mordacity? (*mordacitas*) *Mordancie*, biting; sharpness of speech, detraction, bitred tearms.

Mordicate (*mordico*) to hurt with biting.

Mordicatus (*mordicatus*) biting or stinging.

Moresk *mork* (Fr. *Moresque*) a rude or Antick painting or carving, wherein the feet and tails of beasts, &c. are intermingled with, or made to resemble a kind of wilde leaves, &c. *Cogr.*

Mortgalt (*mor-glave*) a killing or mortal sword; *Glaive* in old French signifying a sword. *Cleiv. Poems.*

Mortigerus (*morigerus*) obedient, dutiful, doing as he did.

Mortling alias *Mortling* seems to be that wooll which is taken from the skin of dead sheep, whether dying of the rot or being killed. *En. 27. Hen. 6. ca. 2.* This is written *Morkein. An. 3. Jac. cap 8.* See *Morkein*.

Morion (from the Ital. *Morione*) a Head-piece or Cap of steel.

Morisco (Span.) a Moor; also a Dance so called, wherein there were usually five men, and a Boy dressed in a Girls habit, whom they call the *Maid Marvion*, or perhaps *Morian*, from the Ital. *Morione* a Head-piece, because her head was wont to be gaily trimmed up. Common people call it a *Morris-Dance*.

Morstem or *Morktu* (from *mors*, death) among Huntsmen is a Deer that dies by some disease or mischance. See *Morling*.

Morology (*morologia*) a foolish speaking.

Moromantie (Gr.) foolish divination.

Morosity (*morositas*) forwardness, waywardness, peevishness, aversness to please.

Morvus (*morosus*) wayward, forward, pensive, teasy, hard to please.

Morpbetn

Morphew (from the Gr. *Μορφή* i. *forma*) certain whitish spots in the bodies of some persons, so called.

Morpheus (*somni minister*) Sleep or the God thereof.

Morta, one of the destines.

Mortal sin, See *Venial*.

Mortgage (Fr. *mort. i. mors, and gage, i. pignus, merces*) signifies in our Common Law, a pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing movable laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the mony be not repaid at the day agreed on; And the Creditor holding such Land or Tenement is called *Tenant in Mortgage*.

Mortiferous (*mortifer*) deadly that brings death.

Mortification (*mortificatio*) a mortifying, a quelling, taming or punishing the flesh, a deadning the appetite, a killing of lust.

Mortmain (Fr. *i. a dead hand*) signifies in Law, an alienation of Lands or Tenements to any Corporation, Guild, or Fraternity and their Successors; As Bishops, Parsons, Vicars, &c. which may not be done without license of the King, and the Lord of the Mannor, &c. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Mortress, a meat made of boyled Hens, crumbs of bread, yolkes of eggs, and Saffron, all boyled together. *Chauc.*

Mortuary (*mortuarium*)

is a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish Church, in recompence of his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his life time. Herefore, if a man had three or more Cattel of any kind, the best being kept for the Lord of the Fee, as a Herriot; The second was wont to be given to the Parson in Right of the Church. But by the Statute of 21 H. 8. ca. 6. a rate in money is set down for *Mortuaries*, viz. three shillings four pence, where the goods of the deceased are above the value of twenty Nobles, and under thirty pound; six shillings eight pence, where the goods exceed thirty pound and under forty pound; and ten shillings, where the goods amount above the value of forty pound. &c. These Mortuaries are due but in some particular places, and were also called *Corse* or *Corps-prestans*.

Mosaicque or **Musical** work (*Mosaicum, musæacum vel Musivum opus*) is a most curious work wrought with stones of divers colours, and divers mettles, into the shape of knots, flowers, and other devices, with that excellency of cunning, that they seem all to be one stone, and rather the work of Nature than Art. Sir Henry. Wotton describes it thus, *Mosaicque* is a kind of painting in smal Pebbles, Cockles, and shels of sundry colours,

lours,

lours; and of late dayes, likewise with peeces of glass, figured at pleasure; An ornament, in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in Pavements and floorings. *El. of Archit. p. 261.*

St. Mark's Church in Venice, abounds with curiosity of this work, of which the *Venetians* vaunt themselves to be the Authors. See *Marquerry*.

Mosaic or of pertaining to *Moses*: or to *Mosaic* work.

Mosche or **Mosque**, a Temple or Church among the Turks and Saracens, the Persians call it a *Moschea*.

Motable (*mobabilis*) alwayes moving, still in motion.

Motacism (*motacismus*) the dashing out a letter.

Mother, a disease in women, when the womb riseth with pain, for which the smelling toall sweet favors is harmful; as contrarily, to all strong and loathsome, good.

Motto (Fr.) *Motto* (Ital.) a word; But in a restrained sense it is properly taken for the Word or short sentence applied to an *Imprêse* or *Devise*. See *Devise*. There are also *Motto's* belonging to the Coats of Arms of most of the Nobility and Gentry, which are seldom in the English tongue. *Mot*, is also a Note, which a Huntsman winds on his horn.

Motet (Fr.) a verse in Musick, or of a Song, a Poësie, a short-lay.

Mouna n of Piet (*mons pietatis*) is a stock of money raised by the charity of good people, who, observing the poor ruined by the usury of Jews, voluntarily contributed good store of treasure to be preserved and lent to them, whereby they, upon security, might have money at a low rate to relieve their wants; which, because the mass is great and the thing pious and charitable in it self, is called a *Mountain of Piet*; But in respect the Officers and incident charges cannot be had without some emolument, therefore the borrower payes somewhat by the month for the loan of that he receives. *Cajet. opusc. de monte Pietat. c. 1.*

Monte bank (Ital. *Montebanco*. Span. *Salta banco*. Fr. *Charlatan*. Tent. *Landstretcher*. Belg. *Quakzalver*) a confusing Drug-seller, a base deceitful Merchant (especially of Apothecaries Drugs) that, with impudent lying, does, for the most part, sell counterfeit stuff to the common people.

Muciliginous comes from the Latin *mucago*, or *mucous*, or *mucus* snor or (snivel) snivellish, snorty, filthy, and thence slegmy, and the like. Dr. Br.

Muculent or **Muculent**, (*muculentus*) full of snor or snivel.

Mucid (*mucidus*) sinued, hoary, mouldy, filthy.

Mucor (Lat.) hoariness, filthiness.

Mue (from the Fr. *Muer*, to change) a kind of Cage, where Hawks are wintered or kept when they *mue* or change their feathers; whence those great Stables belonging to *Whitehall* took denomination, that place having been antiently full of *Mues* where the Kings Hawks were kept.

Muffet (i. an Oracle, or answerer of doubts) a chief Priest among the Turks (who is created by the Emperor) and hath four several orders or Sects subordinate to him (*viz.*) 1. The *Calenderim*. 2. The *Haggiemlar*. 3. The *Torlocchi*. 4. The *Dervisslar*, &c. See Sir Hen. Blounts *Voyage into the Levant*, p. 79. See *Brachman*.

Mugient (*mugiens*) howling, bellowing, crying.

Mulato (Span.) the son of a woman Blackmore, and a man of another Nation, or *contra*; one that is of a mongrel complexion. Dr. Br.

Mulcible (*mulcibilis*) which may be appeased.

Mulat (*mulcta*) a fine, an amercement, a punishing by the purse.

Muloto, a Mole or great Mule, a beast much used in France for carrying Sumpsters, &c. It may also be taken for a diminutive of (*Mule*) and so signifies a little Mule.

Mulcebrato (*mulcebratus*) tenderness, delicateness, womanliness.

Mulier (Lat.) signifies a woman that has had the company of a man; but in our Law it signifies one that is lawfully begotten and born; contradicting *bastard*.

Mulierose (*mulierositas*) unlawful lust after women, properly married or defiled women.

Mullar (from the Lat. *molo*, to grind) is the upper stone which Painters and Limners use to grind their colours; the neather stone is called the grinding stone. The French call it a *Mouleur*.

Mullet (*mulus*) a kind of dainty fish; Also a term in Heraldry signifying a Star-like spot, and divided into five corners or ends, and is the distinction for a third Brother.

Mulle (*mulsum*) water and honey sod together; also sweet wine.

Mulsumans (Arab.) the Turks or Mahometists so called; the word signifies as much as a people faithful in their Law or Religion.

Multatious (*multatitius*) gotten by fine or forfeit.

Multifarious (*multifarius*) divers in conditions, many ways divided. Lo. Bac.

Multiferous (*multifer*) bearing much or many; fruitful.

Multifidus (*multifidus*) having many flets or clefts, divided into many parts, manifold.

Multiformitas (*multiformitas*) diversity of form, shape or figure. **Mult-**

Multiloquent (*multiloquus*) full of speech, that hath many words.

Multinomial (*multinominus*) that hath many names.

Multiparous (from *multus* and *pario*) that brings forth much or abundantly.

Multitoties (*multiplex*, *ies*) manifold, of many or divers sorts or ways, variable, changeable, handling divers matters.

Multiplicable (*multiplicabilis*) that may be multiplied or augmented.

Multipotent (*multipotens*) that may or can do much.

Multiscious (*multiscius*) knowing much, skilful.

Multisonant (*multisonus*) that hath many or great sounds, that makes a great noise.

Multitudo (from *multitudo*, *inis*) pertaining to a multitude; that has a great number, or great store of.

Multivagant (*multivagus*) wandering or straying much abroad.

Multivious (*multivius*) that hath many ways, manifold.

Multivoltus (*multivoltus*) of many or divers minds, mutable, wishing one while this, another that.

Multure (*molitura* Lat. Fr. *moulure*) the Grist or Corn ground; or the Toll or Fee which the Miller takes for grinding corn.

Mumtal, of or pertaining to *Mumie*.

Mumie or (Lat. *Mumia*, *Mummie* Ital. *Mumia*)

a thing like pitch sold by Apothecaries; It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruising, spitting of blood, and divers other difficulties. There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the Graves, in Arabia and Syria, of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called *Arabian Mumie*. The second kind is only an equal mixture of the Jews Lime and Bitumen, in Greek *Pissaspaltum*, in Latin *Pici-bitumen*, and of the Simplicists, *Cera mntara*, *Cera terrefra*, *Pissaspaltum nativum*, & *mumia nativa*. Gen. Practise of Physick.

Mummie (Fr.) a masking or personating others in antick habits.

Muncerane, a sort of Nababists, so called from *Tho. Muncer*, who was their Prophet, Senator and General, when they rose in Rebellion in *Suevia* and *Franconia*, &c.

Mundane (*mundanus*) worldly.

Mundantite (*mundanitas*) worldliness.

Mundific (*mundifico*) to make clean, to purge.

Mundificatio (*mundificatio*) mundifying; purging, purifying, apt to cleanse.

Mundivagus (*mundivagus*) wandering through the world.

Munerate (*munere*) to reward or recompence.

Municipal } (*municipalis*)
Municipal } proper or
 peculiar to one only City,
 or to the right of Freedom in
 a City.

Munificent (*munifer*) that
 carries a gift.

Munificence (*munificentia*)
 liberality, bounty, largess.

Municipal } (*munificus*)
Munificent } bountifull,
 liberal.

Muniment (*munimen*) a
 Fortress or Fence, a Fort or
 Hold: A *Muniment house* (in
 Cathedrals, or Collegiate
 Churches, Castles, Colledges,
 or such like) is a house or little
 room of strength purposely
 made for keeping the Seal,
 Plate, Evidences, Charters, &c.
 of such Church, Colledge, &c.
 such Evidences being called
 in Law *Muniments*, (or cor-
 ruptly *muniments*) from *munio*,
 to defend; because a mans in-
 heritance or possession is de-
 fended by them.

Munite (*munio*) to fortifie,
 strengthen or defend.

Munited (*munitus*) armed,
 fenced, made strong, prepared.

Mutage, is a Toll or Tri-
 bute to be levied for the build-
 ing or repairing publick Edi-
 fices or Walls. *Fitz. nat. br.*
fol. 227. d. It seems also to be
 a liberty granted by the King
 to a Town for gathering mo-
 ney towards walling it. *A. 3.*
Ed. 1. ca. 30.

Mural (*muralis*) belonging
 to a wall. The *Mural Crown*
 was one of the rewards given

by the old Romans to their
 Souldiers, with which he only
 was honored, who did first
 scale the walls, and enter the
 Enemies City.

Murder (*murcidus*) coward-
 ly, unadvised, sloathful.

Mure-gers (from *murus*, a
 Wall) Officers yearly elected
 in the City *Westchester*, who
 have a care of the City Walls,
 and see them repaired.

Muricide (*muricida*) he that
 kills Mice; a Coward or sloath-
 ful fellow, fitter to kill Mice
 than men.

Murnibal, the number
 Four.

Musack *Cassa*, a Chest or
 Church-Box in the holy Tem-
 ple of *Jerusalem*, wherein
 Kings were wont to cast their
 Offerings. *Min.*

Musaph (*omnibus linguis*) a
 book among the Turks that
 contains all their Laws.

Mustadel (*Fr.*) or *Musca-*
dine (*Vinum Muscatum*) a
 kind of wine so called, be-
 cause for sweetness and smell
 it resembles *Musk*. This wine
 comes for the most part from
 the Isle *Creta* or *Candy*;
 whence (as *Oriellus* reports)
 12000 Butts of it are yearly
 transported. Others say it
 takes name from *Monte Alcinio*
 in Italy.

Muschetto, a kind of Gnat.
Herb. tr.

Muscle (*musculus*, dimin. *a*
mus, because a *Muscle* is like a
 head Mouse) an instrumental
 part of the body, serving for
 volun.

voluntary moving the fleshy
 part of it, compassed in with
 the Strings and Sinews to
 move withal, interlaced with
 Veins and Arteries, the first
 for distribution or nourish-
 ment, the other for preserving
 natural heat. *Min.*

Muscovity (*muscovitas*) a
 bundance of Mice; also mos-

siness, or abundance of mos-
 sculous (*musculosus*)
 full of Muscles or Sinews;
 hard, brawny.

Muses (*Musa*) the feigned
 Goddesses of Poetry and Mu-
 sic, which were nine in num-
 ber, and Daughters to *Jupiter*
 and *Mnemosyne*; of whom
 thus *Virgil*.

¹ *Clio gesta canens transalio tempora reddit.*

² *Melpomene tragico proclamat moesta beatu.*

Comica lascivo gaudet sermone Thalio.

Dulciloquis calamos Euterpe flaribus inflat,

⁵ *Terpsichore affectum cytharis movet, imperat, auget.*

Plethra gerens Erato salutat, pede, carmine, vuln.

Carmines Calliope libri Heroica mandat.

⁸ *Urania celi motus scrutatur & astra.*

Signat cuncta manu, loquitur Polyhymnia gestu.

Mensis Apollinea vis has movet undique Musas.

In medio residens complectitur omnia Phoebus.

Musbe. See *Mosaical*.

Musk (*moschos*) the Ear-
 barians call it *Par*) is brought
 out of *India*, and other hot
 Countries, the best of all is
 yellowish or of a gold colour.
 It comes from a beast like a
Roe or wilde Goat, in which
 beath the *Musk* grows in a lit-
 tle bag, or bladder. Some say
 it comes from a little beast
 like a Mouse. It is comfortable
 to the heart and brain, and
 hot and dry in operation.

Musfration (*musfratio*) a
 mumbling, or speaking be-
 tween the teeth.

Musfulman. See *Musful-*
mans.

Musfacho } (*Gr. Μυσάχης*,
Fr. moufache.)

Span. mustachos) that part of
 the Beard which grows upon
 the upper lip.

Mustaphis } Doctors or
Mustaphels } Prophets,
 men of the greatest regard for
 learning among the Turks.

Must (*mustum*) new wine,
 or that is first pressed out of
 the Grape; any thing fresh or
 new.

Mustelinc (*mustelinus*) of
 or like a Weasel.

Mustulent (*mustulentus*)
 sweet as Must; also fresh, new,
 green.

Mutes (*mutae*) these letters
b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, r, are so called,
 because they have no found,
 without the assistance of a
 vowel, as (*s*) hath which
 makes

makes a little hissing, before it is joyned in speech with a vowel.

Mutilate (*mutilo*) to maim, cut off, diminish, take away or make imperfect.

Mumping. See *Minnyng days*.

Myrobalane (*myrobalanus*) an East-Indian plumb, or the nut of Egypt, so called, whereof there are divers kinds.

Myriad (*myrias, adis*) the number of ten thousand.

Myriarch (*myriarches*) a Captain of ten thousand.

Myrmidons (*myrmidones*) certain people of Thessaly, that accompanied Achilles to Troy.

Myrologist (*myrologia*) a seller of sweet Oyls, Ointments or Perfumes.

Myrrhe (*myrrha*) a gum brought out of Arabia and Assyria, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the second degree, or (as some write) in the third, and is often used in Physick, being of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature.

Myrrhine (*myrrhinus*) of *Myrrhean*, myrrhe, made of myrrhe, seasoned with myrrhe.

Myrtle (*myrtus*) a little low Tree, growing in hot Countreies, having small dark leaves, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. It is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worn by the Roman

Captains, Garlandwise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men.

Mystagog (*ca' (mystagogicus)*) that interprets mysteries, or ceremonies, that hath the keeping and shewing of Church-Relicks to strangers. *Treatise of bodies.*

Mystagogue (*mystagogus*) he that hath that office.

Mysterarch (*mysteriarches*) the master of holy mysteries, a chief Prelate.

Mystical (*mysticus*) secret, hidden, sacred.

Mystical Theology, is nothing else in general but certain Rules, by the practise whereof, a vertuous Christian may attain to a nearer, a more familiar, and beyond all expression comfortable conversation with God, by arriving unto, not onely a belief, but also an experimental knowledge, and perception of his divine presence, after an unexpressible manner in the soul. &c. *Cress.*

Mythologic (*mythologia*) a declaration of fables, an expounding or moralizing upon a tale. Hence

Mythologize, to expound or moralize a fable, or Poetical History.

N

Nabe (Arab.) the point of heaven directly under our feet, opposite to the Zenith which

which is over our heads. A term in Astronomy.

Nabads, Nymphs or Fairies of the Rivers and Fountains. They have their name from *nda*, to flow or bubble, as the water doth.

Natant (Fr. *nageant*) a term in Heraldry, and signifies swimming or floating.

Naif (Fr.) lively, quick, natural, kindly, proper, no ways counterfeit. Jewellers when they speak of a Diamond that is perfect in all its properties, as in the water, shape, cleanness, &c. say it is a *Naif stone*; others account a *Naif stone* to be one that is found growing naturally in such perfection, as if it had been artificially cut, and therefore most esteemed.

Naxax, Nymphs or Goddesses of the Woods and Mountains; from the Greek *Nape*, a wood.

Napthe (*naptha*) a kind of marly or chalky clay, where to if fire be put, it so kindleth, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or soft bitumen.

Narcissus (Gr.) an hearb called white *Lam tibi*, or white Daffodil. Poets feign that *Narcissus*, a fair Boy, being in love with himself, was turned into a Lilly.

Narcissine (*narcissinus*) of or pertaining to a white Daffodil.

Narcotique (*narcoticus*) that makes a member senseless, stupefactive, benumbing,

depriving of sense. As *Narcotic Medicines*, which make the Patient, or some of his members senseless.

Nard (*nardus*) a plant growing in India or Syria, called Spikenard.

Narration (*narratio*) a report of a thing, a discourse, declaration, or relation.

Narrative (*narrativum*) declarative, reporting, relating, expressing. It is also used substantively, as *Narration*.

Nasicornous (from *nasus*, a nose, and *cornu* a horn) that hath a horn on his nose, or a horned, or horny nose. Dr. Brown in his *Vul. Err.* p. 166. speaks of those four kinds of *Nasicornous Insects* or Beetles, described by *Museus*.

Natal (*natalis*) native, natural, of or belonging to a nativity or birth.

Natal or **Natalitious** gifts (*muner a natalitia*) among the Grecians, the Midwives, the fifth day after the child's birth, ran about a fire made for the same purpose; using that ceremony, as a purification of themselves & the child; on this day the neighbors also sent in gifts or small tokens; from which custom, that among Christians of the Godfathers sending gifts to the baptized Infant, is thought to have flown; and that also of the neighbors sending gifts to the mother of it, as is still, used in Northwales.

Natation (*natatio*) a swimming. Dd 3 **Natch**

Plated (*natum*) born, bred, brought forth, framed of nature. *Felth*.

Matthaniel (Heb.) the gift of God.

Naturalist (Fr.) a natural Philosopher, one skilled in the Reason, and causes of natural things.

Naturalize (Fr. *naturalizer*) to make a natural Subject; to admit into the number of natural Subjects. At Rome there were two sorts of Citizens; some *Cives nati*; Citizens by birth; others *Civitate donati*, Citizens by donation or gift, who because they were added unto and registred with the first sort of Citizens, were thence called *Adscriptiui Cives*.

Nabal (*navaliu*) of or belonging to ships, or a Navy of ships. The *Naval Crown* was given to him, who first entred the enemies ship in a Sea-fight.

Naucelle (*naucifacio*) to set nought by, to disesteem.

Nabe (Span.) that part of a Cart or spinning Wheel, wherein the Spokes are set, and in which the Axletree runs.

Naufrage (*naufragium*) wrack on the Sea, loss, detriment, shipwrack.

Nabicular (*navicularis*) pertaining to ships.

Navigable (*navigabilis*) where ships may pass, sailable, that will bear a ship.

Navigerous (*naviger*) that

will bear a Vessell or Ship.

Navigatoz (Lat.) a Saylor. We use to say, Sir *Francis Drake* was the first that failed round the world, which may be true in a mitigated sense; viz. that he was the first Captain or person of note that achieved this enterprize (*Magellanus* perishing in the midst of it) and therefore is reported to have given for his *Devise* a *Globe* with this *Motto*, *Tu primus circumdedisti me*. This Navigation was begun Ann. 1577. and in two years and a half with great vicissitude of fortune, finished.

Nabittle (*navitas*) diligence, stirring, quickness.

Paulage (Fr.) the freight or passage money, for transporting any person or thing over the Sea or a River.

Naumachtie (*naumachia*) a war, or battel at Sea; also the place where such battle is fought.

Nauseate (*nauseo*) to have an appetite to vomit; also to loath or abhor.

Nauseatbe (*nauseosus*) }
Nauseous } loathsome, against the stomach, that makes one ready to cast.

Naucal } (*nauticus*) be-
Nautick } longing to ships or Mariners.

Nazal (Fr.) the nose-piece of a Helmer; the part thereof that covers the nose.

Nazarite (Heb.) signifies a man separated or divided. The Jews so called those that

had

had vowed themselves for sometime to God: And these *Nazarites*, while their vow lasted, were to abstain from Wine and Grapes either green or dry, and generally, from whatever came from the Vine Tree, or might make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, and observed divers other ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to the Priest, who offered a Sacrifice for them, and then their hair was cut, and burnt with the Sacrifices; after which it was lawful for them to drink wine as before. See *Numb. 6.2.21*. The Disciples were first called *Nazarites* (as the Mahumetans still call them) from *Jesum of Nazareth* (a Village in *Galilee*) as now, *Christians* from *Christ*; which name was first given them at *Antioch* by *Evodus*, Patriack thereof, who immediately succeeded *St. Peter*. Also certain Heretics so called. Of which see *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 32.

Neades, beasts in *Samos*, whose bones are so big, they are kept for a marvel, and their voice so strong, it shakes the earth.

Neap Tides, In the Seamens Dialect are, the ebbing or small Tydes, which happen when the Moon is in the middle of the second and last Quarter; The *Neap* is opposite to the Spring, and there

are as many days allowed for the *Neap* or falling of the Tides, as for the Spring or rising of them. The Tide never runs so swift in *Neaps* as in Springs. Note that as the highest of the Spring is three days after the Full or Change of the Moon; So the lowest of the *Neap* is four days before the Full or Change, and then they say 'tis *Dead-neap*. When a ship wants water, so that it doth not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, or out of a Dock, they say she is *be-neaped*. See *Spring-Tides*.

Nebule (a term in Heraldry) being a representation of the clouds; as *Nebule* of six pieces, *Or* and *Sable* is the *Blounts Arms*.

Nebulon (*nebulos*) a Knave, Rascal, Villain, Scoundrel, one of no estimation.

Nebulous (*nebulosus*) cloudy, misty, foggy; full of clouds.

Necromancy (*necromantia*) a divination practised by conjuration and calling up Devils or dead mens Ghosts; which we read practised by King *Saul* (1 *Reg. cap. 28.*) when he required a Sorcerers to call the spirit of *Samuel* to him.

Necromancer (*necromantes*) he that practises that wicked Art, a Master of the Black Art, one that seeks to the dead; or consults with Satan in the shape of a dead man. The Hebrews describe

D d 4 him

him thus; he made himself hungry, and then lodged among the Graves, that the dead might come to him in a dream, and make known to him that which he asked, &c. Others there were that clad themselves with cloathes for that purpose, and spoke certain words, burned Incense, and slept by themselves, that such a dead person might come and talk with them in a dream. The difference between Necromancers and Witches King James (in his *Demonologie*) hath taught in a word; the one (in a sort) command, the other obey the Devil.

Necromantick (*necromanticus*) pertaining to Necromancy.

Nectar (Gr.) a pleasant liquor, feigned to be the drink of the Gods.

Nectarine (*nectareus*) immortal; mortal, divine, pleasant, like Nectar.

Nefarious (*nefandus*) horrible, hainous, milcheivous, not to be spoken or named.

Nefarious (*nefarium*) cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, detestable.

Negative (*negativus*) that denies or gain-says; Two Negatives make an Affirmative; as he did not give nothing, for, he gave something.

Negative pregnant, in our Common Law, implies also an Affirmative. As if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing upon such a day, or in

such a place, denies he did it, *Modo & forma declarata*, which implies nevertheless, That in some sort he did it.

Negatory (*negativus*) of or belonging to denial, inficatory, negative.

Negotiation (*negotiation*) buying and selling, traffick, merchandizing, managing of business.

Negotious (*negotiosus*) full of business, ever in action, much employed.

Negro (Ital. and Span.) a Neger or Blackmoor, whom the Dutch call a **Swart**.

Nest or **Nest** (from the Fr. *naif*, i. *naturalis*) signifies in our Common Law a Bondswoman, An. i. Ed. 6. c. 3.

Nemean Games (*nemaea*), so called from *Nemaea*, a Town in Greece, where Hercules slew the Lions, and in honor of this memorable exploit, were instituted these *Nemean games*, which continued famous in Greece for many ages. The exercises were, running with swift Horses, Whorlebars, running on foot, Quoiting, Darting, Wrestling, Shooting.

Nemesis, the Goddess of Revenge, called also *Adrastia*.

Nemoral (*nemoralis*) pertaining to a Wood or Grove, inclosed or beset with Woods.

Nemorivagant (*nemorivagus*) wandering in the Wood.

Nemorosus (*nemorosus*) full of Woods, Groves or Trees, shadowed with Trees.

Neogamist (*neogamist*) one newly

newly married, a Bridegroom.

Neophyte (*neophytus*) any thing lately planted or set; one newly entred into any profession, most commonly taken for one lately converted to the faith. The Neophyte or new Convert (says Mr. Gregory, p. 111.) received a Taper lighted, from the *Mystagogus*; which for the space of seven days after, he was to hold in his hand as Divine Service, sitting in the Baptistry.

Neopolitain disease. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Neoteric (*neotericus*) that is of late time, newly.

Nepenthe (Gr. *Nepenthes*) a kind of Herb, which, being put into Wine, drives away sadness. Some take it for *Bugloss*. Plin. l. 2. c. 21.

Nephritic (*nephriticus*) that is troubled with a pain in the Reins of the back.

Nepotation (*nepotatio*) a wailing or riotousness.

Nepthe (Neptunus) the god of the Sea, Son to Saturn and Ops. Hence

Neptunian (*Neptunium*) belonging to that Sea god, or to the Sea.

Nequient (*nequiens*) not being able, disable.

Neread (*Nereides*) a Maremaid or Fish like a beautiful Woman down to the Girdle, the rest like a Fish: The Males of these are called *Tritons*.

Nereides, are also taken for Nymphs, or Fairies of the Water, and comes from Heb. *Nahar*, i. a Flood or River.

Nereus, a God of the Sea.

Nero Domitius, an Emperor of Rome, infamous for his cruelty and tyranny; he murdered his mother *Agrippina*, his Brethren, and his Wife *Octavia*, his Master *Seneca*, and the Poet *Lucan*, &c. Hence Tyrants are called *Nero's*.

Nerve (*nervus*) a Sinew, strength, force, power, stoutness, and constancy of minde. *Nerve* is that by which the Brain adds Sense and Motion to the Body.

Nervy (*nervosus*) having great or many Sinews, strongly made in Body, pithy.

Nervosity (*nervositas*) the having Sinews or strength, fulness of Sinews.

Nescience (*nescientia*) ignorance, want of knowledge.

Nescient (*nescius*) that knows not, ignorant of.

Nestor, a man of great wisdom and eloquence, that lived almost 300 year. Hence proverbially, we use *Nestor* for a man of great age.

Nestorians (so called from *Nestorius*, a German, their first Founder) a sort of Hereticks, that held (among other enormities) that in Christ were two Persons, as well as two Natures, &c. This Heresie was condemned by the General Council at *Ephesus*; And *Nestorius* his tongue rotted in his mouth, for having bin the Author of such Blasphemy; he lived in the days of *Theodosius*; &c.

was by him made Bishop of *Constantinople Sands*.

Nethmings (Hebr.) were hewers of wood and drawers of water for the House of God, *Exa* 2. 43. See *Moses* and *Aaron*. p. 22.

Nistry (*navositas*) speckedness, fulness of moles or freckles.

Neutral (*neutralis*) neuter, belonging to neither.

Neutrality, the not siding with either part, indifferency.

Newyears Gift, or a gift given the first day of the new year: The usage came first from the ancient *Romans*: For the Knights used every year, on the first day of *January*, to offer New-years-gifts in the *Capitol* to *Augustus Caesar*, though he were then absent: Which custom hath descended to us, albeit in sundry kinds; for in *Italy* the greatest persons give to the meanest; and in *England* the meanest to the greatest.

Nexible (*nexibilis*) that may be knit or tied.

Nexlity (*nexlitas*) fastness, pitchiness, compactness of speech.

Niallerie (Fr.) simplicity, silliness, childishness, want of experience, *Schism*. *Dispat*.

Nais Hawk (Fr. *Niais*) a Nestling or young Hawk; or any Hawk taken out of the Nest, before she prey'd for her self.

Nicean, pertaining to *Nice*, a City in *Bithinia*, where the

first general Council was held, *Ann*. 314. to which there assembled three hundred and eighteen Bishops, to bear down the *Arrian* Heresie.

Nices or **Niches** (from the Italian *Nichi*) the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are set. A term in Architecture.

Nicete (Fr.) sloth, idleness, slackness, simplicity; hence our word *nicety*, which we commonly use for coyness, daintiness, curiosity.

Nicholaitans (so called from *Nicholas*, the Proselyte of *Antioch*, one of the seven Deacons, which were instituted with *Saint Stephen* by the Apostles) a sort of Hereticks that held it lawful to have their wives common, &c. *St. John* makes mention of them in his *Apocalypse*, where (speaking of the Church of *Pergamus*) he saith, *Thou hast them that hold the doctrine of the Nicholaitans*.

Nicholas (Gr.) Conqueror of the people.

Nic-demites, a sort of late Reformists in *Switzerland*, so called, because they profess their Faith in private, as *Nicodemus* did to Christ.

Nicotian (Fr. *Nicotiane*, Span. *Nicociana*) Tobacco. So called from *John Nicot*, who first sent that weed into France from *Portugal*, where he was Ambassador Leiger for the French King, about the year 1560. Near which time, and

at

at which place he made that great French and Latin (called *Nicots*) Dictionary.

Nistation (*nistatio*) a winking or twinkling with the eyes.

Nigerties (Fr. *Nigeries*) sopperies, fooleries, trifles.

Nidifice (*nidificium*) a Nest, such as Birds make.

Nidifie (*nidifico*) to build or make a Nest.

Niding (old English) signifies an abject, base-minded, false-hearted coward. In former time this word was of great force in *England*: For when there was a dangerous Rebellion against King *William Rufus*, &c. after he had but proclaimed, that his Subjects should repair to his Camp upon no other penalty, but that who ever refused, should be reputed a *Niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides in such numbers, as he had in few days a great Army, and the Rebels were so terrified therewith, that they forthwith yielded.

Nidors (Lat.) the favor of any thing burned or rested; sometimes brightness.

Nidulation (*nidulation*) a building or making a Nest.

Night-Mare. See *Incubus*.

Nigritie (*nigrescacio*) to make black.

Nihiliste (*nihilisacio*) to set nothing by, to disesteem, to make no account of.

Nigromancy. See *Necromancy*.

Nihil dicere, is a failing to put in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff, by the day assigned; upon which failure, Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing why it should nor.

Nil (Belg. *net*, i. *nihil*) the sparkles or ashes that come of Brass, tried in the Furnace.

Nilus, a great River running through *Ethiopia* and *Egypt*, famous for the vertue of its water, which overflowing this Country, makes it wonderful fertile many years after. This River is in length almost three thousand miles.

Nimbiferous (*nimbifer*) that brings storms or showers.

Nimbot (Fr.) a Dwarf, Dandiprat, or little Skipjack.

Nimietie (*nimietas*) too great abundance.

Nimous (*nimum*) too much, excessive, over-great, superfluous.

Ningid or **Ninguid** (*ninguidus*) where much snow is.

Nisi prius, is a Writ Judicial, which lies in case where the Enquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of the Bank; the one party or the other making Petition, to have this Writ for the ease of the Country, &c. It is called *Nisi prius*, of these words contained in the same *Nisi die Luna apud talem locum prius venerint*, &c. See *Affize*.

Nitid (*nitidus*) clean, neat, gay, trim, fair, bright.

Nitidus (*nitiditas*) cleanliness,

ness, brightness, trimness.

Nitre (Lat.) the same.

Nitre (nitrum) a Salt-resembling substance, of colour ruddy and white, and full of holes like a sponge; some late Writers mistake it for Salt-petre.

Nitrous (nitrosus) having the favor of Nitre, having stuff in it whereof Nitre is made, full of Nitre.

Nival (nivalis) } per-
Nivous (nivous) } tain-
ing to Snow, white or cold like Snow, snowy.

Niri, the gods of Child-bearing.

Nobis (Fr.) Nobility, Gentry, Generousness.

Nobilitate (nobilitas) to make noble, to promote to Dignity.

Nocent (nocens) that hath done a trespass or injury, that hurteth or endamageth; a person guilty, or that hath offended.

Noct (noctivus) that doth harm, hurtful, noxious.

Noctiferous (noctifer) that betokens or brings night, the evening Star.

Noctivagant (noctivagus) that wandreth by night.

Nocturnal (nocturnus) belonging to the night, nightly, or in the nighttime.

Nocturne (nocturnum) a part of the Office, or certain Psalms and Prayers so called, because they are said Nocturno tempore, about midnight.

Document (documentum) hurt or damage.

Noxious (noxius) that doth harm, hurtful.

Nodosic (nodositas) knots, knobbiness.

Nodosus (nodosus) knotty, full of knots, knurs, joints or difficulties; curious or scrupulous.

Noli-me-tangere, i Do not touch me. An Herb so called, because its seed being ripe, spurts away so soon as it is touched: Also a disease of the name, being a piece of flesh growing in the Nostrils, in such sort, as it often stops the wind, and the more it is touched, the worse it grows.

Nomarch (Nomarcha) he that hath the preheminence in the ministrations of Laws, as a Major or other like Officer.

Nomarchie (nomarchia) a jurisdiction or Majoralty, a Law, a County or Shire, a Territory about some City.

Nombrell (from the Fr. Nombrel, i. a Navel) in Heraldry it signifies the lower part of a Scutcheon, divided by the breadth into three even parts. The Fesse being the middle, and the Honor Point the upper part. Guilt.

Nomenclator (Lat. Quasi nominis calator) he that knows the names of things, and calls them thereby; a common Crier in a Court of Justice; a Bedel, or like Officer, to whom it belongs to know by heart, the names, offices, and crafts of all the Citizens; thereby to instruct such as among the Ro-

mans

mans did stand for any Office, that they might speak to them more gently. *Thomasius.*

Nomenclature (nomenclatura) the numbring of names or Surnames of sundry things; the office of the Nomenclator.

Nominal (nominalis) of or belonging to a name.

Nominalia, A Feast among the Romans: to Females they gave the name on the eighth day, to Males on the ninth, which they called *Dies lustricus*, as it were the cleansing day, on which they solemnized this Feast; and (as *Turtulian* notes) *Fata adscribenda adscribantur*, that is (as I conceive) their Nativities were set. The Athenians gave names on the tenth day, others on the seventh.

Nomination (nominatio) a naming or appointing; it is used both by the Common Lawyers and Canonists for a power that a man by virtue of a Mannor or otherwise, hath to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nomograph (νομογράφος) a Writer of the Law; a Legistator.

Nomothetic (Gr.) the making, publishing, or proclaiming a Law.

Nona, *Decima* and *Morta*, the three fatal Ladies, whom the Greeks call *Clotho*, *Lachesis* and *Atropos*.

Nonability, is in our Law, an exception against any per-

son that disables him to commence a Suit.

Non est factum (Lat.) is an usual Plea to a Declaration, whereby a man denies that to be his Deed, whereon he is impleaded.

Nonage (Fr. non aage, i. non atas) not yet of age; minority; that is all the time of a mans age under One and twenty years in some cases, and Fourteen in some, as marriage. See *Brook. lit. Age*.

Non compos mentis, i. not in his right wits, is of four sorts; 1. He that is an *Idiot* born; Next he that by accident wholly loseth his wits. 3. A *Lunatick*, that has sometime his understanding and sometimes not; Lastly, he that by his own act deprives himself of his right mind for a time, as a Drunkard.

None of the day, is the third quarter of the day beginning at *Noon*, and lasting till the Sun be gone half way towards setting.

None (none in March, May, July and October, are the six days next following the first day, or the Calends; In other months they are the four days next after the first; But the last of these days is properly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backward, according to the number distant from the *Nones*, as the third, fourth or fifth *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, because they began the ninth day

day before the *Ides*. *Hoprons* Conc. p.70.

Non liquet, i. It appears not, it is not clear, it likes not. Also a Verdict given by the Jury, signifying, that the matter was to be deferred to another day of trial; *Ignoramus* with us, or a *Reple*, it was wont to be put down in a Scrowle or Tablet by these letters (N.L.) As guilty, or Condemnation by (C) Quitting by (A) i. *Absolutum*. *Carol. Sigon. de Judiciis*.

Non obstante (Lat.) notwithstanding, nevertheless; a word much used in our Statutes, Patents and other writings, &c.

Non plus (Lat.) no more; a term often used, when a man can say no more, nor answer an Objection; then he is said to be at a *Nonplus*.

Non-resident, unlawful absence from the place of his charge, most commonly spoken of Ministers and their Cures.

Non-suit, is a Renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar to deliver their Verdict. A.2. H.4. ca.7. See the *New book of Entries, verbo, Non suit*. The Civilians term it, *Litæ renunciationem*.

Nonuple, a quick time in Musick peculiar to Gigs and such like; having nine Crotchets between Bar and Bar.

Book of Land. See *Yard*. *Normal* (*normalis*) right by rule, made by the Square or Rule.

Notrel ware, corruptly so called in some part of England for *Lorimers*. See *Lorimer*.

Notre or *Notroy*, King at Arms. See *Harold*.

Notognomonick (Gr.) a part of Physick. See *Medicine*.

Notoch (says Dr. *Charlton* in his *Paradoxes*) is the nocturnal pollution of some plethorical and wanton star, or rather excrement blown from the nostrils of some rheumatick Planer, falling upon plains and sheep pastures, of an obscure red or brown tawny, in consistence like a gelly, and so trembling if touched; which the Philosophy of the clouted shoe affirms to be the ruines of a star fallen. Some there are (saith *Dornum*) who by *Notoch* intend wax, but by the favor of a metaphor.

Notary (*notarius*) a Scribe or Scrivener, that onely takes notes, or makes a short draught of contracts, obligations or other instruments; these notes he may deliver to the parties that gave him instructions, if they desire no more; but if they do, he must deliver them to a *Tabellion*, who draws them at large, ingrosses them in parchment, &c. and keeps a Register of them, but this is not generally observed; for in many Towns of France, the Notaries

are also *Tabellions*. *Coig*. *Notification* (*notificatio*) information, signification, advertisement.

Notion (*notio*) knowledge, understanding; acquaintance. *Notations*, a sort of Hereticks whereof one *Novatus* was first Author about the year 215. he condemned second Mariages, and held that such as had once faln or were in Apostacy, ought no more to be received into the Church, although they were repentant therefore, &c. This Heresie was condemned by a Council at Rome. See *Catharians*.

Notator (Lat.) he that makes a thing new, a renewer.

Notels of the Civil Law are in number 168, into which the 91 *Collations* of the Authenticks (which were set out after the Codex by Justinian, then Emperor, and brought into the body of the Civil Law) were divided. They were called *Novelles* (says *Cujatius*) quod novissime promulgata sint post Codices.

Notenary (*notenarius*) of nine, that consists of nine.

Notennial (*novendialis*) of nine days space or continuance.

Notennial (*novennis*) of nine years.

Notetabula (Lat.) was an easement propoled in favor of debtors at Rome, whereby the old debt books and obligations were cancelled; or the nomina dashed out; Among

the Athenians this practise was called *Sisalthia*, i. an easing of burthen, or *Crecopia*, a cutting off or striking out of debts. *Livie*.

Notecal (*novercalis*) of or pertaining to a Step-mother, or mother in Law.

Novice (from the Lat. *Novus*) a young Monk or Nun, before they are professed; one that's but newly entred into a Religious house, and has not passed his time of probation; also a youngling or beginner in any profession.

Novity (*novitas*) newness, strangeness, novelty.

Novet, a term in Heraldry (from the Fr. *Nové*) knotted, or tied in a knot.

Noxious (*noxius*) hurtful, noysom, offensive.

Nubiferous (*nubifer*) that brings or carries clouds, cloudy,

Nubilous (*nubilosus*) full of clouds, cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

Nubivagant (*nubivagus*) passing through or among clouds.

Nucous (*nucens*) of or pertaining to a Nut.

Nudation (*nudatio*) a making bare.

Nude (*nudus*) bare, naked, uncovered, void, empty, destitute, poor.

Nude contract (*nudum pactum*) is, in our Law, a bare contract or promise of a thing, without any consideration given therefore, *ex quo non oritur actio*.

Nudity (*nuditas*) bareness, nakedness, want of any thing, poverty.

Nugal (*nugatorius*) trifling, vain, of no force.

Nugator (Lat.) a trifler.

Nugation (*nugatio*) a trifling. *Bac.*

Nusance. See *Nusance*.

Nullifidian (from *nulla fides*) one of no faith, Religion or honesty; a Seeker.

Nullity (*nullitas*) nothing, annihilation, the being void, nothing, or of no effect.

Nullus, a Cypher, or non-significant character.

Numeral (*numeralis*) of or belonging to number.

Numerical, belonging to number; Also a term in Logic; as when we say a numerical difference, that is to say, the last difference, by which one individual thing is distinguished from one another.

Numerist (*numerusarius*) he that numbereth; an Officer in the later Emperors time belonging to the Office of *Præfessus pratorio*; A kind of Register, Notary, or Auditor.

Nun (*nonna* q. *non nupta*). *Teut.* *Nunt.* Belg. *Nonne*) is a holy or consecrated Virgin, or a woman that by vow has bound her self to a single and chaste life, in some place and company of other women, separated from the world, and devoted to an especial service of God, by prayer, fasting and such like holy ex-

ercises. *St. Hierom* makes (*nonna*) originally an Egyptian word, as *Hospinian* records of him, in his book *de origine & progressu monachatus*, fol 3. Of these there are several Orders. *Scholastica* (the Sister of *St. Benedict*) was the first that collected them into companies, and prescribed them orders. *Heyl.*

Nuncupate (*nuncupo*) to name, to call by some name; also to pronounce, tell by name or rehearse.

Nuncupatibe (*nuncupativus*) called, named, pronounced, expressly declared by word of mouth.

A *Will Nuncupative*, is when the Testator makes his will by word of mouth (not by writing) before sufficient witnesses.

Nundinal (*nundinarius*) **Nundinate** (pertaining to Fairs or Markets.

Nundination (*nundinatio*) a trafficking in Fairs or Markets, buying and selling.

Nuncio (Ital. and Span. from the Lat. *Nuncius*) a Legate or Ambassador from the Pope.

Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a *Liege* from an *Extraordinary Ambassador*.

Nuptial (*nuptialis*) pertaining to a Wedding, Marriage or Bridal.

Nuptial gifts were certain tokens, which the Husband sent his Mistress before the betrothing.

Nuptia

Nuptialist (from *nuptie*) a Bride or Wife; or a Bridegroom or Husband; Also one that makes Marriages.

Nusance (Fr. *nusiance*) hurt, offence, annoyance, damage, trespass. In Law it is, where any man erects any wall, stops any water, or doth any thing upon his own ground to the unlawful hurt or annoyance of his neighbor; he that is grieved may have thereof an Assize of *Nusance*.

Nutation (*nutatio*) nodding, as one doth when he sits sleeping.

Nutrient (*nutrimentum*) nourishment.

Nutritive (*nutritivus*) **Nutritious** (pertaining to nourishment.

Nymph (*Nympha*, *Erit.* *Nymph*) a Bride or new married Wife. Hence those Virgin Goddesses of the Woods, Mountains and Waters had this name, as the *Napeæ*, *Oreades*, *Dryades*, *Hamadryades*, *Naiades*, *Nereides*, &c.

Nymphal (*pha*) of or belonging to a Nymph or Bride; Nymph-like.

Nymphet (Fr.) a little Nymph.

not tell out his tale.

Obambulate (*obambulo*) to walk against another, or about, to range or stray over.

Obduction (*obductio*) a covering or laying over.

Obdurate (*obduratus*) hardened, also unrelenting.

Obdientials (from *obedientia*) those that execute an Office under Superiors, and with obedience to their commands.

Obesance (Fr.) obedience; a dutiful observing of, an obsequious yielding unto.

Obellic (from *obelus* or *obeliscus*) to make a long stroke in writing, to signify somewhat to be put out; to race out. *Mr. White*.

Obelisk (*obeliscus*) a great square stone broad beneath, and waxing smaller towards the top. There were divers of these in Egypt consecrated in honor of the Sun; whereof four were principally erected by King *Sothis*, of wonderful height; many *Obelisks* were likewise at *Rome* in time of the Roman Emperors. The difference between an *Obelisk* and a *Pyramid* was this; the *Obelisk* was all of one entire stone or piece, and therefore of no such height as the *Pyramids*, which were of divers stones; and again the *Obelisk* is four-square, whereas the *Pyramid* may be of other figure.

Obsequate (*obsequio*) to ride about.

E. c.

Obsequy

Obacrate (*obacero*) to stop ones mouth, that he can-

Obsecro (*obsecrari*) earnestness, groyness.

Obsecrator (Lat.) he that reproaches or lays to ones charge.

Obit (*obitus*) the death, dying or decay of one; the setting or going down of the Sun. Also sometimes taken for an Elegy or Funeral Song.

Obiuration (*objuratio*) a binding by oath.

Obiurgatio (*objurgatio*) a chiding, rebuking, reproving, or blaming.

Obiurgator (*objurgatorius*) pertaining to chiding, checking or rebuking.

Oblat (Fr.) a Souldier, who, grown impotent or maimed in Service, hath maintenance or the benefit of a Monks place assigned him in an Abbey; Also the means or place of a Monk, or such Souldier.

Oblatio (*oblatio*) an offering; an aid or Subsidy money. Oblations are thus defined in the Canon Law. *Oblationes dicuntur quaecunque à piis fidelibusque Christianis offeruntur Deo & Ecclesie, sive res soli, sive mobiles sint. Nec refert an legentur Testamento, an aliter donentur.* Cap. Cler. 13. quaest. 2. See Duaren. de Sac. Eccl. Minister. ac Benef. cap. 3.

Oblatration (*oblatrio*) a barking or making exclamation against one.

Oblatatio (*oblectatio*) recreation, delight, pleasure.

Oblesson (*oblesio*) an hurting or annoying.

Obligatory (*obligatorius*) which bindeth or obligeth; also taken substantively, for an obligation.

Oblimation (*oblinitio*) a dawbing or covering over with mud or soft clay.

Obligation (*obligatio*) a crooking or turning away or aside.

Obligu (*obliquus*) crooked, awry, bowed, bended, traver.

Obliguit (*obliguitas*) crookedness, wriness.

Obliterate (*oblitero*) to scrape out, to put out of remembrance, to abolish.

Oblitus (*oblivio*) forgetfulness, unkindfulness.

Obletor (Lat.) an evil reporter, a backbiter, a detractor.

Oblong, is a Geometrical term for a Quadrangular figure, whose length exceeds its breadth, of which the most proper (distinguished by their several terms) are these six. 1. *Sesquialter*, which is when half the height is added to its length. 2. *Sesquitercia*, when a third part is added to its length. 3. *Sesquiquarta*, when a fourth part is added. 4. *Diagonia*, when the Oblong is increased to the length of the Diagonal of the single Square. 5. *Superbiens tertias*, so called (*quasi super bis tertias*) because the length thereof is increased by two thirds. 6. *Dupla*, which is a double square. *Enchiridion fortis*.

Obligui

Obloquy (*obloquium*) a speaking against, an evil report.

Oblivescence (from *obmutesco*) a holding ones peace, a being silent or tongue-tied.

Oblivion (*oblivio*) a fast knitting, as in marriage.

Obliviousness (*obliviositas*) obliviousness, liableness to danger, or to the last, punishment.

Oblivious (*obliviosus*) that hath deserved to be punished, guilty, or condemned, in danger of, subject to.

Obliviate (*obnubilo*) to make clouds, or dark with clouds, to make heavy and sad in countenance.

Obliviate (*obnuncio*) to tell or shew ill tidings, or things unpleasant and unlucky.

Obliviation (*obnunciatio*) a forbidding a thing upon foreknowledge, conjecture or likelihood of its ill success. As the ancient Romans were wont to dissolve their Assemblies (which dissolution they called *obnunciatio*) when soever any evil token was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate or Augur. *Godwin*.

Obolus (*obolus*) a Coin, variable according to the Country, with us it is a half-penny: *Junius* takes it for a penny farthing of our money; others, for an smal Coin worth seven pence. Also a half-penny weight, twelve grains among Apothecaries, and four-

teen among Mintmen and Goldsmiths. *Obolus terræ*, five foot in breadth, and ten in length.

Oblepition (*obleptio*) the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means, the getting or obtaining it by dissimulation or private collusion.

Oblegate (*obvago*) to check or interrupt one in his tale, to gainsay. To obrogate a Law, is to proclaim a contrary Law, for taking away the former.

Oblumpent (*obrupens*) breaking or bursting.

Oblcene (*obscœnus*) all things that are to be eschewed, filthy, unclean, unchaste, dishonest.

Oblcenny (*obscœnitas*) villany in acts or words, ribaldry, bawlinefs, filthiness.

Oblccrat (*obsecro*) to beseech heartily, to pray, to desire for Gods sake.

Oblccqueus (*obsequiosus*) officious, dutiful, servicable, observant, obedient.

Oblccvants or **Oblccvantes**, a branch of the Order of Grey-Friers, commonly called *Franciscans*, instituted by St. Francis of Assisum, distinct from the *Minims* or *Bonhomies*, instituted by St. Francis de Paula. These *Obsevants* were instituted by one Bernard of Siena, about the year 1400. See *Friers*.

Obleffion (*obfessio*) a laying siege, a beleaguering or compassing about: A man is said to be *obfess*, when an evil

spirit hants him, troubling him often, and seeking opportunity to enter into him.

Obfistare (*obfifilo*) to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds.

Obfidian stone (*obfidianus*) a precious stone, mentioned in *Pliny*. *Gondibert*.

Obfidional (*obfidionalis*) of or pertaining to a siege.

The *Obfidional Crown* (*Corona obfidionalis*) was given onely to him that relieved a City or Town besieged: This Crown was made of green Leaves, or of the Grasse and Herbs of the same Field, where the enemy had been overthrown, or forced to flight. The great *Quintus Fabius* received this Crown, for defending and delivering Rome from the siege of *Hannibal*.

Obfolete (*obfoletus*) decayed, old, grown out of use, worn as a Garment, when it is shredbare.

Obftrictate (*obftrictico*) to do the office of a Midwife.

Obftrictulus (from *obftrictum*) pertaining to the Ministry of Midwives, or their Fear.

Obfipate (*obfiffo*) to stop chinks.

Obftreperous (*obftreperus*) that makes a noise, roars, or cries out against.

Obftigillation (*obftigillationis*) a reprehension, a refusing or repugning.

Obfturbation (*obfturbationis*) a shutting or stopping up, a muzzling up.

Obftupescere (*obftupescere*) to make abashed or astonished.

Obtenebrate (*obtenebro*) to make cloudy or dark.

Obteft (*obteftor*) humbly to beseech, to desire for Gods sake.

Obteftation (*obteftatio*) an humble desiring, a taking God to witness for a thing, a hearty beseeching.

Obtruncere (*obtruncere*) silence, holding ones peace.

Obtortus (*obtortus*) wreathed, wrested or wrenched.

Obtreftation (*obtreftatio*) detraction, depravation, backbiting, slandering.

Obtrute (*obtritus*) worn, bruised, trod under foot.

Obturation (*obturationis*) a stopping or shutting up.

Obtrufe (*obtrufus*) dull, dim, blunt, without spirit.

Obvention (*obventio*) a meeting with, a coming against, hapning, or chancing unto; Also revenue or rents.

Obvert (*obverto*) to turn against, back, or about.

Obviare (*obvio*) to meet with one, also to resist or withstand.

Obvious (*obvius*) that which meets with one, meeting in the way; gentle and easie.

Obumbrate (*obumbro*) to shadow over and over; also to make dark, obscure, or dim.

Obumbeus (*obumbeus*) very crooked.

Obundare (*obundatio*) a flowing against.

Obvolute

Obvolute (*obvolutus*) to flie against.

Occident (*occidens*) the going down of the Sun; the west part of the world. And (adjectively) declining, decaying, falling, going down.

Occidentat (*occidentalis*) pertaining to the West, western, westernly.

Occidens (*occidens*) that goes down, that will decay.

Occiput (from *occipui*) belonging to the Noddle, or hinder part of the head.

Occisor (*occifio*) a slaughter or death of men or Cattel, a killing or slaying.

Occulatio (*occlusio*) a shutting up fast, a stopping.

Occular. See *Ocular*.

Occulcatio (*occulcatio*) a treading on or spurning.

Occult (*occultus*) hid, privy, not known very secret.

Occultation (*occulatio*) a hiding, or keeping close, a concealing.

Occupative (*occupativus*) that is busied, employed, or possessed of, or that busieth. An *Occupative Field*, is that which, being deserted by its proper owner or tiller, is possessed by another.

Occurre (*occurro*) to meet with, come in place, be in the way, or offer it self.

Oceanus (*oceanus*) the Ocean or main Sea, encompassing the world.

Obloccare (*Gr.*) a kinde of Government, wherein the

multitude or common rout bear rule.

Ociosus (*ociosus*) idle, careless, restless, at ease, that hath little to do, unemployed.

Ocangular (*ocangularis*) that hath eight corners, eight-cornered.

Octave (*octavus*) an eighth in Musick, a proportion or the number of eight.

Octaves (*octave*) an usual term in Courts of Justice, and in the Roman Calender, and signifies the eighth day, next after some principal Feasts of the year, called also the *Utis*. *D. Aug. Epist.* 118. See *Uris*.

Octennial (*octennialis*) that is done every eighth years.

Odonary (*odonarius*) the same with *Slave*.

Odocon (*Gr.*) a figure consisting of eight Angles.

Odoftic. See *Ogdastic*.

Ocular (*ocularis*) pertaining to the eyes or sight.

Oculare (*oculans*) full of eyes or holes, quick of sight, circumspect; as *Oculare Faith*, that is, confirmed by the eyesight, or such a Faith as represents the thing believed, as it were to the eye; seeing Faith.

Oculist, one skilled in curing the diseases of the eyes, or in preserving the eye-sight.

Oculus Christi (so called because it conduces much to the cure of the infirmities of the eyes) an Herb called *Wilde Clary*. *Gerard*.

Ode (*oda*) a Song, or Poem pronounced with singing.

Odelet (*Dimin. of Ode*) a small or short *Ode*.

Odible (*odibilis*) odious, worthy to be hated.

Odoz (*Lat.*) favor, sent, smell.

Odozaminet (from *Odozamen, inis*) smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odor.

Odoriferous (*odorifer*) sweet in favor, bringing spices and sweet smelling things.

Oeconomie (*œconomia*) the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing.

Oeconomical (*œconomicus*) pertaining to the order or government of an house or family.

Oeconomist, one that orders or rules a family.

Oecumenical (*œcumenicus*) universal, general, pertaining to the whole world.

Oedistne (*œdastinus*) that is cunning in the knowledge of weights and measures.

Oedematous (from *Oedema*) full of or subject to a flegmarick and painless swelling, which being pressed down with the finger, retains the impression thereof, and is called an *Oedeme*. *Br.*

Oenopulist (*œnopolis*) a Vintner or seller of Wine.

Offertory (*offertorium*) an offering, or place where offerings are offered or kept; also a part of the Mass so called.

Official (*officialis*) of or belonging to offices or duties.

It is a word diversly used; some apply it to such as have the sway of temporal Justice, others to the Minister or Appraiser of a Magistrate or Judge. In the Cannon Law it is especially taken for him, to whom any Bishop generally commits the charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction; and in this sense, one in every Diocesis is (*Officialis Principalis*) whom the old Statutes and Laws of this Nation call *Chancelors*. *An. 32. Hen. 8. cap. 15.* And are sometimes termed *Commissaries*; the difference of the two powers, you may read in *Lindwood, tit. De sequest. posses. cap. 1. Verbo Officialis*. But this word *Official* in our Statutes and Common Law, signifies him whom the Archdeacon substitutes for executing his Jurisdiction.

Officiat (*Lat.*) an Artificer or Craftsman. *Vitruius (lib. 6. cap. 11.)* distinguishes the *Officiator* from the *Architect*; this designs the Idea of the whole work; that is but a second superintendent over all the under-Artists.

Officine (*officina*) a Shop or Work-house.

Offuscate (*offusco*) to make black or dark, to shadow or make dim or dusky.

Ogdastick (*ogdastichon*) a Sentence or Epigram comprized in eight verses, or a Stanza of eight verses.

Ogive or **Ogee** (*Fr. Augive or Ogive*) a wreath, circle

clef or round band in Architecture.

Oisterlot, a weed so called, as it were, laid among Oisters. *Min.*

Oke, a measure among the Turks, near the bigness of our quart. *How.*

Oleaginous (*oleaginus*) of an Olive-tree, or of the colour of an Olive-tree.

Oleary (*oleitas*) the time of gathering Olives, or the Olives when they are gathered to make oyl of; also oyliness.

Olfactory (*olfatorium*) a Nose or Nose gay, any thing to smell to.

Oleion Latos, or **Law** of **Oleion**; so called for that they were made by *K. Richard* the First, when he was there. *Cok Inst. par. 1. p. 260 b.* This *Oleion* is an Island near *Rochel*, belonging to the French.

Oleous (*oleus*) which hath a strong favor, whether good or bad; rank of smell.

Oligarchy (*oligarchia*) the state of a Commonwealth, where a few persons, and those properly of the wealthier sort, have all the authority.

Olympiad. See *Olympiad*.

Olivet, a name fetched from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* and *Laurence*, from the triumphant Laurel.

Olivaster, a wilde Olive tree; also like, or of the colour of an Olive; in which last sense the Lord Bacon uses it in his *Nat. Hist.*

Oliviferous (*olivifer*) which bears or brings forth Olives.

Olivary (*olivitas*) the time of gathering Olives, or making Oyl; see *Oleity*.

Olla (*Span.*) a Pot to boil meat in; and by figure is taken for the meat itself boiled in it.

Olla podrida, a Horchpot of several ingredients; *Mr. Howell*, in one of his Letters describes it thus. The *Olla podrida* hath Intellectuals and Sences: *Mutton*, *Beef*, and *Bacon*, are to her as the *Will*, *Understanding* and *Memory* are to the Soul; *Cabbage*, *Turnips*, *Artichocks*, *Potatoes*, and *Dates*, are her five Sences, and *Pepper* the common Sense; She must have *Marrow* to keep life in her, and some *Birds* to make her light, and by all means she must be adorned with some chains of *Sausages*, &c. This dish is much in request with us, and is commonly pronounced *Ollia*; the second in Spanish being melted in the pronunciation like an *i*. It hath some Analogy with that the French call a *Bisque*.

Olympiad (*olympias, adis*) the space of five years, or of eighty months, thirty days to a month, which was the Epoch of the Grecians; and so used from the time of celebrating their *Olympick Games*, which was every fifth year, and the interval was called an *Olympiad*. See more of this in *Mr. Greg. de Aëris & Epoch.* c 7. E e 4 D Imp-

Olympick Games (*olympia*) Games instituted by *Hercules* in honor of *Jupiter*; they were celebrated every fifth year in the Plains of *Elis*, a City of *Peloponnesus*, and the Exercises were five; *Running*, *Wrestling*, *Leaping*, *Quoiting*, and *Whorle-bats*. The reward to those that overcame in these feats of activity was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, lest covetousness, rather than virtue, should make them strive for victory. They took name from the City *Olympia*, otherwise *Pisa*. Sir *Wat. Ral. lib. 2. fol. 490.*

Olympias (Gr.) heaven's; a womans name, but some use *Olympa*.

Umbrage. See *Umbrage*.

Omega (Gr. *ωυγε*, i. o magnum) the last letter in the Greek Alphabet; and by a Metaphor taken for the last part or end of any thing. See *Alpha*.

Omelet (Fr.) a Pancake of Eggs, a Froile.

Omnious (*omninosus*) lucky or unlucky, that portends good or ill luck.

Omnice (from *omnia*) the all-being of a thing. *Rel. Med.*

Omnifarious (*omnifarius*) sundry, divers, all manner of ways.

Omniferous (*omnifer*) that beareth or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds.

Omnigenous (*omnigenus*) of every kind.

Omnimode (*omnimodus*) of

all manners or fashions, of every way.

Omnipotent (*omnipotens*) which bears or brings forth all things; Father or Mother of all things.

Omnipotentia (from *omnis & rego*) the having the sole rule or authority in ones hands.

Omnipotentia (*omnipotentia*) almightiness.

Omnipresent (*omniprensens*) that is present every where.

Omniscient (*omniscius*) that knows all things.

Omniteneant (*omniteneans*) that contains all things.

Omnitenerant, that travels every where, that journeys into all places.

Omnivagant (*omnivagus*) wandering every where, that runs up and down in all places.

Omnivalent (*omnivalens*) that is able to do all things.

Omnivolent (*omnivulus*) that wills or desires all things.

Omnivorous (*omnivorus*) that devours and eats all kind of things.

Omologie (*omologia*) a congruence, proportion, or agreeableness; confession.

Onagre (*onager*) a wild Ass; also an Engine to fling or shoot great stones, as the *Balista* did arrows.

Onerate (*onerato*) to load, charge or burthen, to overcharge, to weary.

Onocrotal (*onocrotalus*) a Bird like a Swan, braying like

like an Ass; thought to be a Bittrour.

Onomancie (*Onomantia*) divination by names; also the skill of repeating many names by the art of memory. The *Pythagoreans* judged the even number of vowels in names to signify imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odd number in the right.

Onomantical, pertaining unto, or skilful in that kind of Divination.

Onomatopoeus, pertaining to the Figure *Onomatopoeia*, which is a naming a name from any kind of sound.

Onomancy (Gr.) Divination by oyl and wax.

Onyx (Gr.) a precious stone found in the mountains of *Arabia* of the colour of a mans nail. Some write, that it is congealed of a juyce dropping from a tree called *Onycha*, which is the cause it smells sweet being cast into the fire; also that it is often found with divers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned, before the stone be thoroughly hardened. This stone is called by some the *Chalcidonia*.

Opal (*opalum*) a precious stone of divers colours, where-in appears the fiery shining of the *Carbuncle*, the purple colour of the *Amethyst*, and the greenness of the *Emerald* very strangely mixed together. *Plin. lib. 37. ca. 6.*

Opacitie (*opacitas*) shadow of trees, umbrage.

Opaque (*opacus*) shaded, dark, obscure, black.

Opera (Lat.) a work, labor; diligence, study, &c. In Italy it signifies a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy or Pastoral, which (being the studied work of a Poet) is not acted after the vulgar manner, but performed by Voycees in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*, being likewise adorned with Scenes by Perspective, and extraordinary advantages by Musick. The common Plays (which are not *Opera's*) are performed *ex tempore* by the Actors, and are but in the nature of *Farces*, wanting the above-mentioned adornments.

Operaticus (*operarius*) pertaining to the workman, done with labor.

Operatoz (Lat.) he that works; a workman.

Opement (*opementum*) a covering.

Opertaneous (*opertaneus*) done within doors, in secret or in covert.

Ophthalmie (*ophthalmia*) an inflammation of the uttermost skin of the eye called *Adnata*, proceeding either of fulness of the body, or of the sharp cholerick humor, or of gross humors, and windiness puffing up the place. *Tho.*

Opiferous (*opifer*) which aids or helps, succoring.

Opifice (*opificium*) work, or workmanship.

Opimeus

Opimous (*opimus*) fat, gross, in good liking or plights; rich, plentiful; well furnished.

Opinable (*opinabilis*) that is or may be conceived in opinion. *Bac.*

Opinato (Lat.) a supposer, one that never affirms anything.

Opinative or } (*opinatus*)
Opinative } that stands in his own opinion, addicted to an opinion, apt to have opinions, wedded to his own humor, wilful.

Opinatetree (from the Fr. *opiniastrete*) opinativeness, obstinacy, a head-strong maintaining of, or persistance in an ill opinion.

Opiparous (*opiparus*) sumptuous, magnificent, very rich, royal.

Opisthograph (*opisthographum*) a book written on the back-side, or paper written on both sides.

Opisthographical, that is written upon both sides.

Opitular (*opitular*) to help, succor, or aid.

Opobalsamum (Gr.) the Gum of the Palm tree. See *Balm*.

Oppticatlon (*oppticatio*) a covering with pitch.

Opium (Lat.) or *Opiate*, the juice of black Poppy, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometimes used in Physick to cause sleep, or to assuage excessive pain, but then it must be mixed with other things,

and given with great discretion; for, taken alone, it will cast one into a deadly sleep; being cold and dry in the fourth degree. *Bul.*

Opptban (*opptbanus*) a Citizen or Townsman.

Opignorate (*opignoro*) to lay in pledge, to gage or pawn.

Opptlatlon (*opptlatio*) an obstruction or stopping the Liver, or other chief entrals.

Opptlative (*opptlatus*) obstructive, stopping, shut up.

Opptctlon (*opptctio*) a filling up.

Opptune (*opptunus*) meet, for the purpose, fit, convenient, in due time, and as it ought to be.

Opposite (*oppositum*) a contrary. Aristotle makes four kinds of *Opposites*; first, those that are *relative opposita*, as the Husband and Wife, the Master and Servant, &c. which have reference each to other. Secondly, those which are *Contraria*; as Right and Wrong; Ignorance, and Science, &c. Thirdly, Those that are *privative opposita*, as Light and Darkness, Sight and Blindness, which succeed and deprive one another. The fourth and last kind of *Opposites* are those which in Propositions and Clauses are *Contradictoria*, the one affirming, and the other negative, &c. *J. Doderidge.*

Opprobrious (*opprobriosus*) reproachful in words, upbraiding, reviling, taunting.

Oppugn

Oppugn (*oppugno*) to assault, to batter, to lay siege unto, to fight against; Also to reason against a thing earnestly.

Oppsmathie (*opsmathia*) a learning when one is old.

Opforator (Lat.) a buyer or purveyor of meats; a Cater, a Manciple.

Oprrable (*oprrabilis*) that is to be desired, wished, or looked for.

Oprration (*oprratio*) choyce, opinion, wishing, desiring.

Oprrabe (*oprratum*) a wish or desire. It is also used adjectively, as wishing for or that desireth.

Oprrick } (*oprricus*) pertaining to the sight.

Oprrick }
Oprrick } *Oprrick sinews* are those which bring the vertue of seeing to the eyes. So the *Oprrick Science* is that by which the reason of sight is known; Art speculative.

Oprrimacy (from *oprrimate*) a Government in a Commonwealth, by noble or other chief persons.

Oprrimtie (*oprrimitas*) utility, great profit, excellency.

Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

Which he thus commaing, *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per &c.* ventured on the War, and was slain.

There were two principal places of Oracles, one of *Ammon* in *Lybia*, the other at *Delphi* in *Boetia*; at the first

Ortion (*optio*) choyce, or election.

Oprrive. See *Adoprive*.

Oprrulencie (*oprrulencia*) riches, abundance, plenty, wealth.

Oprrulent (*oprrulentus*) rich, plentiful, wealthy, abundant.

Oprricule (*oprriculum*) a little work, a little labor.

Or (Fr.) Gold; In Heraldry it signifies gold colour.

Or (ora) the end or extreme part of any thing; a Region, Land or Country: Thus *Compters Ore* is that fertile part of Herefordshire, which lyes about two miles round that Town.

Oracle (*oraculum*) a Sentence, Council or Answer given by God; also a notable saying or judgement; a Prophecie or Prediction. Among the Gentiles these Oracles were but illusions of the Devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions made to him. As a great Prince, going to the Wars, and demanding of the *Oracle* what success he should have, had this ambiguous answer given him,

Jupiter, in this *Apollo* were said to give answers. These Oracles ceased at the coming of our Saviour.

Oracular, pertaining to an Oracle.

Ornl (from *Ors, oris*) pertaining to the Mouth, Village, Face,

face, look, favor or voyce.

Oratory (*oratorium*) a place wholly dedicated to prayer; a Closet, a private Chappel to pray in.

Oratorians, a Religious Fraternity or Order instituted the last age by St. Philip Nerius, a Florentine Priest; They took name from the place first frequented by them for their exercises of Preaching, and Catechising, which was the Oratory of St. Hierom in Rome.

Orbat'on (*orbatio*) a depriving or bereaving one of his goods, or of any other thing; poverty.

Orbical (*orbicium*) round
Orbicular like a circle, circular, Globie.

Orbicular (*orbiculatus*) made round in the form of a circle or compass.

Orbitie (*orbitas*) the want of children on the Parents part, the want of parents on the childrens part; any want or privation.

Orchal (*orca*) a stone like Allum used sometimes by Dyers to raise a red colour.

Ordael or **Ordael** (*ordalium*) signifies as much as judgement, and is compounded (as some say) of two Saxon words *Or*, a privative, as [*A*] in Greek, and *dal*, i. *rars*, *q* *Expers*. But it is artificially used for a kind of purgation, practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged *Expers criminis*,

called in the Common Law, *Purgatio vulgaris*, and utterly condemned by Pope Steven the second. There was of this four sorts, one by *Kampfight* (not unlike our Duel.) The second called *Fire-Ordael*, which was for the accused to pass blindfold with bare feet over hot Plowshares, &c. (of which see Mr. Fullers *hist. Cent. 11. p. 141.*) The third was *hot water-Ordael*, by putting his arms up to the elbows in seething water, &c. The fourth was *cold water-Ordael*, like the late used trial of Witches. Of these at large, see *Verstegan*, p. 50, 51. and *Lambert* in his explication of Saxon words, *Verbo Ordalium*, where he expresses such superstitious as were used in it. Mr. *Manwood* part 1. pag. 15. But *Hotom.* especially, *disput. de fenc. ca. 41. &c.*

Ordaelian Law, was that Law which instituted the *Ordael* aforesaid, and was long before the Conquest, but did continue of force in England till the time of King *John*, in whose days it was abrogated; as *Pol. Vir. Holinshed & Supplementum Chronicorum*, witness.

Ordinal (*ordinale*) is properly a Book of Direction for Bishops, to give holy Orders, and for other things belonging to their Function; but sometimes used for a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or Colledge.

Ordina-

Ordinary (*ordinarius*) though in the Civil Law, whence the word is taken, it signifies any Judge that has authority to take knowledge of Causes in his own right; as he is a Magistrate and not by deputation, yet in our Common Law it is most commonly and usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in causes Ecclesiastical. See *Brook* and *Linwood hoc titulo*.

Orades (*oreades*) Fairies of the mountains.

Ordel, is a liberty whereby a man claims the Ore found in his own ground. It properly signifies Ore lying under ground; as a *Delf* of Coal, is coal lying in veins under ground, before it is digged up.

Ordes (*aurifrisium*) frizzled cloth of gold, made and used in England both before and since the Conquest, worn both by the Clergy and the Kings themselves, as may appear out of *Math. Paris*, where he speaks of the Ornaments sent by the Abbots of England to the Pope; and also by a Record in the Tower, where the King commands the Templars to deliver such Jewels, Garments, and Ornaments, as they had of his in keeping; among which he names *Dalmaticum velatum de Orefris*, that is a damask garment guarded with *Orfraies*. Of old the Jackets or Coar Armors of the Kings Guard, were alio term-

ed *Orfraies*, because they were covered with Goldsmiths work.

Oragal, The Lees of wine dried, used by Dyers, to make their cloth drink in their colour thoroughly.

Organical (*organicus*) that which consists of divers substantial parts and members; instrumental, used as a means; pertaining to Instruments or Organs. Our body is said to be organical, because the Soul performs her operations by the parts thereof, as instruments.

Organist (*organista*) an Organ-player.

Organs *An. 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 3. ca. 2.* is the greatest sort of North-Sea fish, now adays called *Organ Ling*.

Orgies (*orgia*) rude Ceremonies instituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third year to the honor of *Bacchus*.

Orient (*oriens*) the East part where the Sun riseth.

Oriental (*orientalis*) of or belonging to the East.

Orientalite, the lustre of the East, the being Eastward of a thing.

Orifice (*orificium*) the mouth, brim, or entrance into any thing; the outward hole in a wound.

Oriflamme (*oriflammus*) the great and holy Standard of France, having in the top a purple Ensign or Flag, born at first only in Wars against Infidels; But afterwards used in all other Wars, and at length utterly

utterly lost in a Battel against the Flemmings. *Cotg.*

Origo or { (*origo*) an off-
Orignal { spring, Pedeg-
ree or birth; a Stock or
kindred; a beginning or foun-
tain; An Original is also
the first, authentick, or true
draught of a writing.

Orignal sin. See *Venial*.

Oriol (*oriolum*) the little
waste room next the Hall in
some Houses, and Monasteries,
were some particular persons
dined.

Oraison (from the Fr. *Orai-
son*) prayer; also speech or
communication.

Ornomaney (Gr.) divinati-
on by the moving of birds.

Oryphean, belonging to *Or-
pheus* the Thracian Poet, who
is feigned to have plaid so ex-
cellently on the Harp, that he
drew Stones, Woods and
Trees after him, &c. Hence,
an *Oryphean Harp*.

Oryque (*orca*) a Hulk or
huge Ship; Also a Sea-mon-
ster so called, enemy to the
Whale.

Orypiment { (*auripigmen-
tamentum*) a soft
yellow kind of Arsenick, like
Brimstone, found very deep
in the earth; commonly ta-
ken for Ratsbane.

Orthodoxal { (*orthodoxus*)
Orthodox { that hath a

good or right opinion, faith
or beliefe.

Orthodoxie (*orthodoxia*)
the right opinion of faith.

Orthogonal (*orthogenius*)
that hath right or even cor-
ners.

Orthographie (*orthogra-
phia*) the form of true writing,
or the art of writing words
truly; As, to lose (*perdo*;) to
lose or unty (*solve*.) *Left* (as
left such a thing should hap-
pen (*ni*;) and *least*, as the
least of all (*minimus*) &c. It is
also a plat of building, drawn
out with the figure or order
of the whole work.

Orthographie (from *or-
thographia*) to write or use
true Orthographie.

Ostine (*ostivus*) East, east-
erly; as the *Ostive Sun*, the
Sun rising.

Ostanna. See *Hosanna*.

Ostiate (*oscillo*) to move
the mouth, to bow down, to
way or swing up and down.

Ostian War, was a light
sport among the ancient Ro-
mans, pleasing the peoples
humors. *Tacit.*

Ostines (*oscines*, *ab os &
cano*) are those kind of birds,
by whose chirping, singing or
voices the Augures foretold
things to come; As the Crow,
Pie, *Chough*, &c.

Sape sinistra cava pradixit ab illice Cornix. Virg.

To this kinde of Divination
may be ascribed that old wo-

manish observation with us,
That when the *Pie* char-
acters,

ters, we shall have strangers.

Ostination (*ostitatio*) yawn-
ing or gaping; negligence or
silliness.

Ostulate (*osculo*) to kiss, to
love heartily, to imbrace.

Osticle (*osticulum*) a little
bone.

Ostifrage (*ossifraga*) a kind
of Eagle, having so strong a
Beak, that therewith she
breaks bones, and is therefore
called a bone-breaker or *Os-
sifrage*.

Ostifragant (*ossifragus*) that
breaketh bones.

Ostuary (*ostuaria*) a shrine
or like thing where bones are
kept; a Charnel house.

Ostentatious (*ostentatialis*)
a Souldier attending the
Prince in publique shews.

Ostent (*ostentum*) every
thing that comes against na-
ture; a monster, wonder or
strange thing.

Ostent (*ostentus*, *ab ostendo*)
appointing at, or mocking; a
jesting, declaring or shew-
ing.

Ostentation (*ostentatio*)
bragging, vaunting, shewing
forth vain-glory, boasting.

Ostentatious (*ostentatiu-
us*) set out for shew or vain-
glory.

Ostentiferous (*ostentifer*)
that which brings monsters or
strange sights.

Ostiate (*ostiarium*) an Of-
ficer to keep unworthy per-
sons out of the Church, a
Door-keeper.

Ostomachie (*ostomachia*) a

playing or fighting with
bones.

Ostracism (*ostracismus*) a
kind of banishment among
the Athenians for ten years,
which was done by delivering
a shell (*ostratos*) with the con-
demned persons name writ-
ten in it; it was used not so
much to punish other offen-
ces, as to abate the immoder-
ate power of Noblemen, and
was ordained first by *Clisthe-
nes*, who for his labor was
first condemned.

Ostration (from *ostratos*)
shelliness for being made of
shells. *Br.*

Ostriferous (*ostrifer*) that
breeds or brings forth Oy-
sters.

Ostwald (Germ.) House-
Ruler or Steward; for *Ost* old
in old English, and high
Dutch is a Ruler; but for this
the Normans brought in *Le
Defencer*, now *Spencer*. The
holy life of St. *Oswold* King of
Northumberland, who was in-
cessantly in prayer, hath given
much honor to this name.

Ostragus, a kind of drink
in the Molluccas and Phi-
lipines that comes from a nut.

Oval (*ovalis*) belonging to
the triumph called *Ovation*;
also round-shaped like an egg.

Ovation (*ovatio*, *ab ovo*, *as*)
a small triumph of a Prince or
Captain for a Victory obtained
without slaughter of men, in
which he did either go on foot
or ride on horseback with his
Souldiers about him, singing
or

or shouting for joy, and wearing on his head, a Garland of Myrtle. *Tho.* See *Triumph*.

Ovation (*ovatio*, *ab ovum*) the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ouch (Sax.) a kind of collar of gold, or such like ornament, which women did wear about their necks. It is mentioned *An. 24. H. 8. c. 12.* And is sometimes used for a Bos or button of gold. *Chauc.*

Overt. See *Loover*.

Oviarie (*oviaría*) a flock of sheep.

Oviparous Animals (*oviparae*) Birds, Beasts, or Fishes that breed by eggs or spawn.

Ounce (*uncia*) twelve ounces make a pound weight *Troy*; sixteen, a pound *Averdupois*; twenty penny weight make an Ounce; twenty four grains make a Penny weight; twenty Mites make a Grain; twenty four Droits make a Mite; twenty Perits make a Droit; twenty four Blanks make a Perit. *Act of Parl. 1649. 43.*

Outrage (*Fr. outrage*) a work; also work or labor.

Oulagorie (*ulagaria*) is the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a Subject, that is, of the Kings protection and the Realm. *Bract. l. 3. tr. 2. c. 11. num. 1. & 3. Foris facit ulagatus omnia que pacis sunt.*

Owen (*Lat. Audenus*) if it be the same with *St. Owen* of France. But the Britans will have it from old King *Onus* Father in Law to *Hercules*;

others, from *Engenius*, i. noble, or well-born; Certain it is the Country in Ireland called *Teroen*, is in Latin Records *Terra Engenii*, and the Irish Priests know no Latin for their Oen but *Engenius*, as *Rothericus* for *Rocke*. And *Sir Owen Ogle* in Latin Records (as I am informed) was written *Engenius Ogle. Cam.*

Oxgang of Land (*Bovata terra*) six Ox-gangs of land seem to be so much as six Oxen will plough. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 220.* But an Ox-gang seems properly to be spoken of such as lies in *Gainour*. *Old nat. br. fol. fol. 117.* Mr. *Skene de verbo. signif. verbo (Bovata terra)* saith an Ox-gang of land should always contain thirteen Acres, and that four Oxengates extended to a pound land of old extent.

Oxymel (*Gr.*) a Potion or Syrrup made of honey, vinegar and water sod together, good to cut and cleanse gross flegmatick humors; sometimes there are boyled certain roots and seeds with it, and then it is called *Oxymel composifum*; sometimes it made with honey, vinegar and the Sea Onion, and then it is named *Oxymel Scylliticum*, which also is of two sorts, to wit, simple and compound. See *Dioscor. l. 1. c. 22. Galen l. 4. de san. tuend.*

Oxypropolis (*Oxypropolis*) he that sells meat in sharp sawce or syrrup.

Oyer

Oyer and Terminer (*audiendo & terminando*) in true French *Ovir* and *Terminer* is, in the intendment of our Law, a Commission especially granted to certain persons, for hearing and determining one or more causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden outrage or insurrection in any place. *Crompt. Jurisd. fo. 131.* See *Affize*.

Oyes (a corruption from the *Fr. Oyez, i. hear ye*) and is used by Criers in our Courts of Law, when they make Proclamation of any thing.

Ozena (*Gr.*) a disease or sore in the Nose, causing a stinking favour.

P

Pabular (*Gr. pabularis*) **Pabulous** pertaining to Fodder, Provender, Forrage, or meat for Beasts. *Br.*

Pabulatoz, the same.

Pacal (*pacalis*) that brings or signifies peace, peaceable.

Pacator (*Lat.*) a pacifier, allwager or quieter.

Pace (*passus*) a pace in going, a step or stride; of these there are two sorts, *Passus minor vel simplex*, the measure of two feet and a half; which is usually the distance from the toes of the fore-foot to the heels of the hinder foot, *Passus major sive Geometricus*, a Pace or fathom of five foot, and by this *Pace*, miles

are measured. In some places they reckon three foot and an half to the *Pace*. *Tho.*

Pacifier (*pacifer*) that brings peace and quietness.

Pacification (*pacificatio*) a pleasing, peace-making, quieting or appealing.

Pacific (*Gr. pacificus*) **Pacificator** (*Gr.*) of or belonging, or serving to make peace and quietness.

Pactum (*passio*) an accord, bargain or agreement. That Truce, which in time of war is concluded upon and accepted of both sides for a certain limited space of time, is properly called *Pactum*.

Pacitious (*passivus*) done by bargain, or upon condition or agreement.

Pactolus, a River in *Lydia*, having sandy gravel like gold; therefore feigned to have gold in its waters.

Paddock (from the Belg. *Padder*) a Toad.

Pæan (*Gr.*) a hymn or song of praise made to *Apollo*, at such time as any plague or pestilence raged; and also after the obtaining some victory or triumph, as *Jo Pæan (Ovid)* an exclamation or outcry uttering the joy which one hath by any prosperity or welfare.

Paderburg (*Fr.*) common of pasture in one or divers parishes. *Coig.*

Paganatlan (from *Paganalia* of or belonging to Wakes, Plough-mens Feasts, or Country Holy-days.

Paganental (*paganicus*) pertaining to the Country, or to Villages.

Paganism (*paganismus*) Heathenism, Gentilism, the religion or state of the Gentiles; also the custom of Country men.

Page (*pagina*) the side of a leaf in a book; some confound *folio* and *page*; when as a *folio* or leaf, properly comprehends two pages; others cite a Book by *folio's*, when it is in a large volume; and by *pages*, when in a small.

Paginal (from *pagina*) of or belonging to a page.

Pagob, an Idol or false god among the East Indians, so called.

Pailardise (Fr.) Lechery, Whoredom, Vener; also villany, wickedness, any filthy or beastly humor.

Pailardiz (Fr. *paillarderie*) to lecher, haunt bawdy-houses, to commit Whoredom.

Pailage (Fr.) Landskip, Country work See *Landskip*.

Palatza (Fr.) a Knight of the round Table; also a sort of Nobility in some Countries so called.

Palate (*palatum*) the upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein the fence of tasting lies, as in the tongue.

Palatice, pertaining to or charpleaseth the palate.

Palatine, or County *Palatine*, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace

or Kings Royal Court hath. Of these County *Palatines* there are four in England, viz. *Lancaster, Chester, Durham and Ely*. An. 5 Eliz. 1. cap 23. Bur An. 33. H. 8. ca. 10. mention is made of the County *Palatine of Hexam*. Unde quare. See *Cassan de consuet. Burg.* p. 14.

Palatine (Fr. *Palatin*) a general or common appellation or title for such as have any special Office or Function in a Sovereign Princes Palace. This is the title of the Prince Elector *Palatine of Trevers*, and had its origin *a magno Palatio Trevirenfi*. Min.

Palatine (from *palatum*) of or belonging to the *Palat* or roof of the mouth. Hence, *Palatine letters* are such as are pronounced by the help of the *Palate*, as *G, T, R, &c.*

Palatine (*palatinus*) of or belonging to a Palace or Princes Court. It may also be taken for the Hill *Palatinus* in Rome, of which see *Esquilinus*.

Palatard (*paleatus*) made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Pale Battle (Fr.) a game wherein a round bowle is with a Mallet struck through a high arch or iron (standing at either end of an Alley) which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This Game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called *Pel-Mell*.

Paleous (from *palea*) of or

or belonging to chaff, corn or straw. Br.

Pales, a Goddess of the Shepherds.

Palestrical (*palestricus*) of or pertaining to wrestling, that useth or teacheth wrestling; also that which is done decently, with comely gesture of the body.

Palindromes (Gr.) are those sentences or verses,

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

And this in English, which is more difficult to compose;

Lewd did I live and evil I did dwell.

Palingenesis (*palingenesia*) regeneration, new birth, or second nativity.

Palin ode } (*palinodia*) a
Palinodie } recantation, a
contrary song, an unsaying that one hath spoken or written, the sound of the retreat.

Palizado (Span *Palizada*, Fr. *Palissade*) a defence or wall of Pales or Stakes, or the pointed Stakes in a Fortification, to hinder the enemies scaling the Work; a term in War; Also taken for great posts set up in the entry to a Camp, for a defence against great shot.

Pall (*pallium*) a Mantle, such as the Knights of the Garter wear; a long Garment or Robe which Philosophers wore. But it is most used for a Pontifical Vesture made of Lambs Wooll, in breadth not exceeding three fingers, and

where the syllables are the same backward as forward. As a noble Lady in Queen *Elizabeths* days, being for a time forbidden the Court, for too much familiarity with a great Lord in favour, gave this Devise, the Moon covered with a cloud, and underneath this *Palindrome* for Motto,

Ablata, at alba.

having two Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope gives or sends to Archbishops and Metropolitans, and they at the Altar, wear it about their necks, above their other Ornaments. The *Pall* was first given to the Bishop of *Ofisia*, by P. *Marcus* the second, An. 335. Also the velvet laid over a dead body is called the *Pall*.

Palladion (Spa.) Lat. *Palladium* an Image of *Pallas*, which the Trojans fondly believed was sent to preserve their City and Estate, &c. which foolish belief St. *Augustine* (*lib. 9. de Civ. Dei*) very well reproved, when he said, *The Trojans were keepers of the Palladion, but not the Palladion of the Trojans*. However, this word is still used for a preservation or sure defence.

Pallas, the Goddess of Wisdom, otherwise called *Minerva*, &c. In the Poetical story of *Perseus* slaying *Medusa*, *Pallas* furnished him with a shield for that purpose, and with a Looking-glass; *Mercury* with wings for his feet, *Pluto* with a Helmet, &c. See the Fable at large in *L. Bacon's Advancement of Learning*, fol. 120. Hence 'tis we use *Pallas* shield, for a shield of Wisdom and Providence. For so his Lordship means when he says, In *Wars the Shield of Pallas* prevails more than the sword of Mars; that is, wisdom and stratagems prevail more than down right blows.

Pallen (Fr. *palle*) pale; also dead, without spirit. *Bac. Palliarize*. See *Palliar-dize*.

Palliate (*pallio*) to hide or cover, to conceal or cloak.

Palliation (*pallatio*) a cloaking, covering, or hiding.

Palliative, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth; as Chyrurgeons call that a *Palliative* cure, when a wound is healed outwardly, and festers underneath; or where a flux only is made of a perfect cure without searching to the root or cause of the disease.

Pallid (*pallidus*) pale, bleak, sometimes yellowish, fearful, whiffish.

Palliation (a term in Architecture) piling of the ground plot. Sir *H. W.*

Pallor (Lat.) a pale colour, paleness, wanness.

Pallizado. See *Palizado*.

Palmar (*palmaris*) pertaining to victory, or to a hand breadth, or to the palm of the hand.

a **Palm** in measure (*palmus*) the breadth of a hand or four fingers, and this is called the *minor Palm*; the *Palm* major is a span, or, according to some, a shaftment.

Palm Sunday (*Dominica Palmarum*) the sixth Sunday in Lent, and the next before Easter; so called because, on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with boughs of *Palm* and Olive branches in their hands, when he entered solemnly into Jerusalem, riding on an Ass.

Palm Tree (*Palma*) is that which bears Dates, growing plentifully in the Holy Land; Its branches were wont to be carried as a token of victory.

— *Palmaque nobilis*

Terram Dominos evchit ad Deos

Hor. Od. 1.

Because it naturally shoots upward, though oppressed with never so great weight, and its leaves never fall; of this Tree there is male and female; the male bears only blossoms and no fruit, the female bears both; but nor unless the male grow by it.

Pal-

Palmer (*ferula*) a Feruler, so called, because in Schools the palms of Boyes hands are struck therewith; It is also called a *Palmatory* from the Span. *Palmatoria*, which hath the same signification. *Min.*

Palmer (from the Span. *Palméro*) a poor Pilgrim, that visits all holy places; so called from a staff or boughes of *Palm*, which they were wont to carry with them. See *Pilgrim*.

Palmar (*eruca*) a worm with many feet, so called from the *Palm* tree, which it gnaws and eats; a Caterpillar.

Palmitiferous (*palmifer*) bearing or yeelding *Palm* or Date Trees, also victorious.

Palmitaceous (*palmipes*, *edus*) that hath a plain and flat foot; *Palmitaceous* birds, i. e. whole-footed, such are most water-fowl. *Br.*

Palmoster (*chiromantes*) a Diviner by the palm of the hand, one that tells the fortune of others by looking in their hands.

Palmostery. See *Chiromantie*.

Palmeto Wine, is a sweet and pleasant juyce (like Muscadine or Alicant) coming from the *Palmeto* Tree in the Isle *Mauritius*. *Herb. Tr.*

Palpaton (*palpatio*) flattery, cogging, fair speaking, soothing.

Palpitation (*palpitatio*) panting, beating often; quick

moving up and down, as the heart when it throbs.

Palstgrave (Eclg. and *Platzgraff* Teut. from *Palis* or *palis*, i. *Palatium*, and *Grave* or *Graf*, i. comes, Lat. Comes *Palatinus*) the title of the Prince Elector *Palatine* of the *Rheine*. See *Palatine* and *Archbishop*.

Paludamentum (*paludamentum*) a Coar-armor or Horsemans coat, a Soldiers garment, an Heralds Coat of Arms. Among the ancient Romans, it was a Military garment, worn by none but the Lord General or Chief Captains. *Alex. Gen. Dier. lib. 5. cap. 18.*

Paludiferous (*paludifer*) that causeth a Fen or Marsh.

Palumbine (*alumbinus*) of or belonging to a Wood-culver or Ring-dove.

Pamphil, a kind of great Boats in Italy, having 140, or 160 Oars of a side.

Pampination (*pampinatio*) a cutting or pulling off superfluous leaves and branches from Vines.

Pampinean (*pampineus*) of or belonging to a young Vine, Branch, or Leaf, full of Vine-Branches.

Pan, the god of Shepherds; in Greek it signifies *All*.

Panade (Span. *Panada* or *Empanadas*, Fr. *Panade*) a kind of meat made of crums of bread, and Currants boiled in water; or (as some will have it) of grated Bread, Milk, Sugar and grated Cheese.

Pannage. See *Pannage*.

Pannaceus (Gr.) that contains all virtues. *Silvester* makes it the title of one of his Books, wherein he bewails the loss of Prince Henry.

Panathenae, belonging to the Solemnity called *Panathenae*, held at Athens, once every year, which was the less, and once every fifth year, which was the greater.

Pancart (Fr.) a paper containing in the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the French King; Thus termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single or with a frame. *Cog.*

Panchata, a sandy Country of Arabia, where is store of Frankincense. Hence *Dubartus* and others, use *Panchaia* Fumes for incense or sweet perfumes. So also *Odor Panchaïque* for the smell of Arabian Frankincense.

Pancratist (Gr.) one that is skilful in wrestling, and other feats of activity.

Pancratist (pancraticus) expert at all feats of activity, cunning at all kind of Games and Exercises, stout, like a wrestler. *Br.*

Pandarism, the function or employment of a *Pandar*, which is to make or set lecherous matches; Russianism, Baudery.

Pandectæ (pandectæ, à *pau* i. omne, & *dictæ*, haler) Books which contain all matters, or

comprehend all parts of the subject whereof they treat; or Books of divers Arguments. The Volume of the Civil Law called *Digestes*, is also called the *Pandect*.

Pandiculation (pandiculario) a gaping or stretching ones self with all his body, as they do that gape for, or come from sleep, or at the approach of an Ague.

Pandor (from the Belg. *Pander*, that is, he that takes a pawn or pledge: for the souls of such, as make use of him, are pawned into his hands, as to *Asmodeus* his Chamberlain) a He-Laud.

Pandora fained (by *Hesiodus*) to be the first woman, and made by *Vulcan*; indued by all the gods, with several excellent gifts; but afterwards by *Jupiter*, in displeasure sent to her Spouse *Epimetheus*, with a box full of all manner of miseries. Hence *Pandora's* Box is taken for misery, calamity, and the like.

Pandurist (panduristes) he that plays on a musical instrument called a *Rebec*, or on a Violin.

Panegyrick (panegyricum) a licentious kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise of Kings, or other great persons; Also any Feast, Game or Solemnity exhibited, before the General Assembly of a whole Nation.

Panegyrist (Gr.) a praiser or flatterer, one that writes in

in commendation of, &c.

Panic (from *panicum*) a sudden fear, wherewith one is distraught, and put beside his wits, coming without known cause. So taken from the god *Pan*, who had power to strike men with terrors.

Panicle (Dim. of *panis*) a little Loaf.

Panifice (panificium) the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread it self or a Loaf of Bread.

Panmades (Gr.) the curvettings, prouncings or boundings of lusty Horfes.

Pannicle (panniculus, Dim. of *pannus*) fine cloth, a little piece or gobbet of cloth. The fleshy Pannicle (panniculus carnosus) the fleshy membrane or skin, which lies next under the fat of the outward parts, and is the fourth covering that enwraps all the body from the head to the sole of the foot. *Tho.*

Pannier (Panarium, Fr. *Panier*) a Bin, Hutch or place to keep Bread in, a Basket to carry bread in, a Doshier.

Pannier-man, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to blow the Horn for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table, and has the refuse bread and meat for his vails, which he collects in a *Pannier* or Basket.

Pannonian (from *Pannonia*) of or belonging to the County of Hungary. *Bac.*

Panophaean (from *Pa-*

nompheus, a name of *Jupiter* pertaining to *Jupiter*.

Panopie (panoplia) complete Harness. *Armatura totum corpus militis tegens. Scap.*

Panoptique (from *panoptia*) compleatly armed, in compleat armor. *Rel. Med.*

Panpharmacum (Gr.) a medicine for all diseases.

Panophy (Gr.) an all-discerning Wisdom, wisdom or knowledge in all things.

Panagruetist (Fr.) a merry Greek, faithful drunkard, good fellow. *Cot.*

Pantheologu (Gr.) the whole sum of Divinity.

Pantheon (Gr.) a Heathenish Temple of all the gods, in Rome; after by Pope *Beniface* the Fourth, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and all Saints.

Pantherine (pantherinus) of a Panther, or spotted like a Panther; this Beast hath a fair spotted skin, and is the female to the *Lionard*.

Pantomime (pantomimus) an Actor of many parts in one Play, one that can represent the gesture and counterfeint the speech of any man, a Dizzard or common Jester.

Pantometrie (Ga.) a measuring of all kinde of quantities: It is the title and subject of a Mathematical Book, set forth by one Mr. *Diggs*.

Panurgus (panurgia) craftiness, subtilty, deceit, guile; a meddling in all matters.

Papacy (from *Papa*) the Popedom; the reign or dominion of the Pope.

Papal (*papalis*) of or belonging to the Pope.

Stephen Rasquier, in his *Recherches de la France*, observes that the word *Papa*, i. the Pope, comes from an old contraction of *Fater Patria*, written thus *Pa. Pa.* as we have it in many Coyns.

Papalut (*papalitas*) the Popedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Popishness.

Papaverous (*papaverous*)

Papabran (*papabran*) of or belonging to Poppy or Cheboul.

P. man Law (*Lex Papia*, *Poppia*) a Law made, among the ancient *Romans*, against single life; that if any forbore from the privileges of Parents, and had no children, the people (who was the common Father of all) should inherit their goods. *Tacit.*

Paphian (*paphius*) of or belonging to *Paphos*, a City of *Cyprus*, dedicated to *Venus*, and built by *Paphus*. Hence *Paphos Archer* is taken for *Cupid*; *Paphian fire* or shot, for the fire or Arrows of Love.

Papulose (*papulosis*) fullness of pimples or blisters.

Papyriferos (*papyrifer*) that bears or brings forth Paper, or the Rush *Papyrus*.

Papirist (*papyrola*) a Seller of Paper.

Parablen (*Span.*) a welcoming, a bidding of joy, a congratulation. *Ariana.*

Parable (*parabola*) a resemblance, a parable, a similitude, or comparison.

Parabolical, of or belonging to a Parable.

Paracelsian, a Physician that follows the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing; which was by exceeding strong oyls and waters extracted out of the natures of things. *Bul.*

Paraclete (*paracletus*) an Advocate or Patron; a comforter. The third person of the Blessed Trinity is most commonly so called in Scripture; and Jesus Christ also, *1 Jo. 2. 1.*

Parachyte (*parachytus*) a man defamed, ill reported of, that hath an ill name. Hence

Parachytical, that is defamed, or hath an ill name.

Paracastical (*paracasticus*) pertaining to a kind of continual hot and burning fever, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth till it totally ceaseth.

Parade (*Fr.*) an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer; Also a term of war, and is commonly used for that appearance of Souldiers in a Garison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch and Guards next night.

Paradigm (*paradigma*) an example of some ones fact and saying. Hence To

To **Paradigmatize**, to bring or cite such examples, to draw the form or figure of a thing, or to exemplifie. *Dr. Ham.*

Paradox (*paradoxum*) a wonderful and strange thing to hear, such as is contrary to the common opinion. Hence

Paradoxal (strange, odd, **Paradoxical**) against common opinion, incredible.

Paradoxology, a speaking by, or of Paradoxes. *Br.*

Paradrome (*paradromis*) an open Gallery or Walk, that has no shelter over head.

Paragoical, of or pertaining to the figure *Paragege*, which is when a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word.

Paragon (*Fr. ex par & ago*) a peerless one, the most complete, most absolute in any kind whatsoever; it is also used verbally, as to *Paragon*, to equal, match or compare with.

Paragraph (*paragraphe*) a Pilcrow, whatever is comprehended in one sentence; where the line is broken off (which Printers call a *Break*) there ends the Paragraph. Books are most commonly divided into Chapters, those into Sections, and Sections again into Paragraphs.

Paralipomenon (*Gr.*) left out, not spoken or written of; There are two books in the Old Testament so called, because many worthy Histories omitted in the books of Kings are there related.

Parakis } (*Gr. περι*
or } *μα, & 1. aqua-*
Parallels } *liter distans*)
lines running of an equal distance from each other, which can never meet, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus

In Astronomy there are five such imagined lines, running circle-wise about the round compass of the Heavens. The first is the *Aequinodial Line*, just in the middle of the World, between the two Poles. The second northward from the *Aequinodial*, is the *Tropick of Cancer*, to which sign the Sun comes about the cleventh day of *June*. The third (yet more northward) is the northern Circle, within twenty three degrees and fifty minutes of the North Pole. The fourth Line is the *Tropick of Capricorn*, declining southward from the *Aequinodial*, as much as the *Tropick of Cancer* doth northward, and to this Line the Sun comes about the twelfth of *December*. The fifth and last Line, is the *Southern Circle*, being as near the South Pole, as the Northern Circle (before spoken of) is to the North Pole. These *Parallels* are also called *Aequidistants*. There is another sort of *Parallels* (two of which go to a *Clime*) called *Artificial Parallels*, because they shew the differences of artificial days, &c. *Heyl.*

To Parallel, to compare or match.

Parallelogram (*parallelogrammus*) having lines everywhere a like distant, a long square.

Paralogism (*paralogismus*) a deceitful conclusion, or capacious reasoning, a manner of arguing, which seems true when it is not; As in saying, He that affirms *Peter* to be a living creature, saith true; He that affirms *Peter* to be a *Bear*, affirms him to be a living Creature. Therefore he that affirms *Peter* to be a *Bear* says true.

To **Paralogize**, to reason captiously, argue deceitfully, conclude falsely. *Br.*

Paralysis (*Gr.*) a resolution of the sinews, a depriving of the feeling or moving, or of both in any part of the body; the Palsie.

Paralytick (*paralyticus*) sick of the Palsie.

Paranetes, Robes of state, or the place where they are kept. *Chauc.*

Paramount (from the *Fr. par, i. per, and mount, i. ascende*) is in our Law, the highest Lord of the Fee; For there may be a Tenant to a Lord that holds over of another Lord; the first of these is called Lord *Mesn*, the second Lord *Paramount*, &c.

Paramor (*peramorator*) a Lover, he or she, a Sweetheart.

Paranymph (*Paranymphus*) an Orator, who a little

before the Commencement of Doctors, &c. makes a publick Speech in commendation of their sufficiency; also an overseer of a Wedding, a Bride-dresser; or he or she that bears all the sway at the Bridal.

Parapet (*Ital. Parapetto, q. propter pectus*) a Wall or Defence brist-high, on the upper part of a Rampier, to defend from the enemies shot.

Paraph (*Fr. paraphe*) the flourish or peculiar knot or mark set unto, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter, and generally any such graceful setting out of a mans hand or name in writing; also a signature or signing under.

Paraphernalia, is used in our Law, but in the Civil it is *Paraphernalia*, which are those goods a Wife brings her Husband, over and besides her Dowry or Marriage-money; as, Furniture for her own Chamber, her own Apparel, and Jewels, if she be of quality; all which she must have, and not the Executors of the Husband, &c. *Shep. Fa. Counc.* 122.

Paraphrase (*paraphrasis*) a free manner of exposition or interpretation, wherein a man tries not himself to express every word as it lies in the Copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, or to abridge it, yet still keeping the Authors sense. Any such Exposition is called

a **Paraphrase** or **Paraphrastical** Exposition.

Paraphrast (*paraphrastes*) a Paraphraser; one that expounds a Text by other words then it is written in.

Parasang (*parasang*) a measure of ground, containing thirty Stades, i. e. three miles and three quarters of ours.

Parasites (*parasitum*) a flatterer, a Trencher-friend, a simel-feast; one that is still hanging on some rich man, feeding his humor with flattery, to the end to partake of his good Cheer. Hence

Parasitical, pertaining to a *Parasite*. Those Plants or Supercrescences are called *Parasitical plants*, that live upon, the stock of others (as *Parasites* do) such are *Misseltoc*, *Polypody*, *Moss*, and others.

Paratrachione (*paratrachione*) to help to set forward a Tragedy, to make a matter much worse, then indeed it is.

Parature (*paratura*) the matter whereof anything is made.

Parca, the three Ladies of destiny; *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. The first bears a Distaff, the second spins the thread of mans life, the third cuts off the same thread, &c. with like fabulous stories.

Parceners ? See *Coparceners*.

Pariloquy (*pariloquium*) a sparing or nigardly speech.

Parcity (*parcity*) scantness, nearness, nigardliness, thrift, frugality.

Parb (*Pardus*) the Beast called a *Libard*.

Parasite (*Pareus*) a Serpent having to the greatness of his body, but a small head, yet such a wide mouth, that he is able to swallow a whole Pigeon, and as he creeps, makes a Furrow on the ground with his tail.

Parallelisation, or rather **Parallelisation**, a making Parallels, or likes; a comparison; *El. of Amories*.

Parallelogram. See *Parallelogram*.

Paranetic (*paraneticus*) containing such fatherly or Masterly admonitions or exhortations, as may not be gained. Hence

Paranetic (*paranetica*) are taken for verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Parient (*parens, a pareo*) obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parental (*parentalis*) of or pertaining to our Ancestors or Parents.

Parentation (*parentatio*) a celebrating Funerals or Obsequies, properly of parents.

Parenthesis (*Gr.*) a word or clause, comprehended within another sentence, in such sort, that it may be left out, yet the sense still remain whole; and is commonly enclosed with two half circles (thus) as in *Virgil*.

*Aeneas (neque enim patriam consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achatem.*

Parente (de *parentida*) he that murder his Father, Mother or dear Friend.

Parent (*Parent* or *Parentum* (Gr.) *Parergon* Fr.) an addition or access; a thing put unto, though no part of the matter, anything that is beside the principal question, point or purpose in hand; see *Landskip*.

Parent Marble, a sort of pure white Marble, had from the Isle *Paros*, and therefore so called.

Paravation (*paratio* evenness of account, where, as much is laid out as received.

Paricide (*Paricida*) a murderer of his Father, Mother, or any of his near Kindred; any heinous murderer; and (from *Paricidium*) it signifies the Act itself.

Paricidal (*paricidalis*) belonging to such murder, cruel.

Parient (*pariens*) travelling with young, lying in travel, bringing forth young.

Parilia (*parilia*) (*parilia*) Feasts or Festival days dedicated to the goddess *Pales* for the preservation of Cattel.

Parity (*paritas*) likeness, evenness, equality, resemblance.

Parish (*parochia*) a multitude of neighbors within a certain compass of ground)

pertaining to one Church. This Land was first divided into Parishes by *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the year of our Lord 637. *Can. Brit.* Of these Parish Churches there are in *England and Wales* 9285. according to *Speed*.

Parissyllable (*parissyllabus*) an equal syllable.

Parissyllabic (*parissyllabicus*) that hath equal syllables; those words are called *Parissyllabic*, which have no more syllables in one than another, as *fama, mensura, &c.* So likewise we say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is *Parissyllabique*, because all the Cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemmae, gemmae, gemmam, gemma, gemma, &c.*

Parity (*paritas*) likeness, equality, evenness.

Paritude, **Pariture** or **Pariture** (from *pario*) a breeding or ingendering, the time of travail or deliverance of child or young.

Parliament or **Parliament** (Fr. *q. Parler le ment*) or **Parlament**, from the Italian and Spanish *Parlamento*. With us it was antiently the Assembly of the King, and the three Estates of the Realm, viz. The Lords Spiritual, Temporal,

and

and Commons, for debating matters touching the Commonwealth, and especially the making and correcting Laws; which Assembly or Court is of all other the highest, and of greatest authority, as you may read in Sir *Tho. Smith*, de *Republ. Angl.* l. 2. c. 12. In France, those high Courts of Justice where mens causes and differences are publicly determined, without further Appeal, whereof there be eight, in eight capital Cities, viz. *Paris, Grenoble, Tholose, Dyon, Rouen, Aix, Rhemes, and Bourdeaux* are called *Sedentary Parliaments*; and their Assembly of States General is onely equivalent to our Parliament.

Parmaceti, an excellent ointment; so called either from *Parma*, a City of Italy, or from *Sperma ceti*, the seed of the Whale, a principal ingredient.

Parmesan, a kind of excellent Cheese, made at or near *Parma* in Italy, and therefore so called: It is also sometime taken for an inhabitant of that Country.

Parassian, of or belonging to *Parassus*, a Mountain in Greece, sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

Parochial (*parochialis*) of or pertaining to a Parish.

Parole (Fr.) a word, a term; also a speech or saying. *Leaf Parol*, that is *Leaf per Parol*, a Lease by word of mouth, not

written. It is also a term of War, when a prisoner is permitted to go at liberty for procuring another Soldier, prisoner with the enemy, to be exchanged for him, or for raising such a ransom by a day agreed on, or upon any other occasion or agreement; and in default, the prisoner gives his *Parole*, i. his word, to return, during which time, we say, the prisoner is upon his *Parole*.

Paronymous (Gr.) pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the same thing, but differ in case or termination.

Paroxysm (*paroxysmus*) the first coming, or the coming again of an ague, the fit or sharp assault of it.

Paricide; see *Pavicide*.

Parimony (*parimonia*) thriftiness, good-husbandry; brevity or sparingness in the use of words.

Parimonious, sparing, frugal, thrifty.

Partage (Fr.) Partition or parting; a sharing or dividing.

Parthenian (*parthenius*) belonging to virginity, or to a Maid.

Parthian, belonging to *Parthia*, a Country in *Assyria*.

Parvary (*parvarius*) a partner, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons. Hence *To Partialize*, to side, bandy, be partial or factious; to take parts.

Partit-

Participare (*participo*) to give or take part, to be partaker, or of counsel.

Particula (*particula*) a small part, a parcel, a portion, a member.

Participle (*participium*) a part of speech among Gram-marians, so called, because it *participates* both of the Noun and Verb; any thing that par-takes of another.

Partio (*partio à pario*) a birth, a breeding, a lying in; a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partitio (Lat.) a divider, a part, a sharer out, a dis-tri-buter.

Partisan (Fr.) a partner, partaker, accessory, confede-rate, or adherent.

Also **Partisan** (from the Germ. *Partisan*, or Fr. *Per-*

tuifane) a Leading Staff, a wea-pon like an Halberd, a Javelin.

Parturire (*parturiens*) the travelling or being in labor, with child or young.

Partus (*partus*) small-ness, littleness, slenderness, under-age, non-age.

Passa (*pass* (Fr.) by little and little, by line and leasure, by degrees: *Poco à Poco*, as the *Spaniard* says, or *Pian piano* as the *Italian*.

Passage (Fr.) grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle.

Passal (*pascalis*) feeding here and there abroad, be-longing to pasture.

Pasche (*pascha*) a Pas- over, the Feast of Easter; so named of a offer, a Goddess of the old Saxons, whose Feast they kept in *April*. *Cam.* To find out *Easter* :

Post Martis nonas, ubi sit nova Luna requirer :
Et cum transierit bis septima, Pascha patebit.

Or thus :

Inde dies Solis tertia Pascha venit.

The Jewish *Passover* was a holy action ordained of God in the killing and eating a Lamb, partly to the end the Jewish Church might keep in memory the benefit which God did for them, in *passing* over the houses of the children of *Israel* in *Egypt*, and smiting them not, *Exod.* 12. 11. Also to be a Type of Christ the true *Paschal* Lamb. See *Moses* and *Aaron*. p. 103.

Verfegan says, *Easter* was by

the old *Saxons*, called *Ōster*, and at this present in Saxony *Ōstern*, which comes from *Ōster-monat*, their and our old name of *April*.

Paschal (*paschalis*) of or belonging to the *Passover* or *Easter*.

Pascuus (*pascuus*) serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts.

Pasqu or **Pasquin** (from the Italian *Pasquino*) a Libel clapt on a Post or Image; so called

called from *Pasquil* or *Pasquin*, an old Statue or Image in *Rome*, whereon Libels, De- traction, and Satyrical In- vectives are fixed, and on him fathered as their Author : There is also in *Rome*, another old Statue called *Morforeo*, whereon they affix answers to those *Pasquils*.

Passe (Fr.) an alms, be- nevolence, or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger : The manage of a Horse back- ward and forward.

Passant (Fr.) passing, go- ing; it is a term in Heraldry, as when we say, a *Lyon passant*, that is, a *Lyon* drawn, as if he were going or passing along.

Passe-port (Fr. *q. passe por- tour*) a Pass or safe-conduct. See *Safe-conduct*.

Passibility (*passibilitas*) suf- fering, or ableness to suffer.

Passee (*passus, à patior*) which hath suffered, endured, sustained.

Passover. See *Pasche*.

Pastern (*talus*) the ankle or huckle-bone of a Beasts foot.

Pastilicate (*pastilico*) to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills.

Pastinate (*pastino*) to delve or dig in a garden.

Pastoral ? (*pastoralis*)

Pastorions (belonging to a Shepherd or Pastor, Shep- herdly, Rural.

A **Pastoral** (*pastorale car- men*) a song of Herdsmen or Shepherds.

Pasturable, which may be turned into, or put unto pa- sture, which may be fed on.

Pascheant (Fr. *Passe volant*) the Artillery called a *Ease*; but most commonly a hireling whom a Captain on muster- days, foistereth into his compa- ny; and generally any such Skipjack or base-fellow.

Pasart, a Low Country coyn worth a *Sol tournois*, or the *Striver*, five wherof amount to six pence sterling.

Pasatinty (*patavinitas*) the property of, or relation to, the City *Padua*. *Livy* was cen- sured by *Asinius* for *Patavinity* in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phrases or affections of *Padua*, and neglected those of *Rome*; or (as others will have it) that the flourishing verdure, or overslowing of his stile was in some sort agree- able to the fertility and redun- dancy of the soyl of that City and Country.

Patefaction (*patefactio*) a declaring, discovering, or making manifest, an opening, a Declaration.

Patchin (Fr.) a Cogger, Colloquer, flatterer, soother, couenser, prattler.

Paten (from the Fr. *Patin*, Fr. *Pattayr*, or rather from the Greek *πάτην*, i. *calco*, becau- tis always trod upon) a kinde of Wooden-shoe with an iron bottom, well known; see *Patin*.

Patent (*patens*) open, discovered or uncovered

appear

appearing, manifest.

Letters Patents (*Littere patentes*) Writings sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not, Anno 19. Hen. 7. cap. 7. And so termed, because they are *Patentes*, viz. open, with the Seal hanging ready to be shewed for confirmation of the Authority given by them. The Kings Letters Patents are called *Letters Patents Royal*, for difference; because common persons may grant Patents, or Letters Patents, &c. *Fix. nat. br. fol. 35. E. 2. Hen. 6. cap. 10.*

Patency (*patentia*) a lying open, or uncovered.

Water-guardian, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friars in their monasteries.

Paternal (*paternus*) of or belonging to a Father, fatherly.

Pathetic (*patheticus*) passionate, persuasive, that moves affection.

Pathologie (*Gr.*) that part of Physick which treats of the causes, qualities, and differences of diseases.

Pathologics (*Gr.*) writers on the diseases and symptoms incident to the body of man. *Dr. Charl.*

Pathologies, pertaining to Pathology.

Patibic (*patibilis*) that may be suffered or endured.

Patibulated (*patibulus*) hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows, or Cross.

Patina (*patina*) a kind of large Vessel, wherein they both sod meat and brought it to the Table; a great Platter, a Charger, a Basin to wash in. Also the little flat Sawcer or Plate used by Priests with the Chalice at Mass.

Patration (*patratio*) the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making it.

Patriarch (*patriarcha*) a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation, in which sense the Jews reckoned *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob*. It is also a principal dignity in the Church whereof there were anciently five, as of *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jerusalem*, and *Antioch*.

Patriarchal, of or belonging to a Patriarch.

Patriarchate } (*patriarcha-*
Patriarchy } *tus*) the dignity and estate of a Patriarch, a Patriarkship.

Patriciate (*patriciatum*) the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators.

Patricide (*patricida*) a murderer of his Father, near Cousen, or dear friend.

Patricide (*patricidium*) the murdering of ones Father.

Patricians (*patricii*) those in *Rome* that descended of the Race of Senators, whose Fathers and Ancestors bore that Office, the sons of Senators.

Hence

Hence the name of *Patrick*, given originally to those, who could cite their Fathers as men of honor. *Cam.*

Patrimonial (*patrimonialis*) of or belonging to the inheritance, goods, or Patrimony, left by a Father to his Children.

Patrize (*patrizo*, from the *Gr. πατρίζω*) to resemble his Father, to do as his Father did, to be the Fathers own child in condition.

Patrocinare (*patrocinor*) to defend those that are poor and falsely accused, to uphold, bear out; and maintain ones right and quarrel. *Liberty of Prophecy.*

Patronal (*patronalis*) of or belonging to a Patron, Advocate or Defender; done in remembrance of a Patron.

Patronymical (*patronymicus*) derived from the Fathers or Antecessors name.

Patulcate (*patulico*) to be opened, or made wide.

Pauciloquent (*pauciloquus*) that speaketh little.

Paucitie (*paucitas*) small number, fewness, brevity.

Pathe (*paufacio*) to make afraid, to fright.

Pathe (from the *Ital. Pathe*) a great large Shield, or Target; that covers the whole body. *Sir Tho. More.*

Pavid (*pavidus*) fearful, timorous, quaking, starting.

Pavidity (*paviditas*) dread, fear, timorousness.

Pavillion (*Lat. Papilio, Fr.*

Pavillon) a Tent for war, a Tabernacle.

Dabin (*Fr. Pavane*) a kind of Dance; perhaps so called *d pavenda terra*, of paving the ground. *Min.*

Paul (*Hebr.*) wonderful, or rest; But the learned *Baronius* drawing it from the *Latin*, makes it little or humble. *Cam.*

Pawnage (from the *Fr. paigne* or *passage*) signifies, in our Common Law, the money taken by the Agistors for feeding Hogs with the Mast of the Kings Forest. *Crompt. Juris. fol. 165.*

Agistment (says *Manwood*) is properly the common of herbage of any kind of ground, Land or Woods, or the money due for the same; and **Pawnage** is most properly the Mast of the Woods or Hedgerowes, or the money arising by it. *Mr. Skene* calls it *Pannagium*, and defines it to be the Duty given to the King for the pasturage of Swine in the Forest.

Pavolsade (*Fr.*) any Targetence, that of Gallies, whereby the slaves are defended from the small shot of the enemy. *Cor.*

Pavonine (*pavoninus*) of or belonging to a Peacock or a Peahen.

Pavoz (*Lat.*) great fear and dread.

Pavafade (*Fr.*) a pausing, resting, or reposing; also a resting fear or place.

Pearch or **Perche** (*perica* Fr. *perche*) a Rod or Pole whereby land is measured, the most usual contains sixteen foot and a half in length; whereof forty in length, and four in breadth make an Acre of ground. *Crompt. jurisd. fol. 222.* But in several Countries they are of several lengths, as in *Staffordshire* twenty four foot; in the *Forrest of Sherwood* twenty five foot. See more in *Skene. Verbo Partica ta terra.*

Peril, the least Character for Printing; see *Character.*

Pecado (Span. Fr. *pecadillo*) a little crime, a small fault, a venial sin.

Pecaminous (from *peccamen, inis*) full of sins.

Pecator (Lat.) a sinner or offender.

Pecunia (from *pecco*) I have sinned, offended or done amiss.

Pecorose (*pecorosa*) full of Cattel, or where many Cattel are.

Pecus (from *pecen*, a comb) Dr Br useth it for such fish, whose ribs are straight, as Soals, Thornback, Flounders, &c. because their back-bone and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb.

Pedinate (*pedino*) to kemb, to harrow corn, while it is in grass, to rake corn together.

Pectoral (*pectoralis*) a breast-plate or defence for the breast, a Petrel, Poirrel, or Stomacher. In Physick it signifies a Lozenge or Medicine, good for the Romack.

Pectoral (*pectoralis*) that belongs to the Breast or stomach.

Pecuvios (*pecuarius*) serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattel.

Peculator (Lat.) that robs the Prince or common Treasure.

Peculiar (*peculiaris*) private, proper, ones own, particular, pertaining to some one.

Peculate (*peculio*) to purloin by the purse, to take away a mans goods; also to enrich.

Pecuniary (*pecuniarius*) pertaining to money. The Heathens say, the Impress of a sheep was stamped on their first coyn, and from thence their money was called *pecunia*, from *pecus*. Greg.

Pedage (*pedagium*) signifies money given for the passing, by foot or horse, through a Forest or other place *Shep. Epit.*

Pedagogue (*pedagogus*) a bringer up of children, a Tutor, Schoolmaster, Pedant.

Pedagogium, the office of a Pedagogue.

Ped (*pedalis*) of a foot, measure or space.

Pedality (*pedalitas*) ableness of foot; a measuring by or going on foot.

Pedaneus (*pedaneus*) that goes on foot.

Pedant (Fr.) an ordinary Schoolmaster, a Teacher of A, B, C.

Pedan-

Pedanteries (Fr.) pedantick humors, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. Br.

Pedantism (Fr.) the Office or function of a Pedant.

Pedition (*pedatio*) a staking, propping or setting up vines.

Pedature (*pedatura*) a proportion of digging, building, &c. of so many foot assigned to Souldiers or workmen.

Peece (from *pes*) a (Commanders) Foot-boy.

Pederaste (*pederastia*) the loving of young boys, commonly taken in the ill part, as signifying the abuse of them against kind.

Pedestal (*pedestella*) the foot or basis to support a pillar or any peece of work: a footstall, a stirrop.

Pedestrial (from *pedester*) that goeth on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pediculous (*pediculosus*) lowlie, or full of lice.

Pedus (*pedius*) filthy, stutish, sinking.

Pedic (*pediculus*) a little foot; also the stalk of a leaf, or any fruit.

Pedo-Baptism (*pado-baptismus*) the baptizing of Children; Infant-baptism.

Pedomancy (Gr.) a kind of divination by the lines of the soles of the feet.

Pedon (*pedon*) stutishness, uncleanness; stink and filthiness in such as are in, or come out of Prisons.

Pedotribie (*pedotribia*) an instructor of children, teaching

them how to exercise their bodies, and to make them fair and strong.

Peer (Fr. *pierre*) seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the sea, for the better securing ships that lie at Harbor in any Haven; so is the Peer of Dover described in *Cam. Brit. p. 259.* You shall read the word often in *Sands Travels*, and comes from *Petra*; because of the congection of great stones, to the raising up of such a Pile.

Peers (*pares*) equals; also the House of Lords in Parliament, was otherwise called the *House of Peers*, and their condition and dignity, *Peerage*, which word may also signify an Imposition for maintenance of a Sea-Peer.

Pegasus (Gr.) a winged horse, a Post. Hence

Pegasean, is used for swift or speedy. *Feltham.*

Pejerate (*pejoro*) to forswear, not to do that he hath sworn to do.

Pejorate (*pejoro*) to impair, to make or grow worse.

Petrel; see *Pectoral.*

Pelagius, an ancient sort of Hereticks, who (among other damnable Tenets) taught that man of his own free-will might without the Grace of God, keep the Commandments, and merit eternal life, &c. This Heretic took name from *Pelagius* its first brocher, and was condemned by a general

seal Council held in the Island of *Malta*, by *P. Innocent* the first, at which *St. Austin* was present, and 214 Bishops.

Pelagius (pelagicus) of the Sea, or that lives in the Sea.

Pelion and Ossa, two high mountains in *Thessaly*, we say proverbially, to mount *Pelion* upon *Ossa*, when we use our utmost endeavor to overcome any difficulty; or attempt an impossibility.

Pellicanus (Lat.) a deceiver with fair words.

Pelliculation (pellicularis) a deceiving with fair words, an alluring.

Pellicle (dim. of *pellis*) a little Skin, Hide, Fell, or Pelt, a small or thin rhind.

Pellicid (pellucidus) clear, shining, bright, that may be seen or discerned thorow.

Pelle (Fr. *Peste Meste*) confusedly, hand over head, all on a heap, one with another.

Peltifer (peltifer) that wears or bears a Target like a half moon.

Pelutian Foar, used by *Dubartus* for the great River *Nilus* in Egypt; and is taken from *Pelusium*, one of the mouthes of that River.

Penurious (penarius) of or belonging to provision for victuals.

Pendent (pendens) hanging, bending, depending, uncertain what to do.

Penduloes (Fr.) jags, dangleings, or things that hang dangleingly; with Jewellers

they are the lowest part of jewels which hang in that manner.

Pendulosity (pendulositas) the hanging state of a thing; ambiguity, doubtfulness. Br.

Pendulous (pendulus) that hangeth or floopeth; also doubtful, staggering.

Pendian (Fr. *Tempe*, a most pleasant valley in *Thessaly*, on the Verge of the River *Peneus*, and therefore so called.

Pendiant (Gr.) the name of the most patient, constant and chaste Wife of *Ulysses*, which was given her, for that she carefully loved and fed those birds with purple necks called *Penelopes*. Cam.

Penetrability (from *penetrare*) ability to pierce or penetrate, power which nothing can resist.

Penetrable (penetrabilis) that may pierce or be pierced, or penetrated.

Peninsula (peninsula) *quest. peninsula*, almost an Island) is a tract of land, which being almost encompassed by water is joyned to the firm land by some little *Isthmus*, narrow place or entrance; as that vast Continent of *Peru* and *Brasile* in *America* were an Island, but for that strait or neck of land, between *Panama* and *Nombre de Dios*.

Penitencer } (from *penitenciarium*, *sentia*) the Priest, &c. that enjoyns the offender his penance. *Penitentiary* is sometimes taken for

that

that place in *Rome*, where certain Priests, indued with faculties to absolve from referred cases, are appointed to sit, ready to hear the Confessions of those that from sundry places repair to them for that purpose.

Penitentiary Priests, or Priests of the *Penitentiary*, are those that belong to the aforesaid place, over whom there is one siled *Chief Penitentiary*, who for the most part, if not always, is one of the Cardinals, who admits and gives faculties to the rest.

Penitential (penitentialis) very penitent, most sorrowful or repentant; The seven *Penitential Psalms* of *David*, are so called, because they are very efficacious in moving sinful souls to repentance.

Penitigious (penniger) feathered, winged, bearing or having wings and feathers.

Pennant, a rope to hoise up the boat, or heavy Merchandize aboard a ship.

Pennipotent (pennipotens) mighty in flying, strong of

Res est sollicit plena timoris amor.

Pentapotes (pentapota) nouns declined onely by five Cases.

Pentarch (pentarchus) a Captain of five men.

Pentastich (pentastichus) that consists of five verses; also a Porch having five rowes of Pillars.

wing, well winged or feathered.

Pennon (Fr. *pennon*) a Flag, Banner or Streamer born in war. We read this *A. 11. R. 2. ca. 1.* A term in Heraldry.

Pennoncel, little *Pennons*. *Pennistat (pennistat)* to weigh, ponder, consider, pay, and recompence often.

Pentast (Gr.) the five, the cinque; a word much used in composition; as

Pentagantist (Gr.) one that hath had five wives.

Pentaglossica (from *pentas* and *glottos*, *lingua*) that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five several Languages.

Pentagon (pentagonus) any thing that hath five corners, a *Pentangle*.

Pentahedrical (Gr.) that has five sides.

Pentameter (Gr.) a verse consisting of five feet: In the first part it hath two feet either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*, with a long syllable; In the later part also two feet, but always *Dactyles*, and a long syllable, As

Pentateuch (pentateuchus) a volume of five Books; the five Books of *Moses*, viz. *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numeri*, & *Deuteronomi*, so called.

Penteconarch (penteconarchus) a Captain of Fifty men.

Pentecost (Gr. *Pentecoste*, *G g 3* i, the

i. the fifteenth) the Feast of *Pentecost* or *Whitsontide*, so called because it is the fiftieth day from the Resurrection of Jesus Christ; see *Whitsunday*. And for the nature of this Feast among the ~~ant~~ Hebrews, see *Moses and Aaron*, p. 115.

Pentreme (*pentremes*) a Galley that has five Oars in a seat or rank, or a Galley wherein every Oar hath five men to draw it; see *Quinqueme*.

Penulato; (Lar.) a Furrier.

Penurious (from *penuria*) extreme needy and necessitous, that wants all necessities.

Peplographia (*peplographia*) the description of the vail, called *Peslum*, which was an embroidered Vesture or hood to cover the head, now used for a kercher, worn especially by women, going to be church'd. *Tho*.

Pepich (*pepicus*) that comforts the stomach, and helps it to digest the meat in it, concoctive, digestive.

Per, the Preposition, being compounded with another word, renders it more powerful and efficacious; as *Amo*, to love; put (*per*) to it, and it signifies to love thoroughly or perfectly. *Valid* is valiant or strong; *pervalid*, very valiant, &c. which being premonish'd, the Reader, knowing the simple words, will easily understand the compound, and so

save a labour of repeating them.

Peraction (*peractio*) an accomplishing, performing, conducting or dispatching.

Peragrarton (*peragratio*) a going about, a travelling over, a wandering through.

Peragrartion moneth; see in *Month*.

Perambulate (*perambulo*) to go or walk through, about, or over and over.

Perarate (*peraro*) to till all through, to car over and over, to plough or make furrows all over.

Perch; see *Pearch*.

Perceptible (from *percipio*) perceivable, apprehensible, takable, receivable.

Perchal, is thought at first to have been a surname, and after (as many other a Christen name, fetched from *Percheval*, a place in *Normandy*. One by allusion made it, *Per se valers. Can*.

Percontation (*percontatio*) an enquiring, searching, demanding or questioning.

Percolation (*percolatio*) a straining through or cur.

Percontate (*percontatio*) to torment greatly, to vex thoroughly.

Per culling, the name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms; see *Harold*.

Percussion (*percussio*) a striking, beating or hitting.

Perdition (*perditio*) destruction, losing.

Perduction (*perductio*) a bringing

bringing, or leading through. *Perdu* (Fr.) lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away. Hence

Perduces (*ensans perduces*) the forlorn-hope of a Camp, which are commonly Gentlemen of Companies, and are so called, because they are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

Perdition (*perduellio*) or *Perduellism* treason against the King and Country.

Pergrination (*peregrinatio*) going or being abroad in a far or strange Country; a pilgrimage, a voyage.

Peregrime (*peregrinus*) strange, out-landish; a stranger or alien: 'Tis sometime used for a mans Christen name, as *Peregrina* for a womans.

Perendinate (*perendino*) to put off for a day, or till the next day after to morrow.

Perennity (*perennitas*) continuance, long-lasting, perpetuity, eternity.

Perenticide (*perenticida* a *pera*) a Cut-purse; alluding to *Paventicide*.

Perfidy (*perfidia*) falshood against promise or trust, untruth, disloyalty, false-dealing, trea on.

Perflatio (*perflatio*) a blowing vehemently or strongly, a blowing quite through.

Perforate (*perforo*) to pierce or make a hole through to bore through, as with a Piercer; to thrust into.

Perfection (*perfectio*) a passing over, or through the Sea.

Perfidition (*perfidio*, a *perfidio*) a rubbing or chafing hard or thoroughly.

Perfrigo (*perfrigo*, a *perfrigo*) a great, thorough, or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goes before the Fit.

Perfunctio (*perfunctio*) a doing or enduring a thing to the end, an accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctory (*perfunctory*) that which is done only for a fashion or negligently, or which passeth lightly away.

Perfusion (*perfusio*) a shedding upon, or a pouring all over, a wetting through.

Pergamenum (from *pergamena*) of or belonging to, or full of, Parchment or Velum; so called from *Pergamus* a City in *Anatolia*, where Parchment was invented.

Pergraphical (*pergraphicus*) very cunningly made or done, artificial, workman-like.

Pericardiac, belonging to the *Pericard*, which is a membrane or thin skin, involving the whole heart, like a case.

Periclitancy } (*periclitatio*) } *Periclitatio* (*periclitatio*) a proving, adventuring, trying, jeopardizing, or putting in hazard.

Pericranion (Gr.) the skin compassing and covering all

the skul; the hairy scalp. For *Peri* in Greek, signifies about, and *cranium*, a skul

Perigee (*perigaum*) that point of the Heaven, wherein the Sun or any other Planet, is nearest the centre of the earth, being the opposite point to the *Apogee*.

Perillus Bull. See *Phalaris*.

Perimeter (*Gr.*) above measure; a verse that has a syllable above measure; the utmost line of any solid body, the Compass or bounding Tract.

Perioch (*periocha*) a brief argument, containing the sum of a whole matter or discourse.

Period (*periodus*) the term of time, wherein any thing is finished; an end, the end of a perfect sentence, marked commonly with a full point thus (.) See *Semi-colon*.

Periodical (*periodicus*) ended, finished, concluded; also that goes or comes by course or fits. An *Ague* is called a *Periodical* disease, because it keeps a just time of its return.

Peripatetic (*peripatericus*, from *περιπατο*, i. *ambulo*) that disputes or teaches walking, as *Aristotle* did; from whence he and his Schollars were called *Peripateticks*.

Perihelium (*Gr. periphelion*) is that point, wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is least distant from the Sun.

Periphery (*peripharia*) a

circumference, a carrying or going about; the crooked line wherewith a circle is bounded, or compassed in.

Periphrase (*periphrasis*) circumlocution; one word expressed by many.

Periphrastical (*periphrasticus*) that which is spoken by many words, and may be said by fewer.

Peripneumonic (*peripneumonicus*) sick of a *Peripneumony*, which is an inflammation or impostume of the Lungs, with a shortness of breath, and a redness of the Cheeks. *Dub.*

Periscians (*periscii*) that have their shadows cast round about them; as those that dwell in the cold Zones; for to them the Sun, after it is once risen, goes round about their Horizon, and so casts the shadows round, as it were Spokes in a wheel. *Tho.*

Perissology (*perissologia*) superfluous speaking.

Peristaltick (*Gr.*) that hath the force or power to strain, gripe, or press together. Among Physicians it is commonly applied to the quibbling motion of the Guts. *Galen.*

Perir, a certain smal weight. See *Ounce*.

Permagter, a sort of little Roats among the Turks. *Sands.*

Permeant (*permeans*) going over, passing through.

Permixible (*permixibilis*) which may be mingled.

Per-

Permissible (*permissibilis*) which may be permitted or suffered.

Perner. See *Pernor*.

Pernictable (*perniciabilis*) bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

Pernicious (*pernicius*) deadly, mortal, dangerous, causing death.

Pernicious (*pernicitatus*) swift, quickness, nimbleness.

Pernociation (*pernoctatio*) a tarrying or lodging out all night.

Pernoz of profits (from the *Fr. prendre*, i. to take) signifies (in our Law) him that takes the profits. *A. 1. H. 7. c. 1.*

Peroration (*peroratio*) the conclusion or last part of an Oration, wherein the affections of the hearers are chiefly moved.

Perpend (*perpendo*) to examine or consider diligently; to weigh a matter thoroughly.

Perpenders, or *Perpent* *lines*, lines made just as thick as a wall, and shewing their smooth ends on either side thereof.

Perpendicular (*perpendicularis*) that is directly down-right.

Perpendicle (*perpendicularum*) a plumb line, such as Carpenters have with lead at the end.

Perpenfation (*perpenfatio*) a due weighing and examining.

Perpersion (*perpessio*) an enduring, suffering or abiding.

Perpetrate (*perpetro*) to do, make, commit or achieve.

Perpetuate (*perpetuo*) to continue a thing on without ceasing, to abide for ever, to make everlasting.

Perpetuity (*perpetuitas*) everlastingness, continuance, eternity, endlessness.

Perplexable (*perplexabilis*) doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexity (*perplexitas*) doubt, intricacy, incertainty.

Perplication (*perplicatio*) a folding to and fro.

Perquisite (*perquisitum*) signifies in *Bradon* any thing purchased, as *Perquisitum facere*, *lib. 2. ca. 30. num. 3.* and *lib. 4. cap. 22.* *Perquisites* of Courts are those profits, that accrew to the Lord of a Manor, by virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the certain and yearly rents of his Land, as *Fines* for Copy-Holds, *Waifs*, *Escheats*, and such like.

Perquisitor (*Lat.*) an enquirer or diligent searcher.

Perreptation (*perreptatio*) a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Persecutator (*Lat.*) a Searcher, a Commissary or Harbinger in War to provide victuals.

Perseverance (*perseverantia*) a fixed abiding in a thing reasonable, constancy, stoutness.

Persebe (*perseideo*) to sit by, to abide still.

Personality (*personalitas*) the

the being in person. Also in our Law an Action is said to be in the *personality*, when tis brought against the right person, or when the Action is properly personal, not real or mixt.

Personate (*persono*) to sound out, or perfectly, to make a great noise; But *Personate* (from *persona*) is more commonly taken to represent the person of another.

Respectite (from *perspicio*) the Art of advantaging the sight by the help of glasses and other contrivances.

Perspicacy (*perspicacia*) **Perspicacity** (quickness of sight, understanding, or perceiving a thing, ready apprehension.

Perspicience (*perspicientia*) perfect knowledge, full perceiving a thing.

Perspicuity (*perspicuitas*) clearness, plainness, properly in words and sentences.

Perspirable (from *perspiro*) that may, or is able to breath through. Br.

Perspiration (*perspiratio*) a breaching through; It is, as it were, a breathing or vaporing of the whole body through the skin. Bac.

Persstringe (*persstringo*) to wring hard, to touch a thing sharply in speaking, or writing, &c. Also to deceive.

Perturbate (*perturbare*) to pierce or bore thorow with a wimble.

Pertical (*perticalis*) belonging to a Perch or Pole.

Pertinacy (*perlinacia*) obstinacy, stubbornness, stiffness in opinion; sometimes it is taken in the good part for perseverance, constancy.

Pertingen (*pertingens*) extending, reaching, or joyning near unto.

Pertingency, a reaching or joyning near unto.

Pervade (*pervado*) to go and enter over all, through or into; to scape or pass through or by. Dr. Charl.

Pervagation (*pervagatio*) straying up and down, a wandering through or about.

Perverbity (*perverbitas*) maligniousness of nature, where we do overtawrly that we ought not to do, frowardness.

Pervert (*perverto*) to overthrow, to turn upside down; to subvert, corrupt, destroy.

A *Pervert*, one that is turned from good to evil; as *Convert* is the contrary.

Pervicacy (*pervicacia*) obstinacy, headiness, stiffneckedness; sometimes perseverance, constancy.

Pervisum (*pervisum*) a Bar; also a conference in former time called the *Pervis* among the young Councillors, Pleaders, Attorneys, or Students of the Law, such as at this day might resemble the course in the Inns of Court, or Chancery, called *Moots* and *Bolls*, wherein the form of pleading and arguing a case is exercised; for so doth *Fortescue* (*chap. 51.*) commending those

Laws

Laws, prove, when he saith, That, after the Judges were risen at eleven of the clock, from hearing Causes at *Westminster*, *Placitantes tunc se divertunt ad Pervisum, & alibi consulentes cum Servientibus ad legem & aliis Conciliariis suis.*

Pervious (*pervius*) that may be gone in or through, that is easie to be passed over or through.

Pertrick or **Pertrick** (from the Belg. *Pertrick*, or Fr. *pertrique*, i. a tuff or lock of hair) a cap of false or counterfeit hair.

Perubians, people of Peru in the West Indies, so called.

Pessary (*pessum*) is made of soft wool, in form of a finger, and is a kind of suppository for the secret parts of women. Br.

Pessundate (*pessundo*) to tread or cast under feet, to put down, or to the worst, to cast to the ground, as a horse doth his rider.

Pessurable *Wares*, seem to be such Wares, as pester and take up much room in a ship. An. 32. H. 8. c. 14.

Pestiferous (*pestifer*) deadly, unwholesome, that brings death, pestilence and destruction.

Petalism (*petalismus* from *petala*, i. a leaf) a kinde of banishment for five years among the *Siracusians*; practised by writing the parties name, whom they would be rid of, in an Olive leaf, as at

Athens they wrote upon shells.

Petard or **Pettart** (Fr. *petart*) an Engine of War made like a Bell or Morter, wherewith strong Gates are burst open.

Petaurist (*petaurista*) a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a runner upon Lines.

Petauristick, pertaining to tumbling, vaulting or dancing upon Ropes.

Peter (Gr.) for which the French use *Pierre*, and our Ancestors used *Pictet*) a name of high esteem among Christians, since our Saviour named *Simon* the son of *Jona*, *Cephas*; which is Syriack, and by interpretation a [stone] *John* 1. 42. But fool-wisely have some *Peters* called themselves *Petrus*. Cam.

St. Peter ad vincula; see *Gule of August*.

Peter-peace (*Denarii sancti Petri*) otherwise called in the Saxon tongue *Rome-feob*, i. the fee of *Rome*, or due to *Rome*, and also *Rome-fee* and *Rome-pennina*) was a tribute given by *Ina* King of the West-Saxons, being in pilgrimage at *Rome* about the year of our Lord 626. which was a penny for every Chimney that sinoaked in *England*.

Lawberds Explication of Saxon words, verbo, *Nunmus*. whom see also fol. 128. in *St. Edw. Laws*, num. 10. See also *King Edwards Laws*, fol. 78. c. 4. *Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 76. saith, He that had thirty penny worth

worth of Goods of one kind in his house of his own proper, was to give a penny at *Lammis* yearly; see *Rome-scot*.

Petitory (*petitorius*) belonging to a Petition, or request.

Petrel; see *Pelloral*.

Petrification (*petrificatio*) a making stony, a turning into stone; also a disease in the eye and eye-lids.

Petrific (from *Petra*) to make become stonish, or of a hard nature. *Br.*

Petrobustian, a sort of Heretics that held Christians ought not to keep or observe Feasts, &c.

Petrol (*petroleum*) a kind of Marle or Chaulky Clay, or rather a substance strained out of the natural *Bitumen*: It is for the most part white, but sometimes black, and being once set on fire can hardly be quenched; see *Napthe*.

Petronel (*Fr. petrinus*) a horseman's peece, first used in the Pyrenean Mountains, which was hanged at the Brest ready to shoot.

Pett-fogger (from the *Fr. petite*, and *Belg. Foken vel Fyken, i. convulsare*) a silly Advocate, a petty Attorney or Lawyer, or rather a Trouble-Town, having neither Law nor Conscience.

Petty Sergeant, a tenure of Land holden of the King by yielding him a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like; see *Capite*.

Petty Treason (*Fr. petit Trahison*) Treason in a lesser or lower kinde. If a Servant kill his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious man his Prelate, these are *Petty Treasons*, *An. 25. Edw. 3. cap. 2.* Whereof see more in *Stawms. Pl. Cr. l. 1. c. 2. Cromp. J. of Peace f. 2.* For the punishment of *Petty Treason*, see *An. 22. H. 8. cap. 14.*

Petulant (*petulantia*) wantonness, malepertness, impudency, reproachful speaking.

Petulant (*petulans*) wanton, dishonest, reproachful, sawcy.

Pexito (*pexitas*) the long roughness of the Web.

Pecomenon (*Gr.*) an appearance either in Heaven or in the Air. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Phag-dentick (*phagadenicus*) that hath or pertains to a kind of Rock or running Cancer, which frets through the skin, and eats the flesh.

Phalanx (*Lat.*) a military Squadron consisting of eight thousand footmen, set in such array, that they might encounter with their enemies foot to foot, man to man, shield to shield. *Polybius l. 5.* says the *Phalanx* contained above twenty thousand; but these numbers still altered.

Phalangians (*phalangarii*) Souldiers of the Army *Phalanx*.

Phalanger } of or per-
Phalangeous } taining to
Phalanx. Br.

Phala-

Phalaris Bull: *Phalaris* was a Tyrant of *Sicily*, who invented *Perillus*, the Artificer first in the brazen Bull,

— nec enim lex justior ulla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

So this *Bull* is applied to those that make a rod for themselves.

Phalcrated (*phalcratus*) trapped, or dressed with Trappings, as horses use to be.

Phaluck Verse (*phalucum carmen*) a verse consisting of eleven Syllables, viz. a Dactyle, a Spondee, and three Trochees. - u u, - - u - u - u.

Phanatick or **Phanick**, (*phanaticus*) that hath vain visions; a crack-brain, one deluded with fond apprehensions; see *Fanatick*.

Phantastie (*phantasia*) the image of things conceived in the mind, a Vision, Representation, Imagination, Fancy.

Phantasm (*phantasma*, the French say *phantom*) a vain vision, or false representation. *Phantom* (saith *Suidas*) is an imagination of things, which are not indeed, and doth proceed of the senses being corrupted.

Phare (*pharus* or *pharos*) a Tower or high place by the Sea coast, wherein were continually lights and fires, which served Seamen to see the Haven, and the safest entrance; a sea-mark.

Pharetriferous (*pharetri-*

he made for the destruction and torture of others, whereupon aptly *Ovid*,

fer) that bears a Quiver of Arrows.

Pharissism or **Pharassim**, the religion or profession of the Pharisees; Hypocrisy. *Feltham*.

Pharisee, a Sect of Jews, professing more holiness than the common sort, they held contrary opinions to the Sadducees, and wore *Phylacteries*, or Scrolls of parchment bound about their heads, wherein were written the Ten Commandments, vainly so interpreting that of *Deut. 6. 8. Movebuntur super oculos tuos*; they owe their name to the Hebr. *phares* or *pharesk*, i. *seperare*, *explicare*, as being both Interpreters of the Law, and Separatists (by their feigned devotion) from the rest of the Jewish Church. *Mat. 5. 20. Luk. 18. 11.* See *Moses* and *Aaron* p. 36, and 45.

Pharmaceutick (from *pharmaceutice*) pertaining to that part of Physick, that cures with medicines.

Pharmaceutie (pharmaceutice) }
or }
Pharmacy } that part
of Physick which cureth
with Medicines or Drugs; or
it is an Art, shewing the
way

way; 1. To select. 2. To prepare. 3. To mix medicaments. *Renodus.*

Pharmacopoliſt (*pharmacopola*) a ſeller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

Pharmacutical (from **Pharmaceutical** (*pharmacum*) of or pertaining to Medicines or Drugs, or curing by them.

Phenix. See *Phoenix*.

Phaſm (*phaſma*) a horrible viſion or light. *Dr. Ham.*

Phœon, a term in Heraldry, and ſignifies the head of a dart, or arrow.

Phyal. See *Vial*.

Phyladelphica (*Gr.*) a woman's name, and ſignifies brotherly or ſiſterly love. And lovers of brothers or ſiſters, are called *Philadelphians*.

Phylanthropie (*philanthropia*) a loving of men, or mankind; humanity.

Phylanthropal, full of love to mankind.

Phylargyrous (*Gr.*) covetous, greedy after ſilver.

Philauntic (*philantia*) ſelf-love, ſelf-liking.

Phylbret (*Germ.*) a proper name for a man, ſignifying much bright fame, or very bright and famous, as *Polyphemus* in Greek. *Rhenanus.*

Phily (*Gr.*) a lover of horſes; alſo a valiant, hardy, or warlike perſon.

Philippica (*philippica*) inveſtives; ſo called from *Demosthenes* biting Orations againſt *Philip K. of Macedon*.

Philippick fields (*campi Philippi*) are thoſe that lye near the City *Philippolis* in *Macedonia*, built by *Philip Alexanders* Father, famous for the Roman Civil Wars; there decided in two Battels; the firſt between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, the other between *Auguſtus* and *Mark Anthony*, againſt *Brutus* and *Cæſſius*.

Philippus, a coy of gold worth about three ſhillings ſterling. Alſo a coy of ſilver worth four ſhillings.

Philyrian ſcut, uſed for the ſign *Sagittarium* in *Dubatta*; perhaps from the leather Quiver or Caſe he carries on his back to hold his arrows; *Philyra* ſignifying a thin ſkin or parchment.

Phillis (*Gr.* a woman's name) and ſignifies lovely, as *Amie* in French.

Philodeſpot (*philodeſpotus*) he that loves his Maſter.

Philologer (*philologus*) a man given to ſtudy, a lover of learning, talk, or communication.

Philologic (*philologia*) love of learning, ſtudy, or talk.

Philomatt (*philomathia*) the love or deſire of learning.

Philomet (*philomela*) a Nightingale.

Philomatus (*Gr.*) a lover of the Muſes or of learning.

Philopolite (*philopolites*) a lover of his Country or City.

Philophaster (*Lat.*) a ſtratterer in Philoſophy; a counterfeit philoſopher.

Philo

Philology (*philosophia*) the love or deſire of wiſdom; a deep knowledge in the nature of things; there are three different kinds of it. 1. *Rational Philoſophie*, including Grammar, Logick, and Rhetorick; and this dives into the ſubtilty of diſputations and diſcourſe. 2. *Natural Philoſophie*, ſearching into the obſcurity of nature's ſecrets, containing beſides, Arithmetick, Muſick, Geometry, and Aſtronomy. 3. *Moral Philoſophie*, which conſiſts in the knowledge and practice of civility and good behavior.

Philosopher (*philosophus*) is he who takes denomination from Philoſophy, as a Muſician from Muſick; a lover of ſtudious of wiſdom.

Philophical (*philosophicus*) pertaining to philoſophy.

Philoforgie (*philoforgia*) the love of parents towards their children.

Philorimic (*philorimia*) love of honor.

Philtre (*philtrum*) an amorous potion; a love-procuring drink or medicine; alſo the hollowneſs or gutter in the upper lip under the noſtrils.

Philtre-charmed, i. enchanted with love potions. *Dub.*

Phlebotomie (*phlebotomia*) the cutting a vein to let blood. Physicians (as 'tis written) learned this practice firſt of a beaſt called *Hyppopotamus*,

living in the River *Nylus*, and being of a ravenous nature, therefore often over-charged with much eating, is wont to ſeek in the banks for ſome ſharp ſtub of a Reed, upon which pricking his leg, he thereby caſeth his full body; ſtopping the bleeding afterwards with mud.

Phlegeton, a River in Hell, that always burns.

Phlegmatick (*phlegmaticus*) belonging to an humor in man, cold and moiſt; full of, or ſubject unto *Flegm*.

Phlegmon (*phlegmone*) an inflammation of blood; a ſwelling againſt nature being hot and red.

Phœbus, *Apollo*, or the Sun; *Phœbe*, *Diana*, or the Moon.

Phœnix (*Lat.*) the rareſt bird in the world, and is commonly deſcribed thus; There was never any but one of this kind living at once; and that onely in *Arabia*, of the bigneſs of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head; he liveth above 600 years, and being old builds him a neſt of *Cinnamon*, and the twigs of *Frankincenſe*, which he fills with ſpices, and then with the laboring of his wings in the ſun, ſetting it on fire, is there conſumed; out of whoſe aſhes there grows a worm, and of the worm another *Phoenix*;

This

This, I say, is the common received opinion, as you may see in *Tacitus*, and other Authors; but Dr. Br. in his *Vul. Err.* makes question whether there be any such Animal in nature, whom you may read at large upon this subject; fol. 131.

Phosphor (*phosphorus*) the day-star.

Phrenetic (*phreneticus*) that hath the Frenzie (which

is the chiefest and greatest mischief that can come to the brain) frantick.

Phrygian (*phrygius*) pertaining to *Phrygia*, a Country in the lesser *Asia*, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, &c.

A *Phygian* Garment (*phrygia vestis*) is a Garment wrought with needle-work, or made of cloth of Baudkin. *Phrygian wisdom* is raken for Alter-wit; According to

Ne serò sapias, sic sapere Phryges.

Phetick (*phthisicus*) an (incurable) ulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a consumption of the whole body; the cough of the Lungs; a consuming sickness.

Phylarch (*phylarchia*) the keeper of a Prison.

Phylactians, certain Sorcerers, who were condemned in the year 62. for a kind of Magick, relating in some sort to *Phylacteries*. *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 44.

Phylactery (*phylacterium*) a place where any thing is kept, a preservative against poison, and fascination. Also a Scrole or Frontlet of Parchment, having the commandments of God written in it, which the Pharisees wore about their heads and arms. Also a thread or band of blew silk in the fringes of a garment, by the beholding whereof the memory of Gods Precepts was kept and pre-

served. *Deut. 6.8. Math. 23.5.* see *Pharisee*, and see *Dr. Ham. Annotat. fol. 121.*

Phylarch (*phylarchus*) the chief over a Tribe, a Ruler of the people.

Phylarch (*phylarcha*) the Governor of nature, God Almighty.

Physick. See *Medicine*.

Physicks (*physica*) books treating of Physick or natural philosophy.

Physicon (*Physicus*) The sense of this word in the common acception is well known, yet we vulgarly abuse it, for a *Leech* or *Medicum*, but not altogether intolerably, because 'tis a trite and true saying, *That ubi definit Philosophus, incipit medicus*, where the Naturalist (for there the word *Philosophus* stands for a Physiologer) ends, there the *Medicum* begins: So, as if an expert *Leech*, must needs be skil'd in the *Physicks*.

Plagiarian Law (*plagiaria lex*) a Law made against those men, &c.

Plaint (*Fr.*) a complaint, moan or lamentation; in our Common Law it is used for the propounding any action personal or real in writing. So it is used in *Brooktit. Plaint*.

Post SIM, SUM sequitur, ultima Luna subest.

Would you count the Planets soon,
Remember *Sim, Sum*, and the *Moon*.

The first letter S. for *Saturn*, J. for *Jupiter*, M. for *Mars*, S. the *Sun*, V. *Venus*, M. *Mercury*, lastly, the *Moon*; They are also called wandering Stars; because they never keep one certain place in the Firmament.

Planetary (*planetarius*) a caster of *Nativities*, because the *Planets* are said to have some power over earthly Bodies.

Planetary } of or belong-
Planetick } ing to a Planet.

Planiloquent (*planiloquus*) that speaks his mind plainly and freely.

Planimetry (*Gr.*) the measuring of Planes, as board, glass, or any flat thing.

Plansphere (*planisphærium*) a plain Sphere; or a sphere projected in *plano*; as an *Affrolabe*.

Plantigræous (*plantiger*) that beareth Plants or Grass.

in *Affize*; and the party making this *Plaint* is called *Plaintiff*. *Kitch. fol. 231.*

Planet (*planeta*) whereof there are seven; bearing the names of seven several Deities, which you may remember in their order by this verse.

Plasmator (*Lat.*) a Porter, or maker of earthen Images.

Plasmature (*plasmatura*) the forming or making any thing of earth.

Plastique (*plastice*) the craft of working and making things in earth.

Plastique is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture it self; with this difference, that the *Plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the *Carver* by subtraction. *Sir Hen. Wotton.*

Plastick (*plasticus*) pertaining to that craft.

Plastography (*plastographia*) a counterfeiting or false writing.

Platanine (*plataninus*) belonging to a Plane tree.

Platasm (*plateasmus*) a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full.

Platonick sovr., is a love abstracted from all corporeal.

gross impression and sensual appetite, and consists in contemplation, and *Idæa's* of the mind, not in any carnal fruition; or it is a love of friendship, without any admixture of sensuality. So called from *Plato* the Divine Philosopher.

Platonical year (*annus platonicus*) is every 36000th year, when some Philosophers imagin'd, all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Platonist, a Philosopher of the Sect of *Plato*.

Plaudite (from *plaudo*) clap ye hands for joy, is the literal signification; but it is often used substantively in the same sense.

Plausible (*plausibilis*) received favorably, with joy and clapping hands, acceptable.

Plausibleness (*plausibleness*) that speaketh plausibly, eloquent.

Plausor (Lat.) that claps his hands in token of joy, or in giving praise.

Placitum (*placitum*) signifies in our Common Law, that which either party (but most commonly the Defendant) alleges for himself in Court, &c.

Plibian (*plebeius*) of or pertaining to the common people, poor, base, of little value, of the common sort.

Plibian (*plebeius*) the commonalty, vulgar people.

Plibianist (*plebicola*) a favorer of the common people.

Plibianite (*plebiscitum*) a

Law, Statute or Ordinance, made onely by the consent of the people without the Senate.

Pledge (from the Fr. *pleige*) a surety or gage. To *pledge* one drinking, had its original thus; when the *Danes* bore sway in this Land, if a Native did drink, they would sometimes stab him with a Dagger or Knife; Hereupon people would not drink in company unless some one present would be their *pledge* or surety, that they should receive no hurt, whilst they were in their draught; Hence that usual phrase, *Ile pledge you*, or be a *pledge* for you. Others affirm the true sense of the word was, that if the party drunk unto was not disposed to drink himself, he would put another for a *pledge* to do it for him, else the party who began would take it ill.

Placet or Splege (*placitum*) a long plaster of cloth or leather; a linnen cloth dipped in any water, to wash or lay to a sore place.

Platides (Gr.) the seven stars that appear in a cluster about mid-heaven.

Plenary (from *plenus*) full, ample, large; wealthy, abundant.

Plenary, is an abstract of the adjective *plenus*; and is used by our common Lawyers in matters of Benefices; where in *plenary* and *vacation* are

merely contrary. *Stawf. Prærog. cap. 8. fol. 32. West. 2. ca. 5. An. 13. Ed. 1.*

Plethynary (from *plenitudo*) of or pertaining to the new Moon. *Br.*

Plethynotaries (from *plenus* and *potentia*) Ambassadors or Commissioners, that have full power and authority from their King, or those by whom they are sent, to treat and conclude with an enemy or other person upon all or such points as are contained in their Commission, &c.

Plethitude (*plenitudo*) fullness, solidity, thicknes, grossness.

Pleonasm (*pleonasmus*) a figure whereby something superfluous is added. Hence,

Pleonasmick, superfluous, redundant.

Plethorhizic (Gr.) a fullness or perfection of anything; by some, especially appropriated to knowledge or perswasion.

Plethorhizic or } (*plethorhizic*) far, } (*plethorhizic*) far, } (*plethorhizic*) far, } corpuient, over full of humors, or good juyce. *Plethorhizic* state of the body, is when it being full of blood and other humors needs evacuation.

Pleuritic (*pleuritix*) a disease, when the inward side of the ribs in mans body is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it; In this disease there is a difficulty to fetch breath, a cough, a continual Ague, and

a pricking pain about the Ribs.

Pleuritic (*pleuritix*) that hath or is subject to the *Pleurisie*.

Plicature (*plicatura*) a folding or plaiting.

Ploct (*Ann. 1. R. 3. ca. 2.*) is a kind of woollen cloth.

Plorious (a term of war) are small divisions; every *Plorton* being eight in front, led off by a Captain, and every division after him led up by a sufficient Officer. *Barif. p. 172.*

Plumage (Fr.) Feathers, or a bunch of feathers; also *pluming* as a Hawk doth upon a Pinio, where there is more feathers then meat.

Plumassery (from *pluma*) a plume or bunch of feathers.

Plumbagin (*plumbago, inu*) pure lead, turned almost into ashes by the vehemency of the fire; This is the artificial *Plumbagin*, and comes of lead pur into a furnace with Gold or Silver Oar, to make them melt the sooner (by which employment it gains some part in the worth of those metals;) There is also a natural or mineral *Plumbagin*, which (as *Matthiolus* thinks) is no other then Silver mingled with Lead, Stone, or Oar. *Co.*

Plumbear } (*plumbear*) } **Plumbous** } of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt.

Plumigerous (*plumiger*)

that beareth feathers.

Plumosity (*plumositas*) fullness of feathers.

Plunder (from the Germ. *plünderen*) to rob, spoil or take away by force, as Soldiers do in time of war. This word was first known in England in the year 1642.

Plurality (*pluralitas*) moreness, more then one.

Plural } (*pluralis*) that
Plurality } contains many.

Plurifarious (*plurifarius*) of divers fashions.

Pluto, the God of Hell and Riches, The *Helmet of Pluto* is said to have had power to make men invisible

Plubial (*pluvialis*) of rain, like to rain, rainy, waterish.

Plubious (*pluviosus*) very rainy, full of rain, that hath much rain.

Pneumatel (*pneumaticus*) spiritual, windy.

Pneumaticks (from *pneuma*) books treating of Spirits or the winds.

Pneumology (Gr.) a speaking or treating of spirits or winds.

Porcillato (Lat.) he that waiteth on a great persons cup, a Cup-bearer.

Poco a poco (Spa.) by little and little, by degrees; see *Piano Piano*.

Poculent (*poculentus*) all things that may be drunk.

Podagrical (*podagricus*) that hath the gout in the feet, gouty footed.

Podemerry (Gr.) foot measure, or a measuring by the foot.

Podestare (Ital. *podesta*) a man of power; a Judge in Civil causes; a Governor or Magistrate; In most of the Cities under the State of *Venice* there is a *Podesta*, who represents the Senate, and executes their power.

Poetic (*poesis*) a Poets work, Poetry; there are six sorts of Poetrie; the Heroick Poem Narrative is called an *Epique Poem*; the Heroick Poem Dramatique, is *Tragedy*; the Scommatick Narrative, is *Satyre*; Drammatick, is *Comedy*; the Pastoral Narrative, is called simply *Pastoral* (anciently *Bucolique*) the same Dramatique, *Pastoral Comedy*. The figure therefore of an *Epique Poem*, and of a *Tragedy* ought to be the same; for that they differ no more, but that they are pronounced by one or many persons. Mr. *Hobbs*.

Poetaster (Fr. *Poetastre*) a counterfeiter or ignorant Poet; an unlearned fellow, that pesters the world with idle vanities.

Poetrel. See *Pestoral*.

Polar or **Polaris** (*polaris*) belonging to the *Pole*. The *Polar Circle*, is that Circle which is described by the *Pole* of the Zodiack, being carried about the *Pole* of the world.

Polarity, the likeness, or belongingness of a thing to the *Pole*.

Pole

sicks (that is in those speculations, which concern the works of nature) the nearest word to fall with our tongue, yet not far from the thing, was *Physitian*, for *Medicus* could not well brook any flexion among us. *El. Ar.*

Physiognomer } (*physiognomist*)
Physiognomist } (*nomon*) one that professeth to know the manners and natures of some men, by the view of their body, eyes, face, and forehead.

Physiognomy (and by contraction *Physnomy*, *Physiognomia*) an Art, which discovers the dispositions of the mind by the lineaments and features of the body. And sometimes the feature is called *Physiognomy*.

Physiology (*physiologia*) a searching out natural things; a reasoning of the nature of any thing; also Anatomizing Physick, or that part of Physick, which treats of the composition or structure of mans body. *Col.*

Physiologer (*physiologus*) he that searcheth out, or discovers of natural things, a natural Philosopher.

Piacle (*piaculum*) a Sacrifice, and all other things that are done, and given for the purging and satisfaction of some grievous sin and offence; also the offence it self.

Piacular } (*piacularis*)
Piaculous, serving for the purging of, or that hath power to purge, some faults or

offences; also that portends some sorrowful thing.

Pia mater (Lat.) the inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about, the Caul or film of the Brain.

Pian piano (Ital.) in the same pace the *Spaniard* says, *Poco a poco*, the Fr. *Par à par*, and we in English, *By little and little*, soft and fair.

Piation (*piatio*) a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice.

Piazza (Ital.) a Market-place or chief street; such is that in *Covent-Garden*, which the vulgar corruptly call the *P-H*. The close Walks are not so properly the *Piazza*, as the ground inclosed within the Rail. Note, when two *z*'s happen together in Italian, the first is pronounced as *t*; so we truly pronounce it *Piatza*.

Picards or **Picardies** (*Picardi*) people of *Picardy* in *France* are said to have first got that name of their great and most accustomed use of *Pikes*. Also a sort of Heretics (so called from one *Picardus*) that held the same opinions, or little differing from the *Adamites*.

To **Picardize**, to speak or doli like a *Picard*.

Pickadill (à Belg. *Pickelbilsens*, i. e. *Lacinia*. Teut. *Pickdel*) the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing; also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. That famous Ordinary near *St James* called

H h

Pick

Pickadilly, took denomination from this, that one *Higgins* a Taylor, who built it, got most of his Estate by *Pickadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Picquet (Fr.) by the pronunciation of this word in France, Aliens were discerned from the native French. As *Shibboleth* among the Hebrews, *Judges* 12. 6. So likewise (in *Sands* his Travels, fol 239.) you may read how the *Genoese* were distinguished from the *Venetians*, by naming a sheep. And in our own History, the *Flemings* (in *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion) were distinguished from English by pronouncing *Bread* and *Cheese*, &c. *Stow's* Survey, fol. 51.

Picage *picagium* is money paid in Fairs for breaking the ground to set up Booths or Stands.

Picci alias *Piddle* (seems to come from the Italian, *piccolo* or *picciolo*, i. *parvus*, *minus*) signifies with us a little small Close or Inclosure.

Pique-toi (Fr.) a little Pike, a Javelin or Dart.

Pictor (Lat.) a Painter or Colourer.

Pictorial, *Pictorian* or *Pictorial* (*pictorium*) of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth. Br.

Pigment (*pigmentum*) women painting colour; also the figures and colours of Rhetoric; guile or deceit.

Pignorate (*pignero*) to lay a gage or mortgage; also to take in pawn, as the Usurer doth for security.

Pignoratitious (*pignoratitium*) that which is laid in pledge, or pertaining to gage.

Pignus (*pignitudo*) idleness, idleness.

Pilaster (Fr. *pilastre*) a small Pillar (*Verruvius*, lib. 5. cap. 1.) Also the inflammation or swelling of the *Uvula*, grown thereby all of a bigness.

Pilatus; see *Paraglyph*.

Pilatus (*peregrinus*) one that travels into strange Countries, commonly taken for him that goes in devotion to any holy place; a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differeth thus; the *Pilgrim* had some dwelling place, the *Palmer* none: The *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; The *Pilgrim* might go at his own charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful poverty; The *Pilgrim* might give over his profession, the *Palmer* must be constant, till he had obtained the *Palm*; that is, victory over his spiritual enemies, and life, by death. *Chauc.*

Pilatre, a kind of ordinary meat among the Turks, which is no other than Rice sod with the fat of Mutton.

Pilosity (*pilositas*) hairiness, roughness. *Bac.*

Pilot (Ital. *Pilota*) a Steersman, he that directs the course

of

of a ship; the Belgick call him a *Wootsman*; see *Loamenage*.

Pilotage or *Pilotism*, the Office or art of a *Pilot*, the skilful guiding or conduct of a ship.

Pimpean, from *Pimplea*, a Mount in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses, and is therefore often used as an Epithete for them.

Pin, as, he is in a merry *Pin*; it was an ancient kind of Dutch artificial drunkenness, the cup commonly of wood, had a *pin* about the middle of it, and he was accounted the man, who could nick the *pin*, by drinking even to it, whereas to go above or beneath was a forfeiture. This device was of old the cause of so much debauchery in England, that one of the constitutions of a Synod held at Westminster in the year 1102. was to this effect; *That Priests should not go to publick Drinkings, nec ad Pinnas bibant, nor drink at Pins.*

Pinguisse (*pinguifacio*) to make fat or gross; some have used *pinguedinize* in the same sense.

Pinguedinous (*pinguedinosus*) that is fat, gross, rude or unweildy.

Pinniferous (*pinnifer*) which beareth Pine-trees,

Pinnigerous (*pinniger*) that hath fins; finned like a fish.

Pimso (Lat.) that braves

or stamps in a Mortar; Baker.

Pintles, two small Tablets in the *Albidada* of an *Astro-labe*, having in them two little holes, through which the height of the Sun, &c. is taken; some call them the sights of the *Albidada*. *Cot.*

Pioner or *Pionor* (from the Fr. *Pionnier*) a laborer in an Army, used to cast trenches or undermine Forts. *Ann.* 2. 3: Ed. 6. cap. 20.

Pipation (*pipatio*) a cry of one that weeps.

Pipe (Fr.) a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing half a Tun, that is One hundred twenty and six Gallons. *An.* 1. R. 3. cap. 13.

Pispowards Court or a Court of *Spoudge* (from the Fr. *pie*, a foot, and *poul-dreux*, dusty) is a Court held in Fairs for the redress of all disorders committed there; which because they are most frequented in Summer, the word was given of the dusty feet of the comers. Of this see *Crompt. Juris*. fol. 221.

Piquant (Fr.) pricking, sharp, piercing, stinging, nipping. Mr. Montagu in his *Miscel.*

Piqueron; see *Picqueron*.

Pique; see *Chavaller*.

Piramid; see in *Py-*

Piratical (*piraticus*) of or belonging to a Pirate or Robber on the Sea, Pirate-like.

Piromantie; see in *Py-*

Piromantic, of or pertaining

to the fountain *Pirene* at the foot of the mountain *Acrocinthus*, fained to have been made by the horse *Pegasus*, dashing his foot against a rock.

Piscary (*piscaria*) a fish-market, or place where fish are. *Piscary*, in our Common Law signifies a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Piscaria (*piscatio*) a fishing. Dr.Br.

Pisciculus (*pisciculus*) a little fish.

Piscinal (*piscinalis*) of or belonging to a Fish-Pond.

Pisculentus (*pisculentus*) full of fishes, or that may be fished.

Pistachia (*pistachia*) Pitch ming'd with Bitumen, either by accident or art; the former is much the better, and comes from *Apollonia* in *Epirus*, where it first received that mixture. *Cor.*

Pistachia, or the Stone, is a disease in a Horse, when he would fain stale but cannot at all; and therefore may well be called the suppression of the Urine. *Markham.*

Pistachia (*pistachia*) a kind of small nuts called *Pistachia* nuts that grow in *Syria*, and are sold by Apothecaries; The word in the Persian tongue signifies small nuts.

Pistrina (*pistrina*) a Bake-house, a Mill or grinding house.

Pistick (*pisticus*) pressed, or bruised.

Pistillatio (from *pistillum*) a pounding or braying with a pestle in a Mortar.

Pistor (*pistor*) a Baker, baking or Pastry.

Pustulus (*pustulus*) See *Pylus*. *Pustulosus* (*pustulosus*) full of plegm, plegmatick; waterish. *Br.*

Pix; see *Pyx*. *Placabile* (*placabilis*) easie to be pleas'd or appeas'd, soon qualified.

Placabilis (*placibilis*) when a person is easie to be pleas'd or pacified, gentle.

Placard (*Fr. plaquard*) an Inscription set up; a Table wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are written and hung up; also a Bill or Libel set upon a post. In our Common Law it is taken for a licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games. 2. *Ed. 3. Rb. and Mar. ca. 7.*

Placidus (*placidus*) quietness, peaceableness.

Placidus (*placidus*) gentle, patient, milde, peaceable.

Placet (*placitum*) a firm consent or opinion; a Decree or Ordinance.

Plagiarius (*plagiarius*) one that steals or takes free people out of one Country and sells them in another for slaves; a stealer or suborner of mens children or servants, for the same or like purpose, (in which sense we term him a *Stealer*) also a Book-stealer or book thief, one that fathers other mens works upon himself. *Cor.*

Plagi-

a Court kept in Haven Towns, as *Swainmor* in the Forest. It is sometimes called the *Portmoor Court*. *An. 43. Eliz. 15.*

Portale. *Ann. 35. H. 8. cap. 7. 1.* sale of fish presently upon return in the Haven. Among the ancient *Romans*, those things were rightly sold in *Portale*, which were publickly sold *Per Praeconem sub hasta*. i. by the *Cryer*, under a Spear stuck up for that purpose, and some Magistrate making good the sale by delivery of the goods, which were sold to him, who would bid most for them. *Sigonius.*

Posae (*Fr.*) a lighting down of Birds, a laying down a burthen, a breathing, pause, resting or resting place, from the Span. *Posada*, an Inn.

Posae, a Physical term, signifying a rheume or humor, which falls into the Nose, stopping the Nostrils, and hindering the voyce.

Posse (*possessum*) pertaining to possession or property.

Posterganeus (*posterganeus*) belonging to the backside or hinder part of the body.

Posterioritas (*posterioritas*) the being or coming after, or behinde. It is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlative whereof is *prioritas*; for a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holds of his antienter Lord by *priority*, and of his latter by *posteriority*. *Stawf. Prærog. fol. 10. 11.*

Posthume (*posthumus*) a child born after the Fathers death; and by Metaphor, a Book published after the Authors death. It is sometimes used for a mans Christen name. *Posthumus* (*posthumus*) following or to come, that shall be.

Posticus (*posticus*) that dwells on the backside, that is behinde us.

Postil (*postillum*) a short exposition upon the Gospel, wherein more is observed, then hath been by others; so called from these words *Post illos dies*, which are very frequent in holy Writ.

Postillon (*Fr.*) he that rides upon the sixth Coach-horse; a guide or Post-boy.

Postliminatio (*postliminatio*) a return of one who was thought to be dead, and so restored to his house, not by going over the threshold, but by making a hole in the wall; a Law whereby one recovers again that was lost in war, or taken from him by any unlawful means.

Postliminatio (from *Postliminium*) pertaining to *Postliminatio*.

Postmeridian (*postmeridianus*) done in the afternoon.

Postnatus (*postnatus*) born after; taken substantively, it may be the same with *Posthume*.

Postponere or *Postpone* (*postpono*) to set behinde, to esteem less, to omit or leave.

Postpositio (from *postpono*) a set-

a set-

a setting behinde or effecming less. Mr. Montagu.

Postibuan (*postiduanus*) done the next day after or following.

Postbene (*postbenio*) to come or follow after.

Postulare (*postulatum*) to request, demand or sue.

Postulator (*postulatorius*) of or belonging to a request or demand.

Portale (*portabilis*) drinkable, or which may be drunk.

Portentia (from *potentia*) things apt to breed or give power, strength or ability.

Potentia (*potenter*) powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually.

Potestates (*potestates*) men in authority, Rulers, great Magistrates.

Potivus (*potivus*) of or belonging to drink, drinkin'g.

Potent (*potentius*) any thing that may be drunk; also half drunk.

Pontifical, Ouldracres, Medcinacles; the course Canvass wherewith Taylors stiffen Dublers, or wherof Sails of ships are made. An. 1. Fac. 24.

Poundage, is a Subsidy granted to the King of all manner of Merchandizes of every Merchant, Denizen and Alien, carried out or brought into this Realm by way of Merchandise, to the value of twelve pence in every pound. An. 12. Ed. 6. 13. An. 31. Eliz. cap. 5. and 1 Fac. 33.

Pourcontrel. See *Polypm*.

Pourmenade (Fr.) a Walk.

Pourfuyant (Fr.) a pursuer, suitor or follower; but more particularly, a Messenger attending the King in Wars or the Council Table, Exchequer, &c. to be sent upon any occasion or message. Those that are used in Marshal causes, are called *Pursuivants at Arms*. Anno 24. H. 8. cap. 13. whereof there are four of special names, which see in *Herald*.

And Stow, speaking of Richard the Thirds end (p. 784.) hath these words, *For his body was naked to the skin, nor so much as one clout about him, and was trusted behinde a Pursuivant at Arms, like an Hog or Calf, &c.* The rest are used upon other Messuages in time of Peace, especially in matters touching Jurisdiction. Also a sort of mean persons, that procure Commissions to prosecute the Romanists on the account of Religion.

Pourpresture (from the Fr. *Pourpris*, i. a close or enclosure) is thus defined in *Glanville*; lib. 9. cap. 11. *Pourprestura est propriè, quando aliquid super Dominum Regem injustè occupatur, &c.* *Crompt.* in his *Jurisd.* fol. 152. defines it thus. *Pourpresture* is properly when a man takes to himself or incroaches any thing that he ought not, whether it be in any jurisdiction, Land, or Franchise, and generally when any thing is done to the Nuisance

ance of the Kings Tenant, &c. **Pourrait** (*pourtraitus*) an Image, Picture, counterfeit or draught of.

Pourtraiture (Fr. *Portraiture*) a drawing or delineating.

Powers, the third order of the second Hierarchy of Angels, so called by reason of their peculiar Jurisdiction over Fiends and all infernal spirits. See *Hierarchy*.

Poyntings Latr, is an Act of Parliament made in Ireland. 10 Hen. 7. and was so called, because Sir Edw. Poyntings was Lieutenant of Ireland when that Law was made; whereby all the Statutes of England were made of force in Ireland. For before they were not, neither are any now in force in Ireland, which were made in England since that time. *Cokes* 12 Rep. fol. 109.

Practick (Gr.) pertaining to the practise or actual exercise of any Art or Science.

Pragmatical (*pragmaticus*) that is expert in doing things, practised in the Law, and in many matters.

Pragmatic (Span. *Pragmatica*) a Proclamation or Edict; sometimes used for a kind of agreement or paction between a secular Prince, and the Pope, or some other Bishop, &c.

Prandicle (*prandiculum*) a Breakfast, a little Dinner, a small pittance or repast.

Pranxious (*pranforius*) belonging to, or serving for, dinner.

Pratique (from the Span. *practica*) practise, or a thing done by practise; but among Merchants it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of Italy, and the *Streights*, if the Mr. of the ship brings a *Bill of Health*, that is, a Certificate that the place from whence he came is not infected with any contagious disease, then the Chief Magistrate or Signors of Health grant him *Pratique*, that is, leave to come in and Traffick. *Sands*.

Pratical (from the Span.) done by practise or experience.

Pravity (*pravitas*) crookedness, overthwartness, lewdness, naughtiness.

Prebend (from *præbeo*, to give) is the portion which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church, receives in right of his place, for his maintenance.

Prebendary (*præbendarius*) he that hath such a Prebend; and is called so, a *Præbendo auxilium, & consilium* Episcopos; for to that end were Prebends ordained in Cathedral Churches, that the *Prebendaries* thereof should be assistants, and of Council to the Bishop in his Episcopal Function.

Præ (Lat. *præ*) a Preposition signifying before, or in comparison, often compounded.

Præbition (*præbitio*) a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one.

Præcaution (*præcautio*) a pre-

preventing a thing before it comes, a fore-seeing.

Præcentor (*præcentio*) a singing before; the on-set or flourish of a Song.

Præcarius (*præcarium*) granted to one by prayer and intreaty, to use so long as it pleareth the party, and no longer.

Præcedential (from *præcedens*) that goes before or surpasseth; that gives a precedent, or shows the way.

Præcellency (from *præcello*) an exceeding, surpassing, excellency. *Bac.*

Præcursor (Lat.) the chanter, he that beginneth the Tune. It is used in an *Act* of Parliament of 21 July, 1649.

Præceptum (*præceptum*) of or belonging to precepts.

Præceptor (*præceptor*) a Master, a Teacher, an Instructor.

Præcursus (*præcursus*) that which goes before, or is cut or killed before.

Prædict (*prædictus*) is used for a Territory or certain parcel of Land, encompassed with some River, Hedge, or other mark, to distinguish it from other lands adjacent.

Præcipice (*præcipitium*) a steep place, dangerous to go upon, a downright pitch or fall.

Præcipitate (*præcipio*) to hurl or cast down headlong, to do unadvisedly or rashly. It is also the name of a corrosive powder, commonly called

Red Mercury, used by Chyrurgions to eat corrupted flesh.

Præcocity (from *præcox, coctus*) early ripeness, forwardness in ripening, over-hastiness in ripening. *Dod. Grove.*

Præcognition (*præcognitio*) fore-knowledge, prediction, or former notice of.

Præconium (*præconium*) of or belonging to a Common-Crier; also to praise or commendation.

Præconsultor (Lat.) a Pre-adviser; there is a Colledge of these at *Venice*; see *Rel. Wotton. p. 170.*

Præcursor (Lat. *præcursor*) a fore-messenger, a fore-rider, a fore-runner, or goer.

Prædator (*prædatorum*) of or belonging to robbing, pilaging, and piracy.

Prædestination (*prædestinationatio*) fore-appointment, an ordaining before what shall come after. It is most used in Divinity, and is thus defined by Sir *Walt. Ral.* in his first Book fol. 16. We can (saith he) difference *Prædestination* no otherwise from *Providence* and *Prescience*, then in this, That *Prescience* onely foresees, *Providence* foresees and cares for, and hath respect to all creatures, even from the brightest Angels of Heaven to the unworthiest worms of the earth; And *Prædestination* is onely of men, and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly (in the common use of Divines)

or

Pole (*polus*) the end or point of the *Axletree*, where, on Astronomers imagin Heaven to be moved, that part of the Heaven which never moves; There are two such Poles, one in the North, noted by a Star called *Polus Arcticus*, visible to us far above the earth, the other in the South named *Antarcticus*, far out of sight, being as much under the earth in the South as the North Pole is above it. It is also taken for Heaven, and so used by Poets.

Poinet Blank (Fr.) perfectly even, precisely to the purpose, the nail on the head; *Poinet* in Fr. signifies a point, centre or period, &c. and *Blank* the white or mark of a pair of Butts, &c.

Polemarch (*polemarchus*) a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. One of the nine chief Magistrates in the popular State of *Athens*.

Polemical (*polemicus*) pertaining to War, warlike, military.

Polemicks (from the Gr. *Πολέμικος*) verses treating of war, or treatises of war, or strifes; disputations.

Policy of Assurance or **Enturance**, is a course taken by those, who adventure wares & merchandize by Sea, where-by they (unwilling to hazard their whole adventure) give to some other a certain rate or proportion, as ten in the hundred, or such like, to secure the

safe arrival of the ship, and so much wares at the place agreed on; so that, if the ship and wares miscarry, the *Enturancer* makes good to the Venturer or Entured, so much as he promised to secure, as 50. 100. more or less; and if the ship arrive safely he gains that clearly, which the Venturer compounds to pay him, and for the more even dealing between them in this case, there is a certain Clerk or Officer ordained, to set down in writing the sum of their agreement, that they afterwards differ not between themselves upon the bargain. This term you have in *13. Eliz. c. 11.* and in our Latin called *Asscuratio*.

Polticks (*politica*) books treating of the Government of a City or Commonwealth.

Polture (*politura*) a polishing, trimming or decking.

Polticar (*politicus*) of or belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

Polticitation (*pollicitatio*) a free and willing promise.

Poltinarius (*pollinarius*) pertaining to fine flower or meal.

Poltintor (Lat.) he that washes and anoints the dead body with sweet ointments.

Poltinture (*pollintura*) the dressing, chesling, or embalming of dead bodies.

Poltion (Fr.) a Knave, Rascal, Varlet, Scoundrel; also a Dastard, or lazy Coward. Hence the term of *Poltion fellow* one

one that deals couſenſingly or dodglingly.

Polus (Gr.) ſignifies *multus, numerofus*, much or many; and is often uſed in compoſition; as

Polytreſtis (Gr.) things of much uſe, fit for many uſes, or divers ways profitable. *Bac.*

Polygamu (*polygamia*) the having of many Wives, or of more then one.

Polyglot (Gr.) that ſpeaks many Languages, a Linguist.

Polygarchu (*polygarchia*) a Monarchy divided into ſundry parts; or ſuch a diſviſion; a Government of many; oppoſite to *Monarchy*, which is a Government of one.

Polygon (*polygona*) a Geometrical figure, that hath many corners.

Polygraphy (*polygraphia*) a divers manner of writing.

Polyhutor (Gr.) he that knows much, or many things, and deſcribes them.

Polylogue (*polylogu*) that ſpeaketh much.

Polymathus (Gr.) men learned in, or books treating of many Diſciplines.

Polyminia or **Polytymia**, one of the Muſes.

Polymorphu (*polymorphus*) of many forms or faſhions.

Polypharmacu (*polypharmacus*) that hath many Medicines.

Polyphon (Gr.) multiplicity of ſounds; alſo a muſical inſtrument ſo called, having

many ſtrings, and by conſequence ſeveral ſounds.

Polyphemus, generally taken for a Gyant, or any big, over-grown, diſproportionate fellow; ſo uſed from *Polyphemus* a Giant, that had but one eye in his forehead, which *Ulyſſes* put out.

Polypragmatick, that is very pragmatical, or buſie.

Polypragmon (Gr.) a ſatiſious or pragmatical fellow, one that will have an Oar in every mans boat, a buſie body.

Polyprot: (*polyprotus*) that hath many caſes.

Polypus, a fiſh called *Pow-convel*, or many feet; it changeth colour often, and is ſometimes metaphorically applied to inconstant perſons; alſo a diſeaſe in the Noſe, called *Noli me tangere*, breeding a pece of fleſh that oftentimes ſtiſteth the Noſe, and ſtops the wind.

Polyſyllable (*polyſyllabus*) a word that hath many ſyllables

Polyſyllabicu, that hath many ſyllables.

Pomary (*pomarium*) a place ſet with Fruit trees, an Orchard; alſo an Apple Loſt.

Pomarious (*pomarius*) of or belonging to an Orchard, or to fruit in general, but moſt commonly Apples.

Pomery (*pomerium*) a certain ſpace about the walls of a City or Town, a Precinct.

Pomeridian (*pomeridianu*) *q. poſt meridiem* After noon.

Pomiferous (*pomifer*) that beareth fruit.

Pom-

Pomade (Fr.) *Pomatum* or *Pomata*, an ointment uſed by Ladies; alſo the *Pomada*, a trick in vaulting.

Pomona, the Goddeſs of Fruits.

Pomitic (*pompaticus*) ſolemn, or done with pomp.

Ponderiſe (from *pondus*, *eris*) to ponder, weigh, poiſe, or conſider. *Herb. Tr.*

Ponderity (*ponderitas*) weightineſs, heavineſs, ponderoſity.

Ponrage (Fr.) is a contribution towards the maintenance or re-edifying of Bridges. *Weſtm. 2. cap. 25. Anno 12. Ed. 1.* It may alſo ſignifie Toll taken for that purpoſe of thoſe that paſs over Bridges. *An. 39. Eliz. ca. 24. An. 1. H. 8. ca. 9.* And ſee the Statute of 22. H. 8. 5.

Pontick (*ponticus*) of or pertaining to *Pontus*, a part of *Aſia* So the *Pontick Sea*, is that Sea which adjoyns to *Pontus*. *Pontick Nut*, is a Filbert or Hazle-nut.

Pontif (*pontifex*) a Biſhop or Prelate. *Bac.*

Pontifical } (*pontificalis*)
Pontifical } pertaining to a Biſhop; ſumptuous, ſtately, Prelate-like.

Pontificalibus (the Ablative caſe plural of *Pontificalis*) a Biſhop is ſaid to be in his *Pontificalibus*, when he is veſted in his Epifcopal Ornaments, to ſay or ſing Divine ſervices, upon ſome Feſtival day. We commonly ſay ſuch a one is in his *Pontificalibus*, when he

is in ſuch attire, or his beſt apparel.

Poptick (*popinalis*) of Cookery, or belonging to riot or places of riot, as Alehouſes, Taverns, &c.

Poptick (from *poples, iris*) belonging to the Ham of the Leg. *Poptick Vein*, is that Vein which runs under the Kneec.

Populace (Fr.) the Populacy, the Iſrael people, baſe multitude, meaner ſort of the vulgar.

Population (*populatio*) a waſting, deſtroying, or unpeopling a place.

Populiferous (*populifer*) that bears Poplar trees.

Populiſty (*populiſtas*) ſulneſs of people. *Br.*

Porcellane or **China Diſhes**, brought out of *China*, are made of a Chalky Earth, which (beaten and ſteeped in water) affords a Cream or fatneſs on the top, and a groſs ſubſtance at the bottom; out of the Cream or ſuperfluity, the fineſt Diſhes are made, out of the reſidence the courſer; which being formed, they gild or paint, not after a hundred years, but preſently commit to the Furnace. To which Diſhes (or the finer ſort of them, which they ſay are forbidden to be carried out of the Kingdom) *Scaliger* and others aſcribe theſe properties, That they admit no poiſon; Strike fire; will grow hot no higher then the li-

quor

quor in them ariseth. Dr.Br.
Porcine (*porcina*) of or be-
 longing to an Hog, hoggish.

Porculation (*porculatio*)
 feeding or fating of Swine,
 bringing up of Hogs.

Pores (*pori*) small and un-
 sensible holes of the skin,
 whereby the sweat and va-
 pors pass out of the body.

Porose or **Porous** (*porosus*)
 full of pores or little
 holes. *Bac.*

Porosity (*porositas*) pori-
 ness, or the being full of pores.

Porphyry (*porphyrites*) a
 dark red Marble, spotted with
 white.

Porphyry Chair, a Chair
 of Porphyry Marble in the Clois-
 ter of St. John Lateran at
 Rome, called *Sedes Strevoraria*,
 because when the Pope takes
 possession of his Episcopal See
 in that Church, at the intone-
 ing the Verse, *Suscitans de*
terra inopem &c. de stercore eri-
gens pauperem, Psal. 113. he
 was carried from a side Chap-
 pel to the high Altar, in that
 Chair; to signify that God had
 raised him from a low condi-
 tion, to that supreme Dignity.
 The usual tale of this Chair is
 a meer fiction.

Porphyretic (*porphyreti-*
cus) belonging to red Marble,
 or purple.

Porrection (*porrectio*) a
 stretching or reaching out.

Porystogism, as it were
 an Auxiliary Syllogism, to
 prove the main one.

Portable (*portabilis*) that

may be born or carried.

Portate (*portatus*) a bear-
 ing or bringing.

Portcullis (from the Fr.
porte, and *coler*, i. *delabi*) a fal-
 ling gate or door to let down,
 to keep enemies from, or in a
 City.

Portugue (Fr. *Portugaife*) a
 golden chain worth about
 4l. 10s. *sterl.*

Portens (*portendo*) to signi-
 fy before a thing happens, to
 foretell, to betoken.

Portentific (*portentificus*)
 which works wonders, or
 whereby strange things are
 done.

Portentous (*portentousus*)
 monstrous, betokening some
 mischance or fortune to come.

Portglathe (Fr.) a Sword-
 bearer.

Portgrebe (compounded
 of *Port* and *grebe* or *grave*,
 i. *perfellus*) signifies with us
 the chief Magistrate in certain
 Port Towns. And (as *Cam.*
saith in his Britan. p. 325,) the
 chief Magistrate of London was
 termed by this name; instead
 of whom, *Richard* the first or-
 dained two Bayliffs; but pre-
 sently after King *John* granted
 them a Major for their yearly
 Magistracy.

Portegulidon (Fr.) an En-
 sign-bearer to a troop of men
 at Arms.

Portmanteau (Fr. from the
 Span. *Portar*, to carry, and
Mantea) a Cloakbag or Male.

Portnote (compounded of
Port, and the Fr. *Not*, i. *disilio*)

is

or perdition, as some have u-
 sed it, &c.

Prædial } (*prædialis*) of
 or }
Prædialitoy } to Lands or
 Mannors.

Prædial Tythes, are of those
 things which arise yearly of
 the fruit and profit of the
 earth, as of Wood, Corn, Hay,
 &c. See Mr. *Shep. Epit. fol.*
1004. **Prædial** in French re-
 lates properly to a Meadow.

Prædicator (Lat. *Prædicator*)
 a Lawyer that is expert in
 Actions real, or cases concern-
 ing Lands.

Prædicable (*prædicabilis*)
 that may be told or spoken of
 abroad. In Logic there are
 five *Predicables*, otherwise
 called *Porphyries* five Terms;
viz. Genus, Species, Differen-
tia, Proprium, Accidents; and
 are called *Predicables*, a *prædi-*
cando, because they are Attri-
 butes of all things.

Prædicament (*prædicamen-*
tum) a term in Logic, where-
 of there are Ten, in which
 every limited and bounded
 nature is ranked and disposed.
 The first called *Substance*, in-
 cludes all substances whatso-
 ever, as the four Elements,
 and all other creatures. The
 second, *Quantity*, contains all
 quantities, as 10, 20; a yard,
 a furlong, a mile. The third, cal-
 led *Quality*, has under it all qua-
 lities, as *Wisdom, Art, Fortitude,*
Diligence, Sloth. The fourth
 named *Relation*, is properly
 of such words as depend mu-

tually one upon another, as a
 Husband and Wife, a Master
 and Servant. The rest are
 5. *Action* or doing. 6. *Passion* or
 suffering. 7. *Where*. 8. *When*
 9. *situation* or place. 10. The
Habit or outward covering of
 a thing. See *Peripatetical In-*
stitutions. Lef. 3. 4.

Predicament is sometimes
 used in ordinary discourse, for
 state, condition, order, or the
 like.

Predicate (*prædico*) to pub-
 lish, to say or tell openly, to
 noise abroad. In Logic it is
 used substantively, and signi-
 fies the later part of a Proposi-
 tion, as in saying, *John is a*
Scholar; the word [*Scholar*]
 is called the *Predicate*, because
 it is spoken or assumed of the
 subject *John*.

Præfect (*præfessus*) a Ruler,
 Governor or President; a Cap-
 tain, a Provost, a Lord Mayor.
 In old *Rome*, the Præfect of
 the City had the hearing of
 all matters between Master
 and Servant, Buyer and Sel-
 ler, Orphans and their Over-
 seers, &c. But afterwards he
 did assume to himself autho-
 rity to hear all causes whatso-
 ever within a hundred miles
 of *Rome*.

Præfecture (*præfessura*) a
 Captainship, a Lieutenantship,
 an Authority or Rule, an Of-
 fice, or little Jurisdiction.

Præference (from *præfero*)
 preferment, advancement, ac-
 count before, place above o-
 thers.

Preſentor, a determination before.

Pregnant (*pragnans*) great with child or young; full of good ſap and iuyce; pithy, ripe, lively, ſtrong.

Pregrſſion (*pragreſſio*) a going before, an out-going or over-paſſing, a preventing.

Preguſtation (*praguſtatio*) a taſting or aſſaying before.

Preignatory; ſee *Protonotary*.

Prejudicate (*prajudicatus*) fore-judged; determined, or condemned before.

Preſatation (*pralatia*) a carrying or ſetting before, preference, preference.

Preſelect, Either from *praelectus*, read before; or from *praeſelectus*, one choſen before another.

Preſelectary; ſee *Liminary*.

Preludium (*Lar. praludium*) an entrance to a matter, a proem; In Muſick, a voluntary before the Song, a flouriſh or preamble, and (as you would ſay) ſigns and proffers.

Preſuſion (*praluſio*) a playing before, a flouriſh, the ſame with *praludium*.

Premature (*pramaturus*) ripe before other, or ripe before due time and ſeaſon; untimely, coming too ſoon.

Premeditate (*prameditor*) to muſe and think on a thing before hand.

Premious (*pramioſus*) rich in money, gifts, preſents and rewards.

Premiſſion (*pramiſſio*) a ſending before.

Premium (*pramium*) a reward given to him that doth any thing, a recompence. It is uſed in Schools, for a reward given to that Schollar that ſays his Leſſon, or performs his Exerciſe well. And among Merchants it is uſed for that ſum of money, as Eight or Ten per Cent. which the *Enſured* gives the *Enſurer* for enſuring the ſafe return of any Ship or Merchandize.

Premunire (more properly *Pramonere*) when any man for an offence committed, ſhall incur a *Pramunire*, it is meant, he ſhall incur the ſame puniſhment, which is inflicted on thoſe that tranſgreſs the Statute made Anno 16. Ric. 2. cap. 5. (commonly called the Statute of *Pramunire*) and is to be out of the Kings protection, to forfeit Lands and Goods, and to be imprifoned, &c. ſee more in *Fullers Hiſt.* p. 148.

Premunitior (*pramunitio*) a ſortifying or ſencing before hand.

Prenotion (*pyrenotio*) a fore-knowing of a thing; fore-knowledge.

Prenunciations (*pranuncijs*) that firſt brings tidings, that goes afore and tells news, that ſignifies a thing to be at hand.

Preominare (from *prae* and *omen*) to preſage or foretell. Dr. Br.

Preoccupate (*preoccupatus*) preven-

vented, over-reached, taken aforehand.

Prepenſer (from the Fr. *pre-penſe*) fore-thought; as *malice prepenſed*, in our Common Law, is malice fore-thought.

Preponderate (*prapondero*) to poile or weigh more; to ponder or examine before; to be of great price, or more worth.

Prepoſition (*prapofitio*) a putting or ſetting before; a part of ſpeech ſo called.

A **P**repoſitor; in a School.

Prepoſitorious (*prapofitorius*) overthwart, out of order, contrary to all good ſaſhion; forward.

Preproporous (*prapropo-*
rum) very quick or haſty; over haſty, raſh.

Prepuce (*praputium*) the fore-skin that covers the head or nut of a mans Yard; which the Hebrews uſe to cut off in *circumciſion*.

Preogative (*prarogativa*) an advantage, a preeminency, authority, and rule above others.

Preſbyteriaſis, are thoſe that profeſs the doctrine of Calvin, condemn Epiſcopacy in the Church, and govern it partly by Lay-Elders; and were not much known among us by that name till the long Parliament, that began 3. Novemb. 1640, took the Scottiſh Kirk for a pattern in reſorming.

Preſbytery, that kind of

Government in a Church

Preſcience (*praſcientia*) fore-knowledge, an underſtanding before-hand of a thing ere it come to paſs; ſee *Predeſtination*.

Preſcind (*praſcindo*) to cut or rear before; to divide or break firſt. Dr. Ham.

Preſcription (*praſcriptio*) a limiting or limitation; an appointing or determining; a Rule or Law; a long poſſeſſion or continuance in poſſeſſion; the courſe or uſe of a thing for a long time.

Preſentaneous (*praſentaneus*) preſent, ready, ſpeedy, forceable, effectual, &c.

Preſentation (*praſentatio*) is uſed properly for the act of a Patron offering or preſenting his Clerk to the Biſhop, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his gift; The form whereof ſee in the *Regiſt.* orig. fol. 222. n.

Preſentment, is a meer denunciation of the Jurors themſelves, or ſome other Officer, as Juſtice, Conſtable, Searcher, Surveyor, &c. (without any information) of an offence inquireable in the Court, whereunto it is preſented; ſee *Lamberds Eiren. lib. 4. ca. 5. pag. 467.*

Preſide (*praſideo*) to have authority or rule, to have the protection or tuition of any thing, place, or people, before others, to have the over-ſight or charge.

Preſidial (*praſidialis*) pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-

Roy, chief Ruler or President.
Presbiter (*presidium*) a Garrison, all manner of aid and defence; help, comfort.

Presbiter (*presidiarius*) that is ordained to be an aid to another, pertaining to a Garrison of Soldiers; also as *Presidial*.

Press or **Impress** money, (from the Fr. *press*, I ready) for that it binds those that have received it to be ready at all times appointed, is a kind of an earnest money given commonly to a Soldier when he is *Impressed*, or commanded to be ready to serve in War.

Presigious (*presigie*) deceits, impostures, delusions, confusing tricks.

Presigation (*presigatio*) a juggling, confusing or playing Legerdemain.

Presigious (*presigiosus*) pertaining to a juggler or Impostor, that deceives with Legerdemain, or deludes the eyes.

Press (Span.) quickly; a word used by jugglers, in their *Press* or *Pocus* tricks.

Preteritum (*preteritio*) a going over, a passing by or beyond, a surpassing.

Pretermission (*pretermissio*) an omitting, a leaving out, a letting a thing pass, a forgetting.

Prætor (*prætor*, so called a *prætor*) an Officer in old times, having the Rule of an Army, the General; afterwards he had authority in

Judgement, and was a chief Justice, having other Judges sitting under him, as *Ascentius* saith, to the number of seventy one, others write seventy three, in process of time there were so many *Prætors* chosen, as there were Countries subject to the Empire. *Tho.* At first the names of *Consul*, *Prætor* and *Judges* were all one.

Prætorian (*prætorius*) of or belonging to, or attending on a *Prætor*; the *Prætorian* guard of Soldiers in old Rome were first established by *Augustus*, and consisted of Ten thousand, every one having double the wages of a Legionary Soldier, and were in the same nature to the Emperors, as the *Fanizaries* are to the Great Turk, or as the *Mamelukes* were to the Sultans of Egypt.

Prævaricate (*prævaricare*) to make a semblance or shew to do a thing, and do quite contrary, to betray a cause, to swerve from truth, to go out of the right way. See *Calumniate*.

Prævaricator (*prævaricator*) he that leaves the right way, or betrays a cause; a false dealer, one that pleads by covin; a transgressor.

Prævenient (*præveniens*) coming or going before, preventing.

Prævident (*prævidentia*) foreseeing or fore-casting.

Prævincus (*prævincus*) that goes before, or leads the way.

Prævisum

Prævisum (*prævisum*) is a disease when the Yard is stretched out in length and breadth, nothing provoking the Patient to lust and desire; if it come with a beating or panting of the Yard, then the evil is called *Satyriasis*.

Prætor, a Huntsman on horse-back.

Prætor, a fallow Male Deer, bearing that name when he is a year old complete.

Prætorian (*prætorianus*) of the day before.

Prætor (from *primus*, or from the Fr. *primace*) excellency, chief rule, highest estate, and particularly an Ecclesiastical dignity or command over the Archbishops and Bishops of a Kingdom or Province; and he who has this dignity is called a *Primate* or *Metropolitan*.

Prætor, is a duty due to the Mariners and Sailors for loading any Ship at the setting forth from any Haven. A. 32. 8 ca. 14.

Prætor (*primus*) first, principal, chief. Also the first hour of the day, in Summer at four of the clock, in Winter at eight. Also one of the Canonical hours of Prayer among the Romanists, which begins at six of the clock in the morning and holds till nine. The *Third* begins at nine and holds till twelve. The *Sixth* holds from twelve to three. The *Ninth* or *None* from

three to six at night. Then begins the *Vesperas* which holds till nine; from nine the *Compline* holds till twelve at night. *Beilarm. de bonis oper. lib. 1. cap. 10.*

Prætor, a Prayer-book of the Romanists so called; containing the Office of the Virgin *Mary*; which is divided into seven several hours (as a memorial of the seven principal parts and Hours of our Saviors Passion) viz. the *Mattins* and *Laudes*; the *Prime* or first hour; the *Third* hour, the *Sixth* hour, the *Ninth* hour, for morning. The *Evening* and *Compline* for the Evening; and these seven Hours are composed of Psalms chiefly, Hymns, Canticles, Antiphones, Versicles, Responses and Prayers.

Prætor (*primus*) the elder, or of the first age.

Prætor (*primitia*) first fruits.

Prætor (*primigenius*) that comes naturally of it self, that hath not the beginning of another, the first, or original.

Prætor (*primipotens*) of chief power.

Prætor (from *primitia*) belonging to first fruits.

Prætor (*primitivus*) that hath no beginning of other, the first.

Prætor (from *primogenitus*) the first begetting or bringing forth. Br.

Prætor (*primordium*)

a first beginning, offspring, original. *Bac.* It is also used adjectively.

Pannum mobile (Lat.) in the Pagan Philosophy, is the upper Heaven, supposed to give motion to all the rest.

Papaltery (*Principalitas*) the estate or seat of a Sovereign Prince; Sovereignty, Dominion, Seignory.

Principalities, are the second Order of the second Hierarchy of Angels.

Praeco (*Præcox*) a ripe-headed young Boy, or one that is soon or over-hasty ripe; *Non amo puerum Præcox ingenii*, I love not a Boy of too early a wit; says the Poet.

Prize (Fr.) prizing, praising, rating, valuing; also that custom or share, that belongs to the King out of such Merchandize, as are taken at Sea by way of lawful prize. *An. 31. Eliz. ca. 5.*

Prize of Caline, *Ann. 1. H. 8. ca. 5.* is a word almost out of use, now called *Builerage*, it is a custom whereby the Prince challenges, out of every Bark laden with Wine, containing less than forty Tun, two Tun of Wine at his price. See *Builerage*.

Priscilla (a diminutive of *prisca*) one of this name was a great follower of *Montanus* the arch Heretick, and one of his devilish Prophetesses, *circa An. Christi, 181.*

Priscillianism, a Sect of Hereticks that had their name

from *Priscillianus* about the year 388, who held two gods, one good, another bad, the Creator of all things; and denied the persons of the Blessed Trinity, with other gross absurdities.

Prismatic Glasses (from the Gr. *Prisma*) are certain triangular solid glasses, in which you may see variety of fine colours. *Gr. Mr. White.*

Prism (Gr. *ῥιζμα*) the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a Saw: also a Geometrical figure so called.

Pristine (*pristinus*) old, ancient, accustomed, wonted.

Privado (Span.) a Favorite, a private friend.

Privation (*privatio*) a depriving, bereaving, a withdrawing, a want or wanting.

Privative (*privativus*) that deprives, bereaves or takes away; substantively, it is a name for such monosyllabical words which being compounded with simple words, do deprive and take away the proper sense or meaning of them, as in Latin *de, du, di, ex, in, &c.* are called *Privatives*, so are *du, in, in, &c.* in English.

Probate of Testaments, (*probatio Testamentorum*) proving of Wills, is the producing and insinuating of dead mens Wills before the Judges appointed for that purpose by *Act 1652. cap. 2. and 1656. cap. 10.* This Probate is made in two sorts, either in common

mon form (which is only by the Executors oath) or by witnesses.

Probational (*probaticus*) **Probatick** **Sape** to try or prove.

Probatick Pond (*piscina probatica*) a Pond at Jerusalem, where those sheep were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed; it was otherwise called the *Pool Bethesda*.

Probationer (*probator*) an approver of some deed or fact, a prover, or trier; Also he that is to be approved or allowed in the University for his learning, before he be admitted a Fellow.

Probatum est (Lat.) it is approved or allowed of, it hath been tried.

Probe or **Proof** (the Fr. call it *curette*) a Chyrurgical Instrument, wherewith he tries the depth of wounds, sounds the Bladder, and gathers together such gravel, congealed blood, or other filth, as remains in it after a stone taken out.

Probity (*probitas*) goodness, honesty, virtue, integrity.

Probleme (*problema*) a proposition or sentence proposed, with a question annexed. In Mathematicks it is opposed to *Theoreme*, and signifies such a proposition, as is especially referred to practise, or the doing of something. *Tho.*

Problematical (*problematicus*) belonging to a Probleme or hard Question.

Proboscide (*proboscis*) the long snout of an Elephant.

Procasty (*procastus*) malepertness, sawciness, wantonness in craving, scoffing.

Procatetick (Gr.) which foregoeth or gives beginning to another. *Dr. Ham.*

Procer (*procerus*) high, long, tall. *Dodona s Grove.*

Procerity (*proceritas*) length, height, tallness.

Procession (*processio*) a going on, proceeding, progress, passing forward; Also in the late Bishops time, it was the custom for Clergy-men to go in *Procession* in Rogation week, they sung Psalms, prayed for the fruits of the earth, and visited the bounds of their several Parishes; now disused.

Processional (from *processio*) pertaining to process or proceeding.

Prochyontism (Gr.) an error in the connexion of things or computation of time, by saying or setting down too much.

Procidence (*procidencia*) a falling down of a thing out of his place.

Prociduous (*prociduus*) that falls out of his right place.

Proclint (*proclintus*) the state of an Army ready to give battle; Provision before any thing is done, readiness.

Proclit (*proclivus*) ready to fall, inclined, subject, or bent unto.

Proclivity (*proclivitas*) inclination or disposition to any thing

thing, easiness to fall, facility.

Proconsul (Lat.) he, who having been *Consul*, went out of his Magistracy at the years end, with an extraordinary Consular power, into his Country to govern it; It is sometimes taken for a Deputy, or one instead or place of a *Consul*; under the Emperors those Governors of Provinces, who were appointed by the Senate and people, were called *Proconsuls*. *Godw.*

Procrastinate (*procrastino*) to drive off from day to day, to prolong the time, to delay.

Procreate (*procreo*) to engender, to beget, to bring forth.

Proculcation (*proculcatio*) a treading or trampling under foot.

Procurator (Lat.) a Proctor, Factor, or Solicitor, one that looks to another mans affairs. *Procurator*, is also used for him that gathers the fruits of a Benefice for another man. And *Procurator*, for the specialty, whereby he is authorized. *An. 3. Ric. 1. Stat. 1. ca. 2.* They are at this day in the West parts called *Proffors*. In the Republick of *Venice* the *Procurator* is the second person in dignity.

Prodigence (*prodigentia*) prodigality, wastefulness, riot, unchristianity.

Prodigium (*prodigium*) a thing seldom seen, which signifies some great good or evil to follow; a wonder.

Prodigious (*prodigiosus*)

monstrous, wonderful, marvellous, contrary to the common course of nature.

Prodigious (*prodigiosus*) belonging to a Traytor; Traytor-like. *Sir H. Wor.*

Prodrome (*prodromus*) the fore-runner or news bringer of another mans coming, a preparer of the way.

Produce (*producere*) that which is produced or brought forth out of another; a term in Arithmetick.

Production (*productio*) the making a thing long, a deriving off, a bringing forth.

Proem (*proemium*) a preface or a beginning to any matter.

Profession (*professio*) a passage or setting forth towards a Voyage, a departing, a going forth.

Proficitious. See *Advancements*.

Proficient (*proficiens*) helping, profiting, doing much good; also used substantively, as when we say *A.* is a good *Proficient* in learning, that is, one that profits or proceeds well in it.

Profile (Ital. *profilo*) that design which shews the side, with the rising or falling of any work; as a place drawn sideways, that is, so as only one side or moiety of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in Painting.

Profligate (*profligo*) to overthrow, to drive away, to undo,

undo, to bring to destruction, to put to flight.

Profluence (*profluentia*) abundance, plenty, flowing, store of.

Profundity (Fr. *Profondeur*) profundity, depth, deepness.

Profundity (*profunditas*) deepness, of great receipt.

Profusion (*profusio*) a pouring out, spending, a needless wasting.

Progeny (*progenies*) Issue, Offspring, success in blood.

Progenitor (Lat.) a Grandfather, Fore father, or Ancestor.

Prognosticks (*prognostica*) tokens or signs of a thing to come; Books treating of *Prognostication*; or things to come.

Progression (*progressio*) going forward, a proceeding, a progress. A month of *Progression*; see *Month*.

Protraction (*protractio*) that hath passed or gone forward. *Br.*

Prohibitory (*prohibitio*) a forbidding. Also a Writ framed for the forbidding any Court either spiritual or secular, to proceed in any cause there depending, upon suggestion that the cognition thereof belongs not to the said Court. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 39. G.*

Prohibitory (*prohibitorium*) that belongs to forbidding.

Profligate (*profligatus*) cast out, and nourished of a stranger, slung away, as of no account.

Proecture (*proectura*) the jutting or leaning out in Pillars, or other buildings; the coping of a wall.

Protraction (*protractio*) a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging.

Prolation (*prolatio*) a speaking or pronouncing, a shewing or bringing forth, a delaying.

Prolegator (*Prolegatus*) a Deputy Legat, or one that stands for a Legat.

Prolepsis (*prolepsis*) a natural fore-knowledge conceived in the mind; hence a figure in speaking whereby we prevent and avoid what another intended to alledge against us.

Proleptical, belonging to the figure *Prolepsis*, or to fore knowledge. *Proleptical time*, is that which is fixed in the Chaos. *Greg.*

Proletarians (*proletarii*), **Proletarian** (*proletarius*) of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth but only a supply of children.

A *Proletarian Speech* (*proletarius sermo*) the common and vulgar speech, complement or words of course; as when one says to his friend; *Pardon my boldness*, and the other answers, *You are not so bold as welcome*, or the like. *Tho.*

Prolific (*prolificus*) fruitful, that breeds or brings forth issue apace.

Pro-

Prolifcation (*prolificatio*) a making fruitful. *Br.*

Prolux (*proluxus*) long, large, high, liberal sumptuous.

Prolixity (*prolixitas*) length, largeness, abundance.

Prologue (*prologus*) a preface, a fore-speech. The *Prologue* is such, as either opens the state of the Comedy or Fable; or such as commends it, or the Poet to the people; or such as refutes the objections and cavils of adversaries.

Prolocutor (*Lat.*) he that speaks before or for others, or that speaks at length; The Speaker or Chair-man of each Convocation-house, or of a Synod, is so termed. His Office is to command the Clerk to call the names of such as are of that House, when he sees cause, to cause all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the suffrages, and such like.

Proloution (*prolusio*) an Essay or flourish, made to try what one can do, before he fight indeed; a Proof.

Prolyta (*prolyta*) a Licenciate of the Laws, or one that has studied the Law four years.

Promenade; see *Pourmenade*.

Prometheus, son to *Japetus*, who for stealing fire out of Heaven, to make life in his Images, was by *Jupiter* bound to *Caucasus*, where an Eagle gnawed his heart, &c. Hence the fire of *Prometheus*, Poetically used.

Prominence (*prominentia*) the extending or jutting of a thing out or over; a *Penthouse*. By this word Anatomists understand what portion forever notably surmounts the parts circumjacent in thickness, as a hill in the plain.

Prominent (*prominens*) appearing or standing out further then another, or above and before others, extending to, hanging over.

Promiscuous (*promiscuus*) confused, mingled, common to many; indifferent, mixed, without order or consideration.

Promissary, he to whom a promise is made. *Mr. White.*

Promontory (*promontorium*) *q. mons in mari prominens*) a hill lying out, as an elbow of land into the Sea; a Mountain or head of land butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters (*Promotores*) are those who in popular and penal actions defer the names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the profit for their reward. These were called among the Romans; *Quadruplicatores* or *Delatores*. They belong especially to the Exchequer and Upper-Bench. *Smith de Repub. Angl. l. 2. c. 14.*

Promptitude (*promptitudo*) readiness, quickness, proneness.

Promptuary (*promptuarium*) a Cellar, a Store-house, a Spense, a Buttery.

Promulgation (*promulgatio*) a publishing, a proclaiming

ing, a noising abroad. The Law was hanged up publicly in the Market-place, for three Market days; which kind of publishing the Law, was termed, *Legis Promulgatio, quasi, promulgatio.*

Pro-nephew (*pronepos*) a Nephews son.

Prone (*pronus*) having the face down, inclined, sloping downward, ready, easie.

Propagate (*propago*) to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young may be planted, to make to spread; to extend or dilate.

Propelled (from *propello*) driven or put away a far off, thrust or set forwards.

Propension (*propensio*) inclination of mind, readiness, proneness, propensity.

Propens (*propensus*) heavy, greatly inclined, very ready and prone to.

Properate (*propero*) to go quickly or hastily, to say or do quickly, to make haste or speed.

Prophesize (*propheto*) to prophecy or foretell things to come, to sing praises to God; To preach or interpret.

Prophylactic (*prophylacticum*) preservative, or that serves instead of an Antidote. *Dr. Ham. Parac.*

Propination (*propinatio*) a drinking to one, a bidding one drink.

Proximity (*proximitas*) nearness, Neighborhood; also Affinity, Alliance, Kindred.

Propitiate (*propitio*) to reconcile and appease God with Sacrifices, to please, to pacify; also to assuage or mitigate.

Propitiatory (*propitiatorium*) the place where God is pacified; also a Table or Cover set on the *Arke* of the Old Testament, on either side whereof was a *Cherubin* of Gold, with the wings spread over the *Propitiatory*, and their faces looking one towards another. It is also used adjectively, as belonging to such a Sacrifice.

Propitius (*propitius*) not displeased, merciful, favorable, propice, gentle.

Proposition (*propositio*) that whereby we shew what we will speak or prove, a sentence or matter propounded, a Question or Position. In *Logic* the first part of a *Syllogism* is called the *Proposition* or *Major*; and this hath three parts, *Subjellum*, *Pradicatum*, and *Copula*; as *Peter is a man*; *Peter* is the *Subjell*, *Man* is the *Predicate* or *Attribute*, and the Verb [*is*] is the *Copula*, or tying them together.

Proptor (*Lat.*) a Lieutenant appointed by the Emperor to govern a Province with the Authority of a Pretor, a Lord Justice. The Translator of *Livie* saith, it is more properly he, who having been Pretor, went out of his Magistracy at the years end, and was sent into his Province again, with full authority of Pretor.

Proprietary (*proprietas*) he

he to whom the property of a thing belongs; It is most commonly used for him that hath the fruits of a Benefice to him and his Heirs or successors, as in time past Abbots and Priors had to them and their successors; see *Appropriation*.

Propuritus (*propudiosus*) that is filthily abused in lechery, or full of shameful infamy.

Propugnaculum (*propugnaculum*) a Fortrefe, a strong-hold, a Bulwark, a Defence, a Block-house.

Propugnator (*Lat.*) a defender, a maintainer, one that fights in defence of some person.

Propulsation (*propulsatio*) a pushing away, a driving back, a chasing forward, a repelling.

Propulsor (*propulsor*) that serves to put away or drive back.

Procrepation (*procrepation*) a creeping forward, a stealing forward by little and little, a growing, spreading, or coming forth. *Leon. Basil.*

Proter (*Lat.*) a Viceroy, he that in the Kings absence supplies his place, and represents his person.

Proterare (*proterare*) to provoke to allure, to stir up, to exasperate.

Proterogue (*proterogue*) to prolong, defer, or put off till another day, to continue. As we say the Parliament is *Proterogued*, when it is adjourned or put off for some time, but not

ended. The Romans (if they did impose a law to be made by the people) were said *rogare legem*, because of asking, moving or persuading to enact the same, *velitis jubetisne Quirites, &c.* from whence came *Prorogare legem*, to continue a Law which was in being, for a longer time, and *abrogare* to repeal or abrogate it for the time to come, unless, upon some further consideration, it were thought fit to be restored.

Prosaicum (*prosaicum*) that is in Prose and not in Metre, pertaining to Prose.

Proscission (*proscissio*) a cutting up, a killing, a ploughing, a manuring land.

Proscription (*proscriptio*) the manner of condemnation, when it is Proclaimed, that who ever findes a man, may lawfully kill him, and have a reward; a designing or exposing to slaughter; also public sale.

Proscript (*from proscripto*) an Out-law, a man designed or exposed to slaughter, a proscribed or attainted person. Those were termed *Proscripti*, who were not onely exiled and banished their Country, but had their goods seized and confiscated.

Proselyte (*proselytus*) a stranger turned to our fashion of living, or converted to our Religion. It signified of old, one converted from Heathenism to the Religion of the Jews.

Jews. (*Acts* 2. 10. and 13. 43.)

Prosimetrical (*prosimetrical*) consisting partly of Prose, partly of Metre or Verse.

Prosody (*prosodia*) the art of accenting, the rule of pronouncing words truly, long and short.

Prosodian, one skilful in that art.

Prosopopoeia (*Gr.*) a disguising, a signifying of a person to speak.

Prospect (*prospectus*) a view or sight a far off.

Prospectance (*prospicientia*) providence, fore-sight.

Prospectum (*prospecum*) goodly, or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen a far off.

Prostratien (*from prostrare*) an overthrowing, a falling flat, a vanquishing, a laying along.

Prostitute (*prostituta*) she that for money suffers herself to be abused by all that come, a common Harlot.

Prostrate (*prostratus*) lying flat, over-thrown, destroyed.

Proposition (*Gr.*) a Proposition or Declaration; also the first part of a Comedy; see *Catastasis*.

Proteratic, pertaining to *Proterasis*; also he that lays open the argument, or speaks the Prologue in a Comedy, and appears no more, is called *Proteratic persona*.

Proterendo (*proterendo*) to set,

cast, or stretch forth; to spread abroad, to defer or prolong.

Protestant, were first so called from their *Protestation* made at the Imperial City of *Spire* in the *Palatinate* of *Rhene* in *Germany*, in the year 1529. *Heyl.*

Proteus, a God of the Sea, who as Poets feign, was able to turn himself into any shape. Hence the Proverb, *Proteo mutabilior*, More changeable then *Proteus*.

Proterus (*Gr.*) *Primus*, the first or chief, and is often used in composition. As

Proterocol (*proterocolum*) that is first made and needs correction; the upper part of a leaf of a Book, bearing out above the rest, wherein the name or title is written.

Proterofol (*proterofolium*) the first leaf.

Proteromartyr (*Gr.*) the first Martyr or Witness, which was *St. Stephen* of the New Testament; for *St. John Baptist* died before the consummation of the old Law.

Proterotary (*proterotarius*) a chief Scribe or Secretary, a Chief Clerk, of which there are three in the Common-Pleas, and one in the Upper-Bench.

Proteroplast (*proteroplastus*) first formed or made; an Attribute or Epithete most properly for *Adam*. If from *Proteroplastes*, it may signifie Almighty God, the first framer of all things.

Proterotype (*proterotypus*) the first

first pattern, or the original type, model or form.

Protograph (*Protopographum*) the chief Printer.

Protractor (*Lat*) a pro-longer or drawer out; also a Mathematical instrument, made of brass, used in surveying land.

Protreptic (*protrepticum*) doctrinal, or instructive.

Protrude (*protrudo*) to thrust forward, to thrust into ones lap or bosom. *Bac.*

Protruberant (*protruberans*) swelling or puffing up.

Protrusion (*protrusio*) a thrusting forward. *Br.*

Protype (*protypum*) that is made for an example or copy; an image or form whereof moulds are made, in which things of mettall or earth are cast.

Prothano, an instrument made of Whalebone, to cleanse the stomach.

Providitor (*Ital.* from *providere*) a foreseer, one that takes order for; it is an Officer among the *Venetians*; In War their General (being most commonly a stranger) is supervised by two *Providitors*, without whom he may not attempt any thing.

Providence; see *Predestination*.

Proverbial (*proverbialis*) belonging to a Proverb; *Adage*, or old saying.

Provoze, the Governor of the Island *Zant*, so called; see *Providitor*.

Provincial (*provincialis*) pertaining to a Province; which is most usually taken for the circuit of an Archbishops jurisdiction. Among *Friars*, and other Religious, he who is the chief of his Order in such a Province, is their *Provincial*. *A 4. H. 4. ca. 17.*

Proviso (*Lat.*) is a condition inserted into any Deed or other matter, upon the observance whereof, the validity of the whole consists.

Provisional, only for a season, continuing but for a time; done by way of *Proviso*, or fore-sight.

Prout, to pilfer or steal small things in the night.

Provo (*Fr. prove*) the fore-part or forecastle of a ship; also a Point advancing it self out of a building, as the *Provo* out of a ship.

Provost (*Fr. Prevost*) the President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church; also a principal Magistrate or Judge in a good Town. In *France* there are several sorts and degrees of *Provosts*, of which see *Colgrave* in *Prevost*.

Provostral, of or pertaining to a *Provost*.

Proximity (*proximitas*) the highest degree of Kindred, Linage, neighborhood, nearness, a near likeness of.

Prudentia (*from Prudentia*) prudence, or an aptness to breed prudence. *Br.*

Pruinous (*pruinus*) frosty, in danger to be hurt with frost.

Prunella's, a fruit like small figs, restorative, and good to comfort the heart.

Prurient (*pruriens*) having the itch; also having a lust or desire to a thing.

Pruriginous (*pruriginosus*) full of the itch.

Prutenicks or **Prutene** Tables, are certain Tables framed, for finding out the celestial motions, by *Erasmus Reinholdus* a Mathematical Professor in *Wittenburg*, first published in the year 1551. and dedicated to *Albertus* Marquis of *Brandeburg*, and D. of *Prussia*, whence they took name.

Psallotrichist (*Psallotrichista*) a singer to the Harp.

Psalm (*Psalmus*) a song made of short verses, and sentences, where many superfluous words are cut off: It comes of an Hebrew word, which hath the signification of pruning or cutting off superfluous twigs.

Psalmist (*psalmista*) he that makes or sings Psalms; an attribute usually and most properly given to *King David*.

Psalmody (*psalmodia*) a singing or playing together on an instrument; a singing of Psalms together.

Psalmography (*psalmographia*) the writing of Psalms.

Psaltery (*psalterium*) a musical Instrument like a Harp, with ten strings, but more pleasant; some call it a *Salm*, to play Holy Hymns upon, and to sing unto in playings; others

say, it was an Instrument three square, of 72 strings, and of incomparable sweetness. As *Merseus* describes it.

Psaphism (*psaphisma*) a decree, statute, Law or Ordinance.

Pseudos (*Gr. Pseudēs*) false or counterfeit; and is often used in composition; As

Pseudobor (*Gr.*) false glory, or that is falsely glorious.

Pseudography (*pseudographia*) false or counterfeit writing, or a writing of a forged matter; also false spelling words in writing. *Fuller.*

Pseudologer (*pseudologus*) a false teacher, a liar.

Pseudomancy (*pseudomantia*) a false or counterfeit Divination. *M. White.*

Pseudomartyr (*Gr.*) a false witness or martyr.

Pseudonymat (*pseudonymus*) that hath a false or counterfeit name.

Pseudoprophet (*pseudopropheta*) a false Prophet or Teacher.

Psorophthalmia (*psorophthalmia*) scurviness of the brows, with an itch.

Psychomachy (*psychomachia*) a war betwixt the soul and body.

Psisane (*psisana*) barley husked and sodden in water, Frumenty; or (as some will have it) a kind of Physick drink or portage made of barley meal.

Puberty (*pubertas*) the age of 14 years in men, and 12 in women; youth, or the blossoms of it.

Pubescent (*pubescens*) beginning to have a beard or hair; or coming to fourteen years of age in man, and twelve in women.

Publican (*publicanus*) he that farms or collects the common Rents and Revenues of the King or People. One who bought or farmed (by great) the Emperors Tribute. It was an odious name among the Jews, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, that exercised that Office. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 5.

Publication (*publicatio*) a publishing or making common. In Chancery we say a cause is come to *Publication*, when the Plaintiff hath exhibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and witnesses are examined, then the Court either by special order, or of course, grants *Publication*, or a publishing of the Proofs, that is, liberty for both parties to take out the Depositions of the Witnesses whereby to prepare for a Hearing.

Pudage (*Fr.*) Virginity, Maiden-head.

Pudify (*pudescio*) to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed.

Pudibund } (*pudibundus*) shame-
Pudibundus (*dis*) shame-
ful, bashful, modest, honest.

Pudicity (*pudicitia*) chastity, honesty, cleanness of life, purity.

Pudor (*Lat.*) bashfulness, chastity, virginity, moderation.

Puerility (*puerilitas*) childishness, boyishness, trifling simplicity.

Puerperans (*puerperans*) that beareth children; or caused to bear and bring forth, or be delivered of a child.

Puzil (*Lat.*) a Champion, a strong fighter, one that fights with the fist.

Puzil (*pugillus*) a little fist, a little or small handful. Among Physicians it is as much as may be holden betwixt three fingers.

Pugillation (*pugillatio*) the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists.

Pugnacity (*pugnacitas*) a sharp desire or appetite to fight; contention, fighting.

Pugnatory (*pugnatorius*) of or belonging to a fighter.

Pulchritude (*pulchritudo*) beauty, fairness, tallness of person.

Pulicine (*pulicinus*) pertaining to a Flea.

Pulicosity (*pulicositas*) abundance of Fleas.

Pullation (*pullatio*) a hatching or bringing up Chickens.

Pullulate (*pullulo*) to spring, to cast forth buds, to become young.

Pulmentarious (*pulmentarius*) of or belonging to, or made with Porridge or Gruel.

Pulmonarious (*pulmonarius*) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulp (*pulpa*) the brawn of flesh, or fleshy part of the body; The substance or hardness of any thing.

Pulla-

Pullation (*pulsatio*) a beating, striking or thumping; a striking of strings, or playing on Instruments.

Pulsator (*Lat.*) one that knocks or strikes.

Pultrical (*pultricus*) wherewith Porridge, Pap, or such like meat is made.

Pulverize (*pulvero*) to break or dissolve into dust, to reduce or beat into powder.

Pulverous } (*pulverem*)
Pulverulent } dusty, of dust, full of dust.

Pumice (*pumice*) to polish, to make smooth with; or like, a *Pumice*.

Pumice Stone (*Pumex, icis*) is spongy and full of little holes, and is used to make parchment smooth, and to rid away hairiness.

Pumpeyal (*Fr. Pompette*) the Ball wherewith Printers beat or lay ink on the Form of Letters.

Pungency (from *pungo*) a pricking, grieving or nipping. *Mr. Montagu.*

Punct (*punctus*) red as Scarlet. **Punct Faith** (*puncta fides*) falsehood, perjury, breach of promise.

Punition (*punizio*) punishment, chastisement, correction.

Puncto (*Ital.*) a point a little prick, the least portion of a thing.

Punctillo (*dim. of puncto*) a very little point, a thing of no moment.

Pup (from the *Fr. puisné*) younger, born after; also that

hath studied less time; or been fewer years in an University.

Pupil (*pupilla*) the ball or apple of the eye, the sight of the eye; also a woman-child within age, that hath no Mother alive, a Ward.

Pupil (*pupillus*) a fatherless child, a man-child within age, and under Ward, an Orphan; In the Universities it is taken for a young Scholar, under the tuition of another.

Purgatory (*purgatorium*) a purgation or state of purging. The Council of *Trent*, *sess. 15.* defines, that there is a *Purgatory*, and that the souls detained there are benefited by the prayers of the faithful. And the Roman Catholics hold, that the souls of Christians, not dying in a perfect state, remain in a condition which may be eased and meliorated by the Prayers, Oblations and Charity of the living; and they cite *St. Augustine* for it, *de verbo Apost. Ser. 32.*

Purification (*purificatio*) a purifying, cleansing or purging.

Purim, a Lottery or the Feast of Lots, among the ancient Jews; so called from the Persian word *Pur*, which signifies alot. It was instituted by *Mordecai*, in remembrance of their delivery from *Haman*. *Moses and Aaron*, p. 138.

Purlue (from the Fr. *pur*, i. *purus*, and *lieu*, i. *locus*) is all that ground near any Forest, which being made Forest by Hen. 2. Ric. 1. or King John, was, by perambulations granted by Hen. 3. severed again from the same. In which *Purlue* it was lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he could dispend forty shillings per annum of Freehold, &c. See *Mamwood* part. 1. p. 151. 157.

Purpurean (*purpureus*) of purple, fair like purple, blewish
Purulent (*purulentus*) full of matter and filthiness; as is an Impellume or other running sore; filthy, irksome, mattery.

Purveyor (Fr. *Pourvoyeur*) An Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is; a Provider.

Pustillaninus (*pustillaninus*) faint-hearted, cowardly.

Pustillaniter (*pustillanimitas*) faint-heartedness, cowardize.

Pustule (*pustula*) a blister, Pust, little Wheal, Bladder, or Blain; also small Pox.

Putative (*putativus*) reputed, imaginary, supposed, esteemed. *Bac.*

Putator (*putatorius*) belonging to the cutting, dressing or pruning Trees.

Putral (*putralis*) of or belonging to a Pit or Well.

Putrid (*putridus*) that has an

ill favor, stinking; with too much affection.

Putoz (Lat.) a sink, or ill favor.

Putrescence (from *putresco*) rottenness, corruption. *Br.*

Purrio (*puridus*) rotten, corrupt, running with water or matter.

Pugwarthy (*pygmachia*) a fighting with Hurlbars or clubs.

Puker alias Pyear, a kind of ship. *Anno 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 2.*

Pygmies (*Pygmai*) a Dwarfish people in the utmost Mountains of India, in height not passing one cubit, their women bring forth children at Five years, and at Eight are accounted old. Fame goes, that they have continual war with Cranes, by whom they are often worsted, &c. But Dr. Brown in his *Vul Err. chap. 21.* with good reason, makes doubt whether there are or ever were any such creatures.

Pyliade, a kind of Song; see *Bachyllion*.

Pyramis (*pyramis, idu*) a great building of stone or other matter, broad and four square beneath; upwards, the higher it goes the smaller and sharper, till it ends in a point like our spire Steeples; see *Obelisk*.

Pyramidal or **Pyramidal** (*pyramidalis*) of or like a Pyramid, broad beneath and sharpening upwards.

Pyramide

Pyramidograph (*pyramidographia*) a writing, treating, or describing of Pyramids; whereof Mr. Greaves has wrote a Book.

Pyratial; see *Piratical*.

Pyre (*pyra*) an heap of wood (as Cypress, Fir, Larix, and Yew) made for the burning a dead body. Dr. Br. in his *Hydriographia*.

Pythææan Mountaine, (*Pythææi Montes*) are those great hills which divide France from Spain.

Pythionian, belonging to *Pyrrho*; a Sceptic Philosopher of Greece, who thought nothing certain; Hence *Pyrrhonian incredulity*.

Pyromancy (*pyromantia*) divination by fire.

Pythagoræal (*pythagoricus*) of or pertaining to *Pythagoras* the Philosopher, or his opinion of the transmigration of souls from one body to another.

Pythagoræism, the Tenets, or opinion of *Pythagoras*.

Pythian Games (*Pythia*) certain Games instituted in Greece to the honor of *Apollo*, in memory of his vanquishing the great Dragon *Python*, sent by *Juno* to persecute his mother *Latona*.

Pythion (Gr.) a man that prophesieth, and tells things to come, by a devilish spirit in him; Also a Serpent.

Pythioneste (*pythionesta*) that is possessed with such a spirit; a Prophetess.

Pythontical (*pythonticus*) that is possessed with such a spirit.

Pyx (*pyxis*) a box, properly made of Box-tree, But among Roman Catholics it is the vessel, or resting place of the blessed Sacrament, which is exposed on the Altar on *Corpus Christi* day, and during the *Ottaves*.

Q

Quackfather (Eelg.) a peddling Chyrurgeon; one that cures with Simples; a Simple Physician, a Mountebank.

Quadragesenarius (*quadragesenarius*) of or belonging to forty years.

Quadragesimal (*quadragesimalis*) pertaining to Lent, or to the first Sunday in Lent, which is also called *Quadragesima Sunday*.

Quadræn (Fr.) a Sun Dial, **Quadræn** (Fr.) a Stanza or Staff of four Verses.

Quadrangul (*quadrangulus*) a square plot or figure, having four angles or corners, and four sides.

Quadrangular (*quadrangularis*) four cornered, four square.

Quadrant (*quadrans*) the fourth part of a pound, or of any number or measure; Also a Mathematical Instrument so called, being the quarter of a Circle.

Quadrantal (Lat.) a figure square every way like a Dye; Also u^ded adjectively from *Quadrantal*, four fingers thick or three inches.

Quadrat (*quadratum*) a Geometrical square, whereby the distance and height of a place is known a far off, by looking through certain sights fixed thereon. *Min.*

Quadrante } (*quadrans*)
Quadrantick } squared, four square, great and strong; A square number is that which is made by multiplying some one number in it self, as four of two, and nine of three.

Quadrature (*quadrature*) a square, or the squaring of any thing.

Quadricornuus (*quadricornus*) having four horns.

Quadriceennial (*quadriceennis*) of four years.

Quadrigamist (*quadriganus*) a man four times married.

Quadrigartour (*quadrigarius*) pertaining to a Chariotman.

Quadrigerarius (*quadrigerarius*) of forty, that contains forty.

Quadrilateral (*quadrilaterus*) that hath four sides.

Quadringenatious (*quadringerarius*) that contains four hundred.

Quadrupartite (*quadrupartitus*) divided into four parts.

Quadriveme (*quadrivemis*) a Ship or Galley with four Oars in a keel; or rather a

Galley wherein every Oar hath four men to draw it. See *Quinquereme*.

Quadrissyllable (*quadrissyllabus*) that hath four syllables. *Shu. dial.* (*quadrivialis*) consisting of four ways, or that hath four turnings or partings.

Quadrupesant (*quadrupesans*) that goes on four feet.

Quadrupesant (*quadrupesantis*) a general name for any thing that hath four feet.

Quadruple (*quadruplus*) four times so much, four-fold.

Quadruplication (*quadruplicatio*) the doubling or folding a thing four times, a repeating or making four times over.

Quadruplicate (*quadruplico*) to make four times so much as it was, to double four times.

Quaker, a modern Sect, nor much differing from the old Enthusiasts, and took name from their trembling and quaking, when in their Raptures and Enthusiasms, they vainly pretend the Spirit of God comes upon them.

Quandary, a man is said to be in a Quandary, when he is in a study, or doubt what to do, or when to act what he hath in thought; and 'tis conjectured to come from *quando ara*, for that in the time of Heathenism, people would ask, *quando ara?* when shall the sacrifice be made? or when will the Altar be ready?

Quarant

Quarante (*quarenta* Spa.) forty; see *Quarantain*.

Quartier (Fr. *quart d'escu*) the fourth part of a French Crown; a silver coin in France, worth about eighteen pence of our money.

Quarantain (Fr.) Lent; also a term of forty days, during which, prayers, or other devotion are in some places poured out for the dead; sometime it is taken for forty days truce or cessation; sometime for an indulgence or releasing of forty days penance.

Quarantine (from the Fr. *Quarantaine*) is a benefit allowed by the Law of England, to the Widow of a landed man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his chief Mansion house by the space of forty days after his decease. Of this see *Bract. l. 2. cap. 40.* And if the Heir or any other attempt to eject her, she may have the Writ de *Quarantina habenda*. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 151.*

Quare (besides that of stones) signifies among Hunters a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; or Venison is self taken by hunting.

Quartil (Fr.) the fourth part of a Spanish Real; a small coin worth our three half-pence.

Quarant (*quarantus*) belonging to the fourth; As a *Quarantane Age*, so called because it comes every fourth day.

Quartary (*quartarius*) the

fourth part of a sextary; also a quarter of a pound.

Quarter (among Timbermen and Carpenters) is a piece of timber commonly four square, and four inches thick, as it were a quarter or fourth part of a Beam. Of Corn or Malt it is eight Strikes.

Quartil & *Sp. d.* a term in Astronomy; see *Aspect*.

Quassation (*quassatio*) a shaking, or bruising; a brandishing.

Quater Cousins, those that are in the last degree of kindred, or fourth Cousins; But we commonly say such persons are not *Quater Cousins* when they are not good friends.

Quaternary (*quaternarius*) containing four in number.

Quaternion (*quaternio*) four, or any thing divided by the number four. A Quire with four sheets, or a sheet folded into four parts.

Quaternity (*quaternitas*) the number four, which (says Dr. Brown) stands much admired, not onely in the quaternity of the Elements, which are the principles of Bodies, but in the Letters of the name of God, which in the *Latin, Greek, Arabian, Persian, Hebrew, and Egyptian*, consists of that number, and was so venerable among the *Pythagorians*, that they swore by it. *Vul. Er. 206.*

Quaver in singing (from *quatio*, to shake; *Quia vox cantando quatitur* and *semiquaver* are the quickest times in Music. R k 3 **Quar**

Quercine (*quercinus*) oken, made of Okes.

Querculanus (*querculanus*) the same.

Quercimonitus (from *quercimonia*) that complains or makes mean.

Quercopo; see *Cuerpo*.

Querculus (*querculus*) that complains, or is full of complaints; sounding, singing, chirping, shrill.

Quercuary } (*quercua*
Quercuaria } *ria*) that exerciseth a craft, to the end to gain thereby. Br.

Quern (Belg.) a hand mill; as a Pepper *Quern*, a Mill to grind Pepper.

Quera (from the Lat. *quero*) an inquiry, search, inquisition, or seeking.

Quermen; see *Sidemen*.

Quessor (Lat. *Quessor*) a Treasurer of the common Treasure, or of Wars; also a Judge of Criminal matters.

Quiddus (*quidditas*) the essence, being or definition of a thing; a term in Philosophy; also a Querk or subtle question.

Quidditative (*quidditativus*) essential, inessential, or belonging to the inmost being of a thing. Per. Inf.

Quid proquo, is an artificial speech in our Common Law signifying as much as the Greek *ανταδωγμα*, among the Civilians, which is a mutual Prostitution or performance of both parties to a Contract; as a Horse and Ten

pound, between the buyer and seller. *Kitch. fel.* 184. And used in our common speech. *One for another*; as to render one *Quid proquo*, i. to give him as good as he brings. And is used by Apothecaries, when, instead of one thing they use another of the same nature.

Quicus est, he is quiet or acquit; it is commonly used for an acquittance or discharge upon an account.

Quincuncial, pertaining to *Quincunx*, which is five ounces; also an exact planting of trees in an Orchard, that is, the Rows and orders so handsomely disposed, or five trees so set together, that a regular angularity, and through-prospect is left on every side. Dr. Br. *Cyrus Garden*.

Quincupedal (Lat.) a measure or rule of five foot long.

Quindecimvir (Lat.) one of the Fifteen Magistrates that governed a Commonwealth, and were jointly in Office.

Quingenarius (*quingenarius*) of five hundred, or weighing five hundred pound.

Quinquagesima Sunday, is always that which we vulgarly call *Shrove-Sunday*; so called either because it is the fiftieth day before *Easter*, or the fifth Sunday before *Paschion Sunday*; see *Sexagesima*.

Quinquangle (*quinguan-gulus*) five cornered, having five angles or corners.

Quinquelibral (*quingue-libralls*) of five pound weight.

Quinquennial } (*Quinquen-*
Quinquennial } *nalis*) that lasteth five years, is done from five years to five years, or is five years old.

Quinquupartite (*quinquepar-titus*) divided into five parts.

Quinquereme (*Quinquere-mis*) is a Galley, wherein every Oar hath five men to draw it; the *Quadrيرهmes* had four to an Oar; and the *Tri-remes*, three. Some have thought that the *Quinquere-mes* had five ranks of Oars, one over another, and the other Gallies ratably fewer; but had this been so, they must then have had five Decks, each over other, which has seldom been seen in ships of a thousand Tuns; nor could the third, fourth or fifth ranks have reached the water with their Oars. Sir Wat. *Ral. Hist.* l. 5. Also a little ship or Galley that has five Oars on a side.

Quinquerebit (Lat.) one of the five that are in the like Office and Authority.

Quinquiculate (*quinquipli-co*) to multiply by fives or double five times.

Quintage (from *quintus*) a fifth part, or a laying out of the fifth part of an inheritance for younger Brethren.

Quintain or *Quintin*, a game or sport still in request at Marriages, in some parts of this Nation, specially in *Shropshire*; the manner now corruptly thus, a *Quintin*, Butrels or thick Plank of Wood is set

fast in the ground in the Highway, where the Bride and Bridegroom are to pass; and Poles are provided, with which the young-men run a Tilt on Horse-back; and he that breaks most Poles, and shews most activity, wins the Garland. But *Stow* in his *Survey of London*, p. 76. says, That in Ann. 1253. the Youthful Citizens, for an exercise of their activity, set forth a game to run at the *Quintin*, and whosoever did best, should have a Peacock for prize, &c.

Quintal (Span.) a certain weight; see *Kintal*.

Quintessence (*quinta essen-tia*) the virtue, force or spirit of a thing; it is a certain subtle and spiritual substance, extracted out of a thing, by separation from its corruptible Elements, differing really from its essence; as *Aqua vite*, of the spirit of Wine, &c.

Quintessential (*quintessen-tialis*) belonging to quintessence.

Quintile (*quintilis*) the moneth July, the fifth moneth from *March*, reckoning it for one; see *July*.

Quintuple (*quintuplus*) five times so much, five fold.

Quinzain (Fr.) a term or delay of fifteen days; also a Ruff of fifteen verses.

Quintal (*quintalis*) of or pertaining to one of the seven Hills of Rome called *Quintalis*, or to Rome itself; see *F-squillinus*.

Quirter, a Singer in a Quire, a Quire-man, a Chorister.

Quiritatio (*quiritatio*) a crying, bewailing, a calling for succor, properly of the Romans.

Quodlibet (Lat.) what pleaseth; a quirk or quiddity, In some Schools there are *Quodlibets*, or *Quodlibetical* Questions disputed *pro* and *con*, wherein a man may hold what part of the controversy he pleaseth; in which disputations, are many witty quips, jeers, jests, &c. for entertainment of the Auditors. Thence some may call a *Quip*, that pleaseth some, though it offend others, a *Quodlibet*.

Quotidianities (from *quodlibet*) those that run after their own fancy or imagination, and do what they list.

Quorum, is a word of distinction used in Commissions to Justices of the Peace, and other Officers, whereby direction is given that some business of importance shall not be done, but before them or one of them, and it is thus expressed, *Quorum te A. B. unum esse volumus*. Hence 'tis we say such a Justice or Commissioner is of the *Quorum*.

Quotidian (*quotidianus*) done daily, that happens every day, ordinary.

Quotie (from *quoties*) that part or portion, which (in the division of a thing, among many) falls to every

ones share; a term in Arithmetick.

R.

Rabbi. About the time of our Saviours nativity titles began to be multiplied among the Jews, and among the rest those of *Rab*, *Rabbi* and *Rabban* were in special use; they are all derived from *Rab*, *Rabab*, signifying *multiplicatus* suit, and they found as much as *πολυμαθεω*, that is, a *Master* or *Doctor*, eminently gifted with variety of knowledge. *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 29.

Rabbinical, *Rabbi-like*, of the Rabbies or Doctors.

Rabbinit, one that studies, or is cunning in the works of the Rabbies; sometimes used for a Dunce.

Rabdomancy (Gr.) Divination by Twigs or final Wands.

Rabering, a (a term in Navigation) the letting in of the Planks to the Keel of a Ship.

Rabid (*rabidus*) Wood, or mad as a Dog; furious, raging.

Racemation (*racematio*) a gathering Grapes after the great clusters are gone; a gleanings of Grapes.

Racemiferous (*racemifer*) that bears kernels, or clusters of Grapes.

Raca or **Racha** (from the Hebr. *Rach*, i. to spit; or from *Ric*,

Ric, i. lightheaded or empty) an imperfect or broken speech proceeding from an angry mind; a word of reproach, signifying as much as a vain or empty fellow. *Math. 5. 23*. Hence perhaps that opprobrious word of ours, a *Rachil*, or *Rake-hel*, i. such a one as if one should *rake hell*, his like would not be found.

Rachel (Hebr.) a Sheep or Lamb; a woman's name.

Rack Vintage (31. H. 8. cap. 14.) is a second Vintage or Voyage by our Merchants into France, &c. for *Rack'd* Wines, i. Wines so cleaned and purged, that they may be, and are drawn from the Lees.

Radamant; see *Rhadamanth*.

Radiant (*radians*) shining bright, casting beams of light, glittering.

Radiation (*radiatio*) a brightness, and casting forth bright beams.

Radical (*radicalis*) of, from, or belonging to, a root.

Radical moisture (*humidum radicale*) the natural moisture spread like a dew in all parts of a living body, where-with the parts are nourished; which is so united with natural heat, that the one maintains the other, and both preserve life.

Radicality, the belongingness of a thing to a root.

Radicate (*radicor*) to take root, to be rooted.

Radicate (Fr.) the refinement or quintessence of.

Rafle (Fr.) a game with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair-Royal, wins; also a rifling.

Rafi (Fr. *Radeau*) a Float boat of Timber.

Ragot, the name of a cunning French-begger, who made a Book of all his own subtleties, and died very rich, some say worth 3000 l.

Rallery (Fr.) jesting, boording, sport, merriment; also a flour or scoff.

Ranger; see *Ranger*.

Ratse (Germ.) contracted from *Radulph*, which, as *Radulph*, signifies help-council, nor differing much from the Greek *Eubulus*.

Rally (Fr. *rallier*) to reassemble, reunite, gather dispersed, or close disjoyned things together; it is most used among Souldiers, when scattered troops are rallied or reunited.

Ramage (Fr.) Boughes, Branches, or any thing that belongs thereto. Hence a *Ramage Hawk* or *Falcon*, is such a one, as has been long among the Boughes and Branches, preying for himself; a *Hagard*.

Ramagtour, belonging to the branches, wilde.

Ramberge (Fr.) a fashion of a long ship or sea-vessel, narrower then a Galley, but swift and easie to be governed.

Ramboc, a compound drink, at *Cambridge*, & is commonly

monly made of Eggs, Ale, Wine and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rose water.

Ramist, one that holds the same opinion with *Ramus*, a late famous Writer in divers Sciences.

Ramosity (*ramositas*) fullness of Boughs, boughiness.

Rampaire (Fr. *rempant*) creeping, crawling, trailing along, or climbing; a term in Heraldry, when a Lyon or other Beast is painted tearing up with his right fore-foot directly against the dexter point of the Escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

Rampier (Fr. *Rempart*, Belg. *Rampard*) the Wall of a Fortrefs, or Bulwark.

Rancid (*rancidus*) mouldy, musty, putrid, stinking, unfavoury.

Rancidity, mouldiness, mustiness.

Rancor (Lat.) a rotten or stinking favor, malice, hatred, inward grudge, rankling, despatch.

Ranger; see *Raunger*.

Ransome (Fr. *rencon*) a Redemption, most commonly by paying a sum of money for redeeming a Prisoner of War.

Ranters; see *Family of Love*.

Rapacious (*rapax, acis*) ravenous, extorting, greedy, voracious, devouring.

Rapacity (*rapacitas*) ravening, pillaging, and polling, ex-

ortion, greediness.

Rape (*rapus vel rapa*) is a part of a County, signifying as much as an Hundred; as *Southsex* is divided into six parts; which by a peculiar name are called *Rapes*, viz. The *Rape of Chichester*, of *Arun-*
del, of *Brember*, of *Lewis*, of *Putesey*, of *Hastings*. *Cam. Brit.* p. 225. Whom also see pag. 229. These parts are in other places called *Tythings*, *Lathes*, or *Wapentakes*. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. c. 16.*

Rape (*rapus*) is a Felony committed by a man, in the violent dishonouring a woman, be she old or young. *Brit. c. 1.* This offence is with us Felony in the principal and his aiders, *Anno 11. H. 4. cap. 23. Anno 1. Edw. 4. cap. 1. West. 2. cap. 13.*

Rape Wine (Fr. *rapé*) a very small Wine, coming of water cast upon the mother of Grapes, which have been pressed; also the Wine which comes from a Vessel filled with whole and sound Grapes (divided from the cluster) and some Wine among, which being drawn out is supplied by the leavings of good Wine, put into the Vessel, and revived and kept in heat a whole year by the said Grapes.

Raphael (Heb.) the Physick of God,

Rapid (*rapidus*) sudden, quick, swift, violent, vehement, ravenous.

Rapidity (*rapiditas*) suddenness,

denness, swiftness, hastiness, quickness.

Rapine (*rapina*) robbery, pillage, plunder, taking by force. To take a thing secretly, is properly called theft; openly, or by violence, is *Rapine*.

Rapinous (from *rapina*) ravenous, greedily, violent, covetous, ravishing.

Rapport (Fr.) a report, relation; recital; also a resemblance.

Rapporty (*rapportia*) an improper collection, a confused heaping up of many sentences.

Rapsodist, one that makes or recites such collections.

Rapture (*rapтура*) a ravishing, the snatching or taking away a thing violently.

Raresce (*rarefacio*) to make more subtle, light and thin.

Rarefaction (*rarefactio*) a making or becoming rare or thin.

Raspe or **Rasp** (Fr. *Rasp-*

Raspatoir, *toire*) an Instrument of scraping or filing, such as Butlers use to rasp French Bread with, and differs from a *File*, being more gross.

Rasure (*rasura*) a scraping, a shaving.

Ratiocination (*ratiocinatio*) a discoursing, discussing, arguing, reasoning or debating a matter.

Ratiocinative (*ratiocinativus*) belonging to reasoning or debating a matter in Argument.

Rational (*rationalis*) reasonable, that hath the use of reason, done with reason. The soul hath three parts. 1. The *Rational*, the principle whereby we judge, discourse, and the like. 2. The *Concupiscible*, whereby we desire meat, coition, &c. 3. The *Irrascible*, whereby we are emboldened, joyed, grieved, &c.

Rational (*rationale*) an Ornament, which the High Priest of the Jews wore on his Breast, when he executed his Function, being four-square of the length of a span, made curiously of gold and twisted silk of divers colours, wherein were set 12 precious stones in four ranks of gold, and in every stone one of the names of the twelve sons of *Jacob*, was graven. *Rationale*, is also used in English, for a thing done by, or with reason; or which shews the reason of another thing.

Rationary (*rationarius*) of or belonging to account or reckoning.

Rationality (*rationalitas*) reasonableness, or the power of reasoning.

Ravage (Fr.) havock, spoil, a violent and sudden ransacking or foraging.

Raucity (*raucitas*) hoarseness.

Ravishment (Fr. *ravissement*, i. *diversio, rapus*, &c.) signifies in our Law an unlawful taking away, either a woman or an heir in Ward: some-

Sometime it is used also in one signification with *rapt*, (*vix*.) the violent deflouring a Woman.

Ranger (from the Fr. *Rang*, *i* a rank, row, list, order) is an Officer of the Forest, but not within the Forest, having no charge of *verv*, but onely of *Venison*, that comes out of the Forest into his charge, or part of the *Pouvallee*, to safe conduct them back again, &c. See *Manw.* part. 1. p. 50. and part. 2. c. 20.

Re, of it self hath neither signification nor use (other then as a Musical or singing Note) in composition it commonly signifies again, mutually or back again: As to *re-assume* (*reassumo*) to take again; To *re-edifie* (*readifico*) to rebuild or build again; To *repel* (*repello*) to thrust or put back, &c. Sometimes it alters not the sense; as to *re-monstrate*, *relinquish*, &c. Sometimes it gives an energy to the simple word; as to *redargue*, to *reclaim*, &c. And sometimes a contrary sense; as to *reprove*, &c.

Reach, is the distance of any two Points of Land, which bear in a right line to one another; which term is most commonly used in Rivers; as *Lime-house Reach*, *Greenwich Reach*, &c. The *Reach* being counted so far, as you can see the *Reach* to lye in a straight line.

Real (Span. *Ab armis* Re-

gu, *moneta huius impressis*) a Spanish Coyn of equal value with our six pence.

Beam of Paper (from the Teut. *Reimer*, *i*. *lorum*) as much as conveniently can be tyed with one string, which is twenty Quires, and to every Quire twenty four or twenty five sheets.

Re-aise (Fr. *realizer*) to make of a real condition, estate or property, to make real or essential.

Rebate, is a term most used among Merchants and Traders: As when a Merchant sells Wares to a Shop-keeper for one hundred pounds, to be paid at six months end; if the Shop-keeper will at any time before the end of the six months, pay him the one hundred pounds, the Merchant commonly rebates for the time, that is, allows him so much as the interest of the 100 l. amounts to, for the time of such anti-payment. See *Chamfering*. And see *Law of Conveyances*, p. 206.

Rebecca (Hebr.) fat and full; a womans name.

Rebeck (Fr. *Rebec*) a Fiddle, or musical Instrument of three strings. *Chaucer* uses it for an old Trot.

Rebests *moth*; see *Arabesque*.

Rebus (Lat.) Whereas (says *Camden*) Poésie is a speaking Picture, and Picture a speechless Poésie, they who wanted wit to express their conce

conceit in speech, did use to depaint it out as it were in Pictures, which they called *Rebus*, by a Latin name, well fitting their device. These our English in *Edward the Thirds* time, learnt of the pregnant *Picardes*, and were so well liked and entertained here

Hoc Aquilæ caput est, signumque Figura Johannis,

Nor are these inventions altogether laid aside at present: For one Mr. *Tates*, hath three *Tates* or Gates in his Seal, and the Motto, *Sit quarta Cæli*. And I have seen some Signs in *London*, that near amount to *Rebuses*, as one whose name is *Choppington*, has for his Sign an AX, *Chopping a Tun*. But *Rebuses* may be of other matters as well as names; and therefore may be defined to be Representations of ordinary or odd things, accompanied with equivocal Motto's or words, which as they stand, seem to make a Sentence, but pronounced without stop, describe the things represented. For example, a Fool being painted kneeling, with a Horn at his mouth, and the words *Fol age nou trompe*, near him; pronounce them another way, and you have *Fol à genou trompe*. See *Peacham*, l. 3. p. 155.

Recalcitrate (*recalcitro*) to kick or strike with the heel.

Recant (*recanto*) to sing af-

by all degrees, that he was no body that could nor hamer out of his name an invention by this witr-craft.

John Eagleshead (to norifie his name about his Arms, as I have seen (says *Cam.*) in an old Seal with an *Eagles head*) set down this Verse,

ter another, to uncharm, to revoke or unsay a thing.

Recapitulate (*recapitulo*) to rehearse, relate, or make a short repetition of a long discourse.

Recarriage (Fr.) a back-fraught, or the lading of a ship home.

Recede (*recedo*) to recoil, retire, to go or swarve from, to return.

Recent (*recens*) new, fresh, lusty, newly or lately made.

Reckensment (Fr.) or *Recession* (*recensio*) a reckoning, rehearsing, reviewing and numbering, an examination or trial of an account or number.

Receptacle (*receptaculum*) a Store-house or Ware-house, any place fit for the receiving and safe keeping of things.

Receptary (Fr. *Receptaire*) a note of Physical Receipts.

Receptivus (*receptivum*) that is received, kept, or reserved to ones use from another.

Receptivity (from *recipio*) an aptness or capability to receive or take in.

Recede (*recessus*) a recoiling, retiring, going away, back, or further off, retreat; see *Access*.

Recherabites, a sort of Sectaries, so called, from *Rechab* their Father. *Jerem.* 35. 2, 3, 4, &c. These neither drunk Wine, nor sowed Seed, nor built Houses, nor planted Vineyards; but like strangers lived all their days in Tents. *Ros.*

Recheat, the name of one of those Lessons which Hunters use in winding a Horn; perhaps from the Fr. *Rechercher*, i. to seek diligently; because often times when they wind this Lesson, the Hounds have lost their game, or hunt a game unknown.

Recidivation (*recidivatio*) a back-sliding; a relapse or falling back into a sickness.

Reciprocal (*reciprocus*) that hath a recourse, respect or return from whence it comes; that ebbs and flows, mutual, interchangeable, one for another.

Reciprocation (*reciprocatio*) a returning, mutual, yielding, or interchanging.

Recission (*recisio*) a cutting off, away, or again.

Recitativo (*recitativo*) that has openly read, or rehearsed aloud. Among the *Italians* it is an artificial way of singing. See *Opera*.

Recluse (*reclusus*) closely kept in, or shut up, as a Monk or Nun, retired; also disclosed.

Recognitate (*recognito*) to weigh and consider in mind earnestly, to think and think again upon some thing, to revolve, to ponder in mind.

Recognition (*recognitio*) a knowledge, a considering, a calling to remembrance, a reviving, or over-looking.

Recognitione (*recognitio*) is defined in our Common Law to be a Bond of Record, testifying the *Recognisor* to owe to the *Recognisee* a certain sum of money, and is acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, or other Officer of such Courts, having authority to take the same: As the Masters of the *Chancery*, the Judges of either Bench, Barons of the *Exchequer*, Justices of Peace, &c. And those that are meer *Recognisances* are not sealed but enrolled; and Execution by force thereof, is of all the *Recognisors* Goods and Chattels, except his draught Beasts, and Implements of Husbandry, and of the moiety of his Lands. *West. part. 1. Symb. lib. 2. Tit. Recognizances. fol. 149.*

Recognize (*recognosco*) to call or bring into remembrance, to take notice or acquaintance of, to know again.

Recollects, a Branch of the Franciscan Friars.

Reco-

Recoflation (Span.) a picking out, a collection, a gathering here and there, the best of things. *Selden.*

Recordation (*recordatio*) a remembrance, a calling to mind.

Recreant (Fr.) he that denies his own challenge, or eats his word; wearied, faint-hearted, spent.

Recrement (*recrementum*) any superfluous thing, as dross, scum of metals, dregs, or dross of perfume, that which is cut or pared away.

Recriminare (*recriminor*) to lay a fault to his charge, that blames others.

Rectangle (*rectangulus*) a straight or even Angle, a corner whose lines are joyned so, as no part falls longer or shorter than other.

Rectangled, that hath right Corners or Angles; a term of Heraldry.

Rectification (from *rectus* & *facio*) a rectifying or making right or straight.

Rector (Lat.) a Governor, a Ruler, a Guide. In the Common Law, *Reſtor Ecclesiæ Parochialis*, is he that has the charge or cure of a Parish Church.

Rectorial, Rector-like, belonging to a Rector.

Rectus in Curia, is he that stands at the Bar of a Court of Justice, and no man has any offence to object against him; an upright person. *Smith. ſde Repub. Angl. lib. 2.*

cap. 3. See *A. 6. Rich. 2. Stat. 1. cap. 11.*

Recuperate (*recupero*) to recover, rescue or get again.

Recuperatory (*recuperatorius*) belonging to recovering, or to Judges delegate.

Recurrent (*recurrens*) returning hastily, running again or back quickly, having recourse to; Also a kind of verses called *Recurrents*.

Recurbate (*recurvo*) to bow or bend back, to make crooked.

Recurant, was by Statute Law, any person that refused to come to Church and hear the Common-Prayer read; but the word is now almost wholly appropriated to the *Roman Catholics*.

Redamant (from *redamo*) a loving of him, or her that loves us, a loving again, a mutual loving. *Montagu.*

Redargue (*redarguo*) to reprehend, reprove or blame, to controvert or disprove by argument or reason.

Redargution (*redargutio*) a reprehending, checking or reproving.

Reddition (*redditio*) a restoring, rendering or giving again.

Reddithe (*reddimus*) delivered, restored; apt to give again or repay.

Redhibition (*redhibitio*) restitution of a thing to him that sold it; the causing of one by Law to take that again, which he sold.

Redient

Revert (*rediens*) returning, coming or going back; the *revert moon* (*luna rediens*) the new Moon.

Revert (*reditio*) a returning, a coming again.

Revert (*redintegrare*) to begin again, to renew, to make again, to refresh.

Revert (*redintegratio*) a renewing, a beginning afresh.

Revert (*Fr. Reduaires*) an order of Franciscan Friars, which have Lands and Revenues; therein differing from the *Mendicants* or begging Friars, who are to possess nothing.

Revert (*redolens*) fragrant, sweet smelling, yielding a favor or scent, odoriferous.

Revert (*redonare*) to give again a thing that is taken.

Red Sea. See *Erythraean* sea.

Reduct; are those that buy cloth, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion. *Britton. cap. 29.*

Reduction (*reductio*) a leading or bringing home again, a reducing or bringing back.

Reduct (*reducere*) to begin to make sore again, to renew a wound.

Redundancy (*redundantia*) excessiveness, over-much, superfluous, surcharging.

Reduplicate (*reduplico*) to re-double, or double often.

Reduplication (*reduplicatio*) a redoubling. It is a figure

in Rhetorick, when the same word that ends one part of a verse or sentence, is repeated in that which follows; As

— *Facietis maxima Gallo,
Gallo cuius Amor*— Virg.

And, *Magna Reipub. spe sita
est in juventute*; In *juventute
inquam illa*. Cic.

Rebe or **Rebe alias** *Freht* from the Sax. *Gerets*, a Governor, and that by rejecting the first syllable, which among the Saxons is usual. It signifies with us, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Mannor, especially in the West parts. *Kitch. fol. 43.*

Recho (by corruption from the Span. *Arriua*, i. above. As *Arriua Castiliano*, Up Castilian.

Refectory (*refectorium*) a place in Monasteries or Colleges, where the Company Dine and Sup together; a Hall; a refreshing or baiting place.

Refection (*refectio*) a refreshing, a recreation; a repast; a repairing or mending a thing that is worn and decayed.

Refel (*refello*) to prove false, to disprove, to refuse; to confute by reason and argument.

Referendaries (*referendarii*) Officers under Comes *Dispofitionum*; who made relation of Petitions or Requests, exhibited to the Emperors, and

and his answer or pleasure touching the same. The like Officers are under the Pope; as also under the Masters of Requests in France; and are there otherwise called *Rapporteurs*.

Refocillate (*refocillo*) to comfort, refresh, revive, make lusty again.

Reformado (Span.) reformed. *Un Capitan reformado*, a reformed Captain, one that having lost part of his men has the rest taken from him and put under another, himself being either cashiered or continued in pay, either as an inferior Souldier, or for what he hath done formerly.

Refractory (*refractorius*) willful in opinion, froward rebellious, stubborn.

Refracted (*refractus*) broken open, weakened.

Refract (*refraccio*) a breaking open, also a rebound. **Refract** (*Fr. refrain*) the Burthen or Down of a Song or Ballad.

Refrigerate (*refrigerare*) to cool, refresh, comfort; to mitigate or alluage.

Refuge (*refugium*) a sanctuary or succor; a place of resting or safety.

Refundo (*refundo*) to melt, to dissolve, to melt again; to re-flow; to cast out again, to pay back.

Refusion (*refusio*) a pouring back again.

Regal (*regalis*) Royal, Sovereign, Majestick, Princely,

pertaining to a King; also a certain Musical Instrument, so called. Also a Jewel or Ring of great value, which a King of France offered at St. Thomas Shrine at Canterbury, called the *Regal of France*, which Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution, took thence, and wore on his own finger.

To **Regale** (from the Span. *Regalar*) to make as much account, and take as great a care of ones self, as if one were a King; to feast or entertain with rarities.

Regalia, the Rights of a King, which the Civilians say are six, viz. 1. Power of Judicature. 2. Power of Life and Death. 3. All kind of Arming. 4. Masterless goods. 5. Sements. 6. And the value of money.

Regalo (Span.) a costly dainty, a curiosity fit for a King.

Regality (*regalitas*) Kingliness, the Estate or Authority of a King.

Regardant (Fr.) a term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted looking back at one.

Regarder (*Fr. Regardeur*, i. *Spektor*) is an Officer of the Forest, appointed to survive all other Officers, &c.

Regenerate (*regenerare*) to engender again, to renew; also to resemble in nature and property.

Re-generation (*regeneratio*) new birth, after we are once born naturally, to be born again

again spiritually; renovation, Tit. 3. 5.

Regent (*Regens*) a Governor or Ruler: Also a Reader, Teacher, Moderator of a Form in a Colledge; or a Professor in some of the Liberal Sciences.

Regeminate (*regemino*) to burgen again, to spring anew, to grow afresh.

Regible (*regibilis*) easie to be ruled.

Regifical (*regifcus*) Royal, Princely, pompous, sumptuous.

Regiment (*regimentum*) Government, Rule; a Regiment of Souldiers, is the proper command of a Colonel: If it be of Horse, it commonly consists of five, six, seven, or eight Troops: If of Foot, it usually hath eight, nine, ten, eleven or twelve Companies.

Reglimate (*reglutino*) to unglue, or glue again.

Regnardism (*Fr.*) Fox-like subtilty, slyness, craftiness, falseness; and to *Regnardise*, to play the Fox.

Regreter (*Fr. Regreteur*, i. a Huckster, or one that trims up old Wares for sale) in our Law did antiently signifie such as bought by the great, and sold by retail. *Ann. 27. Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 3.* But now it signifies, him that buyes and sells any Wares or Viduals in the same Market or Fair, or within five miles thereof. *Anno 5. Ed. 6. ca. 14. Ann. 5. Eliz. ca. 12. and 13. Eliz. cap. 25.*

Regratulate (*regratulator*) to rejoyce again in ones behalf, to be glad again, to return thanks.

Regrisse } (*regressus*) a
Regrission } returning, re-
coiling or going back.

Regret (*Fr.*) desire or humor unto; also grief, sorrow, repentance. To do a thing with *regret*, is to do it unwillingly, or with an ill stomach. *Regulatus*; see *Secular Priests*.

Re-imbosce (from the *Spa. Emboscar*, to lie in ambush) to lie again in ambush, or return to the Wood.

Reintegrate; see *Redintegration*.

Rejoinder (from the *Fr. Rejoindre*, i. to rejoyne, or joyn again) signifies, in our Common Law, as much as Duplication with the Civilians, that is, an Exception or Answer to a Replication: For first, the Plaintiff exhibits his Bill, the Defendant answers, then the Plaintiff replies to that Answer, which is called a *Replication*, to which the Defendant rejoyns, which is called a *Rejoinder*, especially in *Chancery*. *Westm. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sect. 56.*

Ritter (*Fr.*) a *Swart-rutter*, or *Ruster*, or German Horseman: Also a fashion of long Cloaks, usually worn by them; see *Swart-Ritter*.

Reiterate (*reitero*) to repeat, to do or say a thing again.

Relat.

Relatist (from *refero*) one that rehearseth or relateth; a reporter.

Relative (*relativum*) which hath relation to some other thing.

Relaxate (*relaxo*) to loose, to set at large, to release, to undo, to refresh.

Relay (from the *Fr. Relais*) a term of Hunting, when they set Hounds in readiness, where they think a Deer will pass, and cast them on, after the other Hounds are past by.

Relief (from the *Lat. relevo*) a certain payment, which some Heirs (being at full age, at the death of their Ancestor) made to the Lord, of whom their Lands were holden, at their entrance. *Bras. l. 2. c. 35.* Now taken away by *Act 1656 ca. 4.* and a rent to be paid in lieu thereof.

Relegation (*relegatio*) a banishing, a sending away, a severing or exiling. Where *abjuration* is in our Common Law, a forswearing the Realm for ever; *Relegation* is taken for a banishment for a time onely. *Shep.*

Relent (*relentescio*) to wax soft or limber; also to grow pitiful or compassionate.

Relevate (*relevo*) to raise or lift up again; also to relieve or assuage.

Relict (*relictum*) a thing left or forsaken; a remnant or arrearage; It is commonly applied to a Widow, who is called the *Relict* of such a one, her deceased Husband.

Religate (*religo*) to tie hard or again, to binde fast.

Reliquary (*Fr. reliquaire*) a Coffin, Casket, or Shrine, wherein Relicks are kept.

Reliques (*reliquia*) things left or remaining. Sometimes taken for the bodies, or some part of the bodies, or somewhat which hath touched the bodies of Saints now in Heaven.

Reliquator (*Lat.*) he that is behinde in payment, or in arrears; he that hath in his hands some part of that which should be paid.

Reluctate (*reluctor*) to contend, strive, struggle, or wrestle against.

Remanet (*remanentia*) signifies a power, hope or possibility to enjoy Lands, Tenements or Rents, after the estate of another expired. For example, a man may let Land to one for term of his life, the *Remanet* to another for term of his life. *Littleton, chap. Attornment, fol. 113.*

Remancipate (*remancipo*) to sell again any thing to him, who first sold it to us, or to put again into his hands of whom we bought it.

Remanson (*remanso*) an abiding, a tarrying behind, a remaining.

Remigation (*remigatio*) a rowing, or sailing back.

Remination (*remigratio*) a returning, a going back, a coming again.

Reminiscence (*reminiscencia*)

ria) remembrance of things which were once before in mind.

Remittible (from *remitto*) remittable, pardonable, forgivable, releasable.

Remissionary (Fr. *remissionnaire*) whose office is remitted.

Remonstrance (from *remonstrare*) a warning, admonition, declaration, a shewing or giving reasons. Also an instrument so called by the Romanists, and made of silver or gold, to expose the blessed Sacrament on the Altar.

Remonstrant; see *Armianins*.

Remora (Lat.) a little fish, called a Suckstone or Sea Lamprey, which, cleaving to the keel of a ship, hinders the course of it; Also a tarrying, hindring or letting.

Remorse (*remorsus*) the worm or sting of conscience, staggering of mind, repentance for somewhat said or done.

Remunerate (*remunero*) to recompence, reward or requite, to give one gift for another received.

Remedium; see *Regnardism*.

Recontre (Fr.) a hap or adventure; also a second meeting or encounter (as of adverse Troops, which on a sudden or by chance, fall foul one on another) an accidental getting or obtaining; Also an apt or unpremeditated jest, conceit, or witty saying.

Rendezvous (Fr. *Rendezvous*, q. *rendez vous à le General*) a place appointed for the Assembly or meeting of Soldiers.

Renegado (Span. *Renegado*, Fr.) one that abjures his Religion, or swears his Rebellion; a Soldier that revolts or runs away from his own party to the enemy.

Resistance or **Resentment** (from *renitor*) a resistance, a hard thrusting or endeavoring against; It may also come from *reniteo*, and then it signifies a bright shining or glittering. *Mr. Mont.*

Renode (*renodo*) to undo, or unknot a knot; also to knit fast or again.

Rebare (*renovo*) to renew or make again; to refresh, or recreate, to begin again.

Renversé (Fr. *Renversé*) over-turned, over-thrown, turned inside out, or upside down; perverted. *Renversé eyes*, are taken for decayed eyes, or those that stand in the head.

Renumerate (*renumero*) to pay money again that was received; to retel, to recount, to number again.

Renunciate (*renuncio*) to make relation, to bring word again, to report; to proclaim or declare openly, to tell what is done.

Render (Fr.) a sending back, a dismission; a referring from one to another.

Repandous (*repandus*) bent, bowed,

bowed, broad beneath.

Repartie (Fr.) a subdivision or re-division; also a reply.

Repass (*repastus*) properly a feeding or eating again; but in the Inns of Court it signifies a single meal taken in the Hall by any one of the Society, who is not in Commons that week.

Repassinate (*repastino*) to dig again about Vines, to alter grounds with often digging and laboring.

Repatriate (*repatrio*) to return again to ones Native Country.

Reparation (*repensatio*) a making recompence.

Repenture (*repentinus*) sudden, unlooked for, unawares.

Repercussive (*repercussus*) stricken or striking again, beaten or cast back, that which redoubles, reflects, or rebounds; or that hath power to drive back.

Repercussive (from *repercussio*) a Medicine that repels or drives pain from the place whereto it is applied.

Reperible (from *reperio*) which may be found, gotten, or recovered.

Reperitious (*reperitius*) that is found by adventure, and sometimes by advice.

Repertory (*repertorium*) an Inventory of ones goods, a Register, List, Roll, or Index.

Repignerate (*repignero*) to redeem a pledge or gage; also to replevy a distress.

Replete (*repleus*) full, far, replenished, filled.

Replevy (*Plevina*) is the bringing of the Writ called *Replegiari facias*, by him that has his Cattel or other goods distrained by another for any cause, and putting in surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing distrained, he will prosecute the Action against the distrainer. It is also used for the bailing a man. *Pl. Cor. fol. 72, 73, 74.*

Replication (*replicatio*) an unfolding, a replying, a confirmation of ones saying with new allegations. See *Rejoinder*.

Report, is a Relation of the opinion or judgement of a Referee, upon any case or difference referred to his consideration by a Court of Justice, most commonly the Chancery.

Repostatoz (Lat) he that carries back.

Reposition (*repositio*) a putting or setting again in his place; a restitution.

Reposicion of the Forest was an act whereby certain Forest grounds being made *Purlieu* upon view, were by a second view laid to the Forest again. *Mann. part. 1. pag. 178.*

Repostory (*repositorium*) a Storehouse or Ware-house to keep things in.

Reprisal (Fr. *Reprisaille*) a raking, a recking, or seizing on, for a distress or pledge; also a Prize. *Reprisals* are all one in

the Common and Civil Law; *Est porestas pignoriandi contra quemlibet de terra debitoris data creditori pro injuriis & damnis acceptis*. This among the ancient Romans was called *Clarigation* (from *clarigo*, i. *res clare repeto*.) It is called in the last Statute of 27 Ed. 3. cap. 17. *Law of Marque*. And the reason may be, because one destitute of Justice in another Territory, redresses himself by the Goods belonging to persons of that Territory, taken within his own bounds; see *Law of Marque*; and see *Acts* 1649.38. and 1650. 7.

Reprise (Fr.) a taking back or again; But in our Law, *Reprises* signifie deductions, and duties, that are yearly paid out of a Manor; as Rents, charges, Pensions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards or Bayliffs, &c. Hence we say the Manor of A. yields so much clear yearly rent *Ultra Reprisas*, besides all *Reprises*.

Reprendre (from the Lat. *reprehendere*, to take back) is properly to take back or remand a Prisoner, and respite the execution and proceeding of the Law against him for that time. It is also used substantively.

Reprobate (*reprobus*) wicked, naughty, cast out of Gods favor. Also used substantively.

Reptile or *Reptitious* (*reptitius*) that creeps; or, by privy means, gets to high estate.

Reputable (from *reputatio*)

refuseable, rejectable, forfakeable.

Reputare (*reputio*) to forsake as one doth his wife, to refuse or put away.

The ancient Romans had three kinds of separation in Marriage; The first they called *Reputatio*, which was done by the man against the will of the woman; And the first man that thus *reputated* his wife was *Spurius Carvilius*, because she was barren, &c.

The second manner was called *Divorce*, and this was done with the consent of both, and to either of them, it was permitted to require it; the party suing for it, used these words, *Res tuas tibi habes, vel, Res tuas tibi agito*.

The third manner was termed *Direption*, and this was done according to the Princes will 1 *part Tr. of Times*.

Reputious (*reputiosus*) villainous, dishonest, reproachful, that one refuseth and abhors much.

Reputantia (*reputantia*) contrariety, disagreement of things one with another.

Reputare (*reputio*) to bud out, to cast forth buds, to burgeon and spring again.

Reputare (*reputio*) to raze with a Pumice, to make slick or smooth.

Requies (the Accusative Case of *requies*, i. rest or ease) as to sing a *Requiem* for the dead, whereby is understood a Mass for the dead, which begins

begins chiefly with these words, *Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine, & lux perpetua luceat eis*.

Rescindere (*rescindere*) to cut or break down, or in sunder; to take away, to destroy; to repeal an Act or Law.

Rescindere (*rescindere*) a cutting again, an undoing or making a marriage void.

Rescindere (*rescindere*) that makes void; as *rescindere actio*, an Action that fore-doeth or makes void a thing.

Rescous (Fr. *rescousse*) redemption, delivery; the rescuing or taking an engaged thing from, as an arrested person out of the hands of Bayliffs.

Rescribendary (from *rescribo*) an Officer in some of the Courts of Rome, who taxeth or valueth supplications.

Rescript (*rescriptum*) a writing back, or answer given to other Letters; and hence the answer of a Petition, the return of a Writ.

Resentment; see *Resentment*.

Reseratio (*reseratio*) an opening or unlocking.

Residence (from *resideo*) signifies a mans abode, or continuance in a place. *Old nat. br. fol. 85*. Whence also comes the Participle [*resans*] that is continually dwelling or abiding in a place. *Kitch. fol. 33*. It is all one with *Residence*, but that custom of speech it

Residence only to persons Ecclesiastical.

Residentary (from *resideo*) one that resides or abides in a place; also the place where.

Resignation (*resignatio*) a resigning, an uncaring, a surrendering or yielding up. It is used particularly for the giving up a Benefice or spiritual Living into the hands of the Ordinary.

Resilience (from *resilio*) a leaping or skipping back, a rebounding; a going from ones word. *Bac.* The French use *Resilient* in the same sense.

Resinous (*resinosus*) full of rozen or gum. *Dr. Br.*

Resipiscence (*resipiscencia*) repentance, a returning to understanding, a second thinking, wiser then the first.

Resonant (*resonans*) sounding or ringing again with an Echo, roaring.

Respiration (*respiratio*) a breathing, refreshing or resting.

Respite or *Respite* of Homage (*respetus Homagii*) was the forbearing of Homage which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, that held by Homage; which *Respite* was paid upon divers good reasons, but most frequently by such as held by Knights service in *Capite*; who because the Prince could not be at leisure to take their Homage, did pay into the Exchequer, every fifth term, some small sum of money for

respite till the Prince might be at leisure to take it in person. This is now abrogated, with the Court of Wards, by Act 1656. c. 4.

Response (*responsum*) an Answer, an Oracle, a Prophecy.

Responsory (as *Cantus responsorius*, where one verse or line answers another;) answerable, responsible, or that answereth.

Responsion (*responsio*) an answering, a Surety, or Suretiship, an Assurance.

Respondent (*respondens*) he that answers to Interrogatories at Doctors Commons, is so termed by the Civilians.

Resentment (*Fr.*) a full taste, a true feeling, a sensible apprehension of a resentment.

Restagnant (*restagnans*) running over, overflowing.

Restoration (*restauratio*) a restoring, a reinslating, a renewing or repairing.

Restible (*restibilis*) which beareth every year, that is sown or sowed every year, that springs up again, and quickens after it was thought to be dead.

Restipulate (*restipulo*) to make answer to an Action, by waging the Law, to lay in a Pledge or Gage to answer in the Law.

Restive or **Restr** (*Fr. restif*) stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward.

Restiveness, stubbornness, drawing backward.

Restriction (*restrictio*) a restraint, a straining or binding, a moderation.

Refudatio (*refudatio*) a swearing or sweaty dropping.

Resverte (*Fr.*) a raving, idle talking, dotage, trifling; folly, vain fancy.

Resumption (*resumptio*) a taking again.

Resupination (*resupinatio*) a turning upwards or upright; a tumbling upside down. *Sir H. Woot.*

Resuscitate (*resuscito*) to raise or set up again, to renew, to set in the former strength.

Retailer (*Fr.*) to shred, pare, slip, or cut often; for so do *Retailers*, or those that sell by *Retail*, in selling their Wares or Commodities in pieces or parcels; contrary to those that sell in gross, by the great, or by whole-sale, as they call it.

Retainer (from *retineo*) is taken for a Servant, not menial, nor domestick, that is, not continually dwelling in the house of his Lord or Master; but attending him on Festival days, or at such time only, when he is thereunto required.

Retalliate (*retalio*) to requite, or do like for like.

Retard (*retardo*) to stop, stay or hinder, to fore-slow.

Retent (*retentus, a retineo*) kept or holden back, staid, retained, kept in.

Retent (from *reteneo*) un-

Retention (*retentio*) a holding, a retaining, a staying back, a restraining, a keeping in ones hands.

Retentive (from *retineo*) the retaining force of nature, wherein food is held in the Stomack, till it be fully concocted; retaining, holding back.

Retiary (*retiarius*) he that casts a net, properly in fighting to take his enemy.

Reticence (*reticentia*) silence, concealment, counsel-keeping, when one holds his peace, and utters not the thing he should tell.

Reticle (*reticulum*) a little Net, a Casting-net.

Reticulae (*reticulatus*) made like a Net or Lattice.

Retinacle (*retinaculum*) a stay or hold, any thing where by another is retained or held back.

Retorted (*retortus*) twisted again, thrown or wrested back, returned or writhen again violently.

Retract (*retracto*) to call or draw back, to revoke a thing that is done, or unsay what one hath said.

Retribution (*retributio*) a rendering or giving again, a recompensing, a restoring.

Retriment (*retrimentum*) the dregs of a thing, the dross of metal, all kind of superfluities and rubbish.

Retrive (from the *Fr. Retrouver*, to find again) is a term in Hawking, when the Par-

tridges have been once sprung, then to spring or find them again, is called to *Retrive*; but may be properly used upon other occasions.

Retro (the Latin Adverb) signifies, back, behind or backward; and is often used in composition.

Retractione (*retroactum*) casting or driving backward.

Retrocede (*retrocodo*) to give back, to retire, to recoil.

Retraction (*retrocesso*) a going back, or retreating.

Retroculation (*retrocopulation*) a joyning or coupling backward. *Br.*

Retroduction (*retroductio*) a bringing, leading or drawing back.

Retronende (*retrogedior*) to go backward, to recoil, or return back.

Retrogradation (*retrogradation*) a going back.

Retrogression } the same.

Retromingens (from *retro* and *mingo*) is used by Dr. Brown, for such Animals, as Urine or Piss backward; such are all female *Quadrupedes*. And *Retromingency*, for a stalling or pissing backward.

Retrospection (*retrospectio*) a looking back.

Retusio (*retusio*) a dulling or making blunt.

Retr; see *Reeve*.

Revelation (*revelatio*) a revealing, a discovering, opening, or disclosing.

Revels (from the *Fr. Reveiller*,

Reiller, i. to awake from sleep) are with us sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, and such like, (still used in the Inns of Court, and Houses of some great Personages; and are so called, because they are performed by night; There is also an Officer, called, *The Master of the Revels*, who has the ordering and command of these pastimes.

Rebene (*revanio*) to come again, to return.

Reberberate (*reverbero*) to strike or beat back again, to reflect.

Reberbitor or **Reberbator** (*reverbitorium*) a Lybeck, or Furnace, in which materials are calcined by the fire or flame. *Paracel.*

To **Rebere** (*revereor*) to fear, and have in honor and reverence.

Reberic; see *Refury*.

Reberent (*reverens*) that doth reverence, honor and fear; reverent, full of reverence.

Reberse (Fr.) a back-blow, or stroke, a blow with the back of a hand or sword; the back or back-side of any thing.

Reberfed (*reversus*) turned back, or upside down. A term in Heraldry, when Arms, or any part of them are turned the lower part upward.

Rebert (*revertio*) to return, to come again to a place or thing.

Reberticle (*reverticulum*) a place to return unto.

Rebestiary (from *revestio*) a Vestry in a Church, where the Priest Vests or Clothes himself; a Vestry.

Rebutation (from *revivisco*) a recovering life, a reviving, a coming to the old state again.

Rebocable (*revocabilis*) that may be revoked or called again.

Rebolution (*revolutio*) a returning back to the first place or point, the accomplishment of a Circular course.

Retowish, earnest in copulation, spoken of the Pigeon.

Rebustion (*revulsio*) a pulling up, or plucking away; also the drawing or forcing humors from one part of the body into another.

Rhabdomancy (*rhabdomantia*) a divination by a Rod or Staff.

Rhadamant, taken for a severe Judge; from *Rhadamanthus*, a feigned Judge in Hell, *Qui severus fuit Justitiae executor.*

Rhapsodie; see *Rapsodie*.

Rhdarius (*rhedarius*) of or serving for a Cart or Chariot.

Rhentish Wine, so called from the River *Rhine* in Germany, upon whose banks grow those Grapes which make it; see *Baccharach*.

Rhetorick (*rhetorice*) the Art and Science of Eloquence, or of speaking well and wisely; first invented by *Empedocles*. It is the force or faculty

of

of perceiving or finding out that, in any matter, which is most persuasive. *Iocrates* saith, the Office of a *Rhetorician* is, *Ex parvis magna, ex magnis parva efficere.*

Rhetorical (*rhetoricus*) skillful in Rhetorick, that speaks eloquently.

Rhomb (*rhombus*) a Spinning Wheel, Reel, or Whirl; also a figure that has equal sides, and unequal Angles; as a quarry of glais, &c. *Rhombi* are also the points of the Mariners Compass; see *Rumbe*.

Rhomotodot, pertaining to, or like a *Rhomb*.

Rhynchisophonant (*rhynchisophonu*) which imitates the noise or sound of snorters, and pertains to mocking.

Rhyrariographer (*rhyparographus*) a painter of trifles or base things.

Rhythmic (*rhythmicus*) made in rhyme or meeter, that speaks in meeter, number, harmony or proportion.

Rialto, is to *Venice*, as the Royal Exchange to London.

Ribadabis, a mild kinde of white-wine, made at a Town so called among the Mountains of *Galicia*, but not of body enough to bear the Sea.

Ribaudrey (from the *Ital. ribalderia*, or Fr. *ribauldise*) Roguery, Russianism, Whoredom, Whore-hunting.

Ribolla, a sort of excellent strong Wines (so called) both white and red, made in the Island *Zant*. Sands.

Richer (Sax) powerful and rich disposition, as *Richer*, an ancient Christian name, signified powerful in the Army, or rich Lord, and was but *Herrie* reversed; *Aventinus* turns it, treasure of the Kingdom.

Ricture (*risura*) the gaping of brut beasts.

Riding, are the names of the parts or divisions of *Yorkshire*, being three (viz) *West-Riding*, *East-Riding*, and *North-Riding*.

Rie is a Saxon word, signifying as much as *regnum* in Latin. *Cam. Brit. p. 346.*

Rigation (*rigatio*) watering, a sprinkling, a moistening or wetting.

Rigid (*rigidus*) cold, frozen, stiff; hard, cruel, fierce, rough, sturdy.

Rigor (Lat.) a very great cold; severity, roughness, rudeness, extremity.

Rimmon (Hebr. i. a *Pomegranat*) an Idol among the ancient Hebrews; mentioned 2 Kings 5. 18.

Rimolous (*rimosus*) full of chinks, chaps, or clefts.

Ring-walk, a round walk made by Hunters.

Riot (Fr. *riote*, i. a bralling or contention) signifies the forcible doing an unlawful act, by three or more persons assembled together for that purpose. *West. part. 2. Symbol. Tit. Indiments, Sect. 65. P.* The differences and agreements between a *Riot*, *Rout*, and unlawful

lawful Assembly. See in *Lamb. Eiven. lib. 2. cap. 5. &c.* See the *Stat. 1. Mar. 1. cap. 12. Kitch. fol. 19. and Cromptons Justice of Peace, fol. 53.*

Riparian (*riparius*) that uses or abides in the water banks.

Rippers (from *Ripa*, i. a bank or shore) are those that use to bring fish from the Seacoast to the Inner parts of the Land. *Cam. Brit. p. 234.*

Risson (*risio*) a laughing, a mocking, a scorning.

Risque (Fr.) peril, jeopardy, danger, hazard, chance.

Ritual (*ritualis*) of or belonging to Custom or Rites, customary, ceremonious.

Rituals (*rituales libri*) Books so called, which contain and prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Catholick Church, with the manner of them.

Rithage (Fr.) the Sea-shore or coast; a water-bank or Seaside.

Rithals (*rivales*) they that haunt, or dwell by, have interest or fetch water from, the same River or Brook: But it is most commonly used Metaphorically for those that love and woo the same woman; *Corivals.*

Rivality (*rivalitas*) the envy between two persons loving one woman.

Rivulet (*rivulus*) a little River, a Brook.

Rixation (*rixation*) a chiding or brawling.

Robert (Germ.) famous in Council; for it is written most antiently *Robert: ad. Red, and Rod,* signifying Council. *Cam.*

Robertines, a Religious Order (if not the same, not much different from the *Mathurins*) which owes its original to one *Robert Flower*, son of *Took Flower*, who had been twice Mayor of *York*, who, forsaking the fair lands left him by his Father, betook himself to a solitary life about the Rocks in *Nisdale* in *Yorkshire*, and at *Knaresborough* was erected the first and last House of his Order.

Robignous (*robignosus*) much blasted, rusty.

Robigus, a God among the Romans, that kept Corn from blasting; to whom, and to that end, those Feasts called *Robigalia* were sacred.

Robur, a place in the Prison of the old Romans, from whence Malefactors were thrown headlong.

Roborean (*roboreus*) made of Oak, or such like strong Timber.

Roburnean (*roburneus*) of or belonging to Oak.

Robustious (*robustus*) strong like Oak, made of Oak, Oaken.

Rochet (Fr.) a Frock, loose Gaberdine, or Gown of Canvas, worn by a Laborer over the rest of his Clothes; Also a Prelates Rochet.

Rod (*peritica*) is otherwise called

called a *Pearch*, and is a measure of land containing sixteen foot and an half long; see *Pearch*.

Rodge (Fr.) a certain Toll exacted by some Country Lords in France, upon every wain that passes (though in the High-way) near their Seigniories, whether it be laden or no; if it be, they will

Proxima Circeæ raduntur littoꝝa terræ.

Rodmond (Fr.) a Bragger, a boaster, a vain-glorious fellow, one that uses *Rodomontades*.

Rodomontade (Ital. *Rodomontada*) a brag, boast, crack, vain-glorious bravado.

Rogation (*rogalis*) of or **Rogal** pertaining to a great fire; *Ignis rogalis*, a Bonfire.

Rogation (*rogatio*) a Question or Demand; a Desire or Request, a Praying.

Rogation week (Sax. *Gangdaga*, i. days of perambulation) is always the next but one before *Whitsunday*; and so called, because on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of that week, *Rogations* and *Litanies* were used; and fasting, or at least abstinence, then enjoined by the Church to all persons, not onely for a preparative to the joyful remembrance of Christs glorious Ascension, and the Descention of the Holy Ghost in form of Cloven Tongues shortly after; but also to request and supplicate

be paid both for the Load, and for the Cart. *Cor.*

Rode (from the Belg. *Ree* or *Reet*, i. *Statio navium*) a Station, Bay, or Harbor for ships.

It may come from the Fr. *Rade* from *Radenda terra*, in which sense, is that of *Virg. 7. Æneid.*

the blessing of God upon the Fruits of the Earth. And in this respect the solemnization of Matrimony is forbidden from the first day of the laid week, till *Trinity Sunday*. The Belgians call it *Crups-week*, i. *Cross-week*, and so is it called in some parts of England because of old (as still among Roman Catholiques, when the Priests went on Procession this week, the Cross was carried before them. The first institution of this weeks solemnities, is by Historians referred to *Claudius Mamertus*, Bishop of *Vienne* in France.

In the North of England 'tis called *Gang-week*, from the *Ganging* or going on Procession, &c. for *Gang* there, as in the old Saxon, signifies to go. In the Inns of Court it is called *Grass-week*, because the Commons of that week consist much of Salads, hard Eggs and Green-sauce upon some of the days.

The Feasts of the old Roman

mans called *Robigalia* and *Ambarvalia* (quod *visima arva ambiret*) did in their Heathenish way somewhat resemble these institutions, and were kept in *May* in honor of *Robigus*.

ROGATISS; see *Circumcellians*.

ROGITARI (*rogito*) to bid, intreat, require often, or beg.

ROGER (Germ. *Ruger*) quiet, the same with *tranquillus* in Latin. *Fredward* writes it always *Rogarius* or *Rodgarus*, so it seems to signify, all Council, or strong Council.

ROLLS, a terms among Bookbinders; as *Books in Rolls* are those which have a *Roll* of Gold on the edges of the Cover; and in *Fillets*, is when they have Lines or Fillets of Gold on the out-side of the Cover.

ROMANTZE (*romanizo*) to imitate the speech or fashion of *Rome*, or the Romans.

ROMANCE (Span.) a feigned History, either in Verse or Prose in the Vulgar Language; as the first news we heard of this word, was from a Poem writ in French, by *John Clopinet* alias *Mengis*, entituled *Le Roman de la Rose*, and afterward translated into English by *Chaucer*; but we now give the name *Romance* most commonly to a feigned History writ in Prose.

ROMANICIST (from the Spa. *Romancista*) one that composes such *Romances*.

ROMANUS, the most eloquent French, or any thing written eloquently, was in old time termed *Romanus* of the Roman, or most eloquent Language. In the confines of *Germany* and *Lorain*, the Language that is not *German*, is at this day called *Romanus*. *Cot.*

ROMESFOR, was a tribute paid to *Rome*, first granted by *Offa*, a Saxon King.

RONDACH (Fr.) a round Target or great Buckler.

RONDACHER (Fr.) a Targetier, or one that serves with a *Rondache*.

RONCIER (Fr.) a maker of Bucklers, or of round Targets; also a Soldier that serves with one of them.

ROOD (*roda terra*) is the fourth part of an acre of Land. *An. 5. Eliz. cap. 5.* See *Pearch*.

ROOD (Sax.) a Cross, or an image of Christ on the Cross. Hence the Invention of the *Holy Cross* by *St. Helen*, 3. *May*. And the exaltation of it, 14. *Septemb.* are called *Holy Rood-days*.

ROODLOFT (Sax.) a Shrine whereon was placed the Cross of Christ. The *Rood* was an Image of Christ on the Cross, made generally of wood, and erected in a Loft for that purpose, just over the passage out of the Church into the Chancel. *Fuller*.

ROZAL (*roralis*) of or belonging to dew, dewy, that may be sprinkled like dew.

ROZID (*roridus*) dewy, moist.

ROSEIFEROUS (*rosifer*) that makes or brings dew.

ROULENT (*roulentus*) covered with, or full of dew.

ROSE, when we desire to confine our words, we commonly say, they are spoken under the *Rose*, and the German custom describes a *Rose* in the Seeling over the Table;

*Est Rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo fassa lateant,
Harpocrati Matræ, dicavit Amor;
Inde Rosam Mensis hospes suspendit Amicis,
Convive ut sub ea disita tacenda sciant.*

ROSEARY (*rosarium*) a Garden or bed of *Roses*, a place where *Roses* grow; a Garland of *Roses*; an ordinary Limbeck for distilling *Rose-water*; also a pair of Beads, called *Fifteens*, containing *Fifteen Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Aves*; much used by such *Romanists*, who are of the *Archconfraternity* of the *Rosary*, instituted by *St. Dominick*; Also an ancient coin so called.

ROSCID (*roscidus*) wet or moistened with dew, dewy.

ROSSON (*rosso*) a gnawing, a griping, a biting, a nibbling.

ROT, a term of war; six men (be they *Pikes* or *Musketiers*) make a *Rot* or *File*; see *Brigade*.

ROTAL (*rotalis*) of or belonging to a wheel.

By *ROTE* (*rotatim*) rowlingly, roundly; when one has a lesson by heart, and says it as roundly and perfectly as a wheel runs in his (*rota*) track.

the original whereof *Lemnius* and others have thus recorded; The *Rose* was the flower of *Venus*, which *Cupid* consecrated to *Harpocrates*, the God of Silence, and was therefore an Emblem thereof, to conceal the pranks of *Venerary*, as is declared in this *Tetrastich*.

The French say, *Par roine*:

ROTUNDITY (*rotunditas*) roundness.

ROUGE CROSS and **ROUGE DRAGON**, the names of two Pursuivants at Arms; see *Harold*.

ROUND, a kind of Ball or such like round substance in Blazon, of which Heralds reckon nine sorts. *Guillim*.

ROUNDelay, a Shepherds dance; sometimes used for a Song.

ROUNDLET, a certain measure of Wine, Oyle, &c. containing eighteen Gallons, and an half.

ROUNDs, Statues and their fragments are so called by *Painters*.

ROUNLAND or **ROSLAND** (Ger.) whereas it was antiently written *ROSLAND*, it may seem to signify Councel for the Land; and the first I finde so named was *Landwarden* in France, under *Carolus Magnus* against the

the Piracies of the Normans. The Italians use *Orland for Rowland*, by *Metathesis*.

Royalist (Fr.) one that takes the Kings part, a Lover of Kingship.

Royalty, the right or prerogative of a King, the Royalities of a Mannor are, the Waits, Strays, Fishing, Fowling, &c.

Rubefc (*rubefacio*) to make red, to make one blush.

Rubicon, the name of a River in Italy over which *Julius Caesar* passed in the beginning of his Expedition against *Pompey*; whence to pass the *Rubicon*, is used proverbially, to undertake a great and dangerous exploit.

Rubicundous (*rubicundus*) very red or ruddy, blood red.

Rubid (*rubidus*) reddish, somewhat red or ruddy.

Rubiginous (*rubiginosus*) foul, musty, blasted.

Rubor (Lat.) shamefacedness, redness, blushing.

Rubrick (*rubrica*) a special title or sentence of the Law, or of any book written or printed in red; the Calendar of Saints and festivals is commonly so called, because the chief of them are printed in red letters; In the Cannon Law, the arguments of every Chapter, were written with red Letters, which was called the *Rubrick*, and the Text with black.

Rubricate (*rubrico*) to make or colour red with Oaker.

Rubricature, a Plaster of so strong, or strongly drawing Simples, that it ulcerates, or at least makes red the place it is applied to. *Cor.*

Ruckation (*ruckatio*) a belching or breaking wind upward.

Rudiment (*rudimentum*) the first teaching or instruction; a beginning, a principle.

Rugofous (*rugosus*) full of wrinkles, crumples, or plaits; rough, riveled, withered.

Rumbe (*rhombus*) a term in Geometry, and signifies a whole line in the Compass consisting of two winds, as the Line of North and South, or that of East and West. The Spaniards first gave that name, as *Peter of Medina* takes it upon them, yet not out of their own Language, but fancying to themselves that the Lines of the Compass (as indeed they do) much resembled the spars of a Spinning wheel, which in Lat. is called *Rhombus*, from the Gr. *rhombos*, to turn about, they call that *Rumbus*, and the word hath taken. *Greg. 283.*

Rumia, a Goddess that ruled over sucking children, and womens Paps.

Rumidge, to remove any Goods or Luggage out of a place. Seamen use it for removing and clearing things in the ships Hold, that Goods and Victuals may be well stowed and placed.

Rumi-

Rumiftrate } (*rumifero*)
Rumigerate } (*rumigero*)
to disperse a rumor, to carry tidings abroad, to tell tales or blaze abroad reports.

Ruminate (*rumino*) to chew the Cud, as Near do; also to call to remembrance, and consider with ones self, to study, and think on matters.

Rumina, the Goddess of weeding.

Running of the King; see *Gonorrhœa*.

Rupnon (*ruptio*) a bursting, tearing, or breaking; a Rupture.

ruptor (Lat.) a breaker or rearer in pieces, a destroyer, he that violates.

Ruptory (Fr. *Ruptoire*) a Corrosive or Potential Cauter; that which hath strength to break.

Rural (*ruralis*) of or belonging to the Country or Village; rustic.

Rurigene (*rurigena*) born, dwelling or abiding in the Country; Country people.

Rustication (*rusticatio*) a dwelling or abiding in the Country.

Rusticly (*rusticitas*) churlishness, rudeness, clownishness.

Rustlate (*rustilo*) to shine or glare. to make to shine or glitter like gold, to make bright or yellow.

Rutter (Fr. *Routier*) a Directory for the knowledge or finding out of courses, whether by Sea or Land; also an old Traveller, one that by

much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten Soldier, or an old crafty Fox, &c.

Ryparographer; see in *Rhy...*

S.

Sabbath, **Sabbath**, **Sabbath** or **Sabbath** (Lat. *Sabbatum*, from the Hebrew, שַׁבָּת, *Scabath*, (i. *quiescit*) a day of rest, or a time set apart for holy rest, which is *Friday* among the *Turks*, *Saturday* among the *Jews*, and *Sunday*, or our *Lords day*, among us *Christians*; which instead of the *Saturday* or *Jewish Sabbath*, was instituted by the *Anglicans* to be kept festival, in honor and memory of Christs Resurrection on that day; and so hath been observed ever since; see *Moses & Aaron* p. 97.

Sabbath, in all the Tongues, is also an Attribute the Hebrews gave to God, Lord of Hosts, of Armies and Powers, and comes of the Hebr. *Sabbath*, signifying Armies or Powers.

Sabbatical (*Sabbaticus*) pertaining to the Sabbath or Seventh day, that keeps the Sabbath. A Sabbath days journey, was (among the Jews) 2000 cubits; now taken for two miles by some, by others but for one.

M m

Sabb-

Sabbatical year, was the seventh year, in which the Jews rested from Tillage, and discharged their Debtors, whence it was called *Schemita Laibova*, The Lords release, Deut 15 2. Levit. 25. 1.

Sabbatum (*Sabatismus*) the celebration of the Sabbath, a time of Holy Rest.

Sabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who celebrate the Jewish Sabbath, and not our Lords Day.

Sabelians (a Sect of Hereticks, so called from *Sabellius* their first Founder, who held, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, were only one Substance and one Person, having three Names, &c. See *Antitrinitarians*).

Sable (Fr.) black colour in Blazon. It is also a rich Fur of a Beast, so called, like and near as big as a Polecat, of colour between black and brown, and breeds in *Russia*, but most in *Tartaria*.

Sacerdotal (*sacerdotalis*) belonging to Priests or Churchmen, Priestly.

Saccus tumbychte, seems to be a service of finding a Sack, and a Broach to the King, by virtue of a Tenure, for the use of his Army. *Bras. lib. 2. cap. 16. numb. 6.*

Sack of Wool (*saccus Lanae*) is a quantity of wool containing fix and twenty stone and fourteen pound. *An. 14. Edw. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 21* See *Sarplar*.

Sacramental (*Sacramentalis*) pertaining to a Sacrament or Oath.

Sacramentaries (*Sacramentarii*) Protestants, Huguenots, or Calvinists, in the Doctrine of the Sacrament.

Sacrarium (*sacrarium*) the Place wherein holy things are laid, a Sextry, or Vestry in a Church.

Sacre (*sacro*) to dedicate, to hallow, to make immortal.

Sacerdos (*sacer*) that bears holy things.

Sacrificial (*sacrificialis*) belonging to a Sacrifice, Offering or Oblation.

Sacrileg (*sacrilegium*) the robbing a Church, or other holy consecrated place, the stealing holy things, or abusing Sacraments or holy Mysteries.

Sacrilegious (*sacrilegus*) that robs the Church; wicked, extremely bad.

Sacristy (*sacristia*) a Vestry in a Church; see *Sacran*.

Sacrist or Sacristan (*sacrista*) a Sexton or Vestry-keeper in a Church, or Religious house.

Saducees, a Sect among the Jews, who disbelieved the being of Angels or Spirits, the Resurrection of the body, and Holy Ghost; they received only the Pentateuch, and in many other things agreed with the *Samaritans*, &c. The derivation of their name is variously delivered by Authors; some take it from *Sador*, who

is

is said to have lived about the time of *Alexander the Great*, and to be Author of this Sect; Others, from *Tsedech* or *Zadachim*, both which signify Justice; others deduce the name from *Sedah* a Chaldean word, signifying to part or divide; see *Moses* and *Aaron*. p. 46.

Saf: **Conduct** (*salvus Conductus*) is a Security or Protection given by the Prince under the Broad Seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a strangers quiet coming in, and passing out of the Realm. Touching which you may see the Statutes, *An. 15. H. 6. ca. 3. 2nd An. 18. ejus. cap. 18. and An. 28 H. 8. cap. 1.* The form of this, see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 25.*

Sagacious (*sagax, acis*) witty, that perceives and foresees quickly; wise, skilful, quick of scent, taste or sight.

Sagacity (*sagacitas*) sharpness of wit, quickness, or liveliness of spirit or understanding.

Saginate (*saginio*) to frank, to make fat, to cram.

Sagittal (*sagittalis*) the future or seam that runs straight on the top of the head, distinguishing the right from the left side of the head; Also belonging to an arrow.

Sagittarius, or the Archer, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in form of a Centaure or Archer.

Sagittiferous (*sagittifer*)

that bears or wears Arrows. **Sagittipotent** (*sagittipotens*) that can do much by shooting with Arrows, a cunning Archer.

Saguntin (*aguntinus*) belonging to the City *Saguntus*, situate beyond *Iberis* in Spain.

Saint Bartholomew's fire (*Erysipelas*) a disease rising of hot cholerick blood, which beginning first with a blister grows after to a soar or scab like a Tetter.

Saker (Fr. *Sacre*) a Hawk so called; Also a piece of Ordnance of that name.

Salacia, The Goddess of water.

Salacious (*salax, acis*) that is very much inclined and bent to lechery, hot in lust.

Salacity (*salacitas*) lechery, or rather an insinuation, tickling, or provocation to it.

Saladr; see *Saler*.

Salamander (*salamandra*) a four-footed beast, in shape like a Lizard, full of spots, it will for a time resist a flame, until its moisture be consumed, but not live in, or quench the fire, as some authors have affirmed; see *Dr. Br. Vul. Err. fol. 138.*

Salarian (*salarius*) of or belonging to salt.

Salavian Verse, a kinde of Song, which *Mars* his Priests, among the old *Romans* were wont to sing. *Tacitus*.

Salerp (*salarium*) is a recompence or consideration

made to any man for his pains or industry bestowed on another's business; wages given to servants, a stipend. So called from *sal*, i. salt, both being a like necessary.

Saleburr (*salebrings*) ruggedness, or unevenness.

Salebrous (*salebrus*) uneven, rough; also harsh, unpleasant, hard to understand.

Salier (*fr. salade*) a Helmet or Headpiece, A. 4 and 5. Phil. & Mar.

Saliant (*salient*) a term in Heraldry when the Lion is leaping and sporting himself.

Salinous (from *salina*) of or pertaining to salt or a salt-pit. Br.

Salique Law (*Lex Salica*) is a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot be inherited by a woman, cannot fall from the Lance to the Dismissal, as their saying is; Which Law, one, undertaking to prove out of Holy Writ, urged that place of *Matthew*; where it is said, *Mark the Lilies* (which are the Arms of France) and see how they neither labor nor spin. This Law they pretend was made by *Pharamond* their first King, and that the words, *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned, gave it the name of *Salique Law*; Others say it took denomination from the name of the place *Salethani*, where it was made, or from the name of *algast*, who was Chancellor to *Pharamond*, and

one of the chief in making this Law.

Hailan saith, It was never heard of in France till the days of *Philip* the fair, 1321. Others say it was framed by *Charles* the Great, after his Conquests in Germany, where the incontinency of the women, living about the River *Sala* (in the Country now called *Misnia*) gave both occasion and name to this Law; the words are these, *De terra vero Salica nulla portio hereditatis mulieri veniat, sed ad virilem sexum tota terra hereditas perveniat*. *Selden*.

Salivarious (*salivarius*) clammy and thick like spittle.

Salivarten (*salivatio*) a continual having of much spittle in the mouth, or a drawing of humors to the mouth, and a delivery of them from thence in manner of spittle.

Sallo (from the Span. *Salir*) to goe or issue out; most commonly applied to those that are besieged in a Town or Castle, when they sally or issue out upon the besiegers.

Salmacian } Spoils
Salmacidan } Conquests
(*Salmacida Spolia*) Spoils or Conquests got without blood or labour; from *Salmacia* a Fountain of *Caria*, which is said to enfeeble all such as either drank of it, or barked in

in it; Hence that of *Tully*, *Salmacida spolia sine sanguine & sudore*, and there used for esteemate or venerial Conquests.

This *Salmacida Spolia* was the Motto of the Scene or Frontispiece of a Mask at *Whitball* in Anno 1635, or 1637.

Salomon (Hebr.) peaceable.

Salisamentarious (*salisamentarius*) belonging to salt, or any salting.

Salisipotent (*salisipotens*) that hath power of the Sea.

Salure (*salura*) a salting or seasoning brine, liquor to powder in.

Salt & on (*salatio*) a dancing, leaping, jumping, or vaulting.

Saltatory (*saltatorium*) belonging to dancing, vaulting, &c.

Salutabance (Ital.) a Mountebank, a Quack-salver, a peddling Physician.

Salutare (*salutra*) a leaping or dancing.

Salvage Money, is a recompence, allowed by the Civil Law, in lieu of all damages sustained by that ship that rescues another ship, which was set upon by Pirates or Enemies, mentioned in *Acts* of *Parl.* 1648. c. 12. 1639. 21. 1650. 28. 33.

Salubrity (*salubritas*) health, wholesomeness, healthfulness.

Salver (from *salvo*, to save) is a new fashioned peece of wrought plate, broad and flat, with a foot underneath, and is used in giving Beer, or other liquid thing, to save or preserve the Carpit or Cloathes from drops.

Salus (Fr. *salus*) was a Coyne of Gold stamped by King *Henry* the sixth in France and worth some five shillings sterling, which onely Coyne, with another of *Blacks* of eight pence a peece, were current in those places of France where King *Henry* was obeyed. *Stow*.

Salutary (*salutaris*) wholesome, healthful, profitable, comfortable.

Salutatory (*salutatorium*) a place where men stand to salute a Prince.

Salutiferous (*salutifer*) that brings health, salvation or safety.

Salutigerous (*salutiger*) that brings commendation from another, or that is sent with *How-d'yees*.

Samaritane, people of *Samarita*, a Country and City of *Syria*. Also a Sect among the Jewes not allowed to commuerce with them, nor to be Proselytes. They rejected all the Scripture, save onely the five Books of *Moses*. Denied the Resurrection; but held that there were Angels, &c. See *Epiphanius* *Heres.* 9. & 14. and *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 48.

Sanbenito (Span.) or *Sanbenito*, properly *santo Benito*, St. Bener, but it is usually taken for a coat of course Sackcloth, in which Penitents in Spain are reconciled to the Church. And in that respect it may be called *Sanbenito*, quasi *Sac benedictio*, a blessed Sackcloth.

Sanbure (*sambuca*) an instrument of Musick, which we commonly take for a *Dulcimer*; Also an Engin of War, set by a rowling Tower, which by Ropes and Pulleys clapt the Bridge suddenly from the Tower to the besetged walls.

Saman (*samius*) of or pertaining to the Isle *Samos*, or to an earthen pot, or a Whetstone; because there were good ones in that Isle.

Sampar (a corruption from *Exemplar*) a pattern or copy to imitate, an extract or draught; most used for a pattern of several sorts of needlework.

Sampson (Heb.) there the second time.

Samuel (Hebr.) placed of God.

Sanable (*sanabilis*) that may be healed, curable.

Sanative (*sanativus*) healing, curing. *Buc.*

Sanct Bell (*campana sancta*) the *sanctus* Bell, a little Bell, formerly in every Church, which was rung when the Priest said *Sanctus*, *sanctus*, *sanctus*, *Dominus Deus abaoth*, sanctification (*sanctification*) a hallowing, sanctifying

or making holy; a separation of things or persons from common or prophane use.

Sanctiloquent (*sanctiloquus*) that speaks holily.

Sanctimony (*sanctimonia*) holiness, devoutness, religiousness.

Sanction (*sanctio*) a Law, a Decree established; also a penal Statute.

Sanctuary (*sanctuarium*) a holy or sanctified place, as Temple, Church or Chappel. In the old Law it was the most holy place of the Tabernacle wherein God gave visible tokens of his presence. *Psal.* 20.2. And more particularly, it is a place priviledged by the Prince, for the safe-guard of offenders lives, being founded on the Law of Mercy, and on the great reverence and devotion, which the Prince bears to the place, whereunto he grants such a Priviledge. Of this you may read *Stawf. 11. Cor. lib. 2. ca. 38*. This seems to have taken beginning from the Cities of Refuge which *Moses* appointed them to flee unto for safeguard of their lives, that had casually slain a man, *Exod. 21*. In bastardly imitation whereof, first the *Athenians*, then *Romulus* erected such a place of immunity, which they, and he after them called *Asylum*. The Emperors of Rome made the places of their own Statues or Images, and Churches also places of Refuge, as appears, *God.*

Cod. 1.1. tit. 15. But among all other Nations, the ancient Kings of England seem to have attributed most to these Sanctuaries, permitting them to shelter such, as had committed both Felonies and Treasons, so that within Forty days they acknowledged their fault, and submitted themselves to banishment; During which time, if any man expelled them, if he were Lay, he was Excommunicated; if a Clerk, he was made irregular; but after forty days no man might relieve them, see *Fleta lib. 1 cap. 29*. And how by degrees they have been taken away, you may read partly in hini, and partly in several Statutes.

Sanctum Landorum (i.e. the Holy of Holys) was the holiest place of the Jewes Temple, where the Ark was kept, and whereinto none entered, but the High Priest; and he but once a year.

Sandal (Heb. *sandal*, Lat. *sandalium*) a Slipper or Pantofle; also a kind of old fashioned shoo, open and fastned with Latches on the Instep, such as religious persons wear. Also

Sandal or Saunders (*santalum*) a precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white *Saunders*. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the

red, which is often used in Physick against hot diseases.

Sandarach (*sandaracha*) the best red Asenick or Orpine; a bright Painters red; whereof there are two kinds; one (the right and better) found in Mines of Gold and Silver; the other made of burned Ceruse.

Sanglant (Fr.) bloody, bleeding, embued, or full of blood.

Sangler (Fr.) a wilde Bore, five years old.

Sanguinary (*sanguinarius*) cruel, thirsty, bloody, desivous of, or delighted in, shedding blood.

Sanguine ? (*sanguineus*) bloody, full of blood, cruel, red. *Sanguin* colour, is a blood red colour, or my Ladies Blush. *Sanguin* in Heraldry signifies a murrey colour; but is commonly taken for a complexion, most inclineable to blood.

Sanguin flesh (*caro sanguinea*) is that which is engendered of blood; of which sort is the flesh compounded in the Muscles, the Heart, and the rest of *Sanguin* Substance; the Anatomists call it the *proper flesh*; and *Exanguis* the improper.

Sanguinolent (*sanguinolentus*) bloody, full of blood, mercilefs.

Sanhedrim or **Sanhedrit**, (Hebr.) Synodion or Synedrion (Gr.) signifies generally the place where Counsellors

ellors meet to consult of, and determine matters; also the Assembly it self; But, by an appropriation of the word, it is commonly taken for the highest Court of Judicature, or supreme Council of the Jews, which consisted of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; from which number it was called by them in Hebrew words, signifying, *Domus judicii septuaginta unus*, i. a Court of seventy and one Judges; and it was (as it were) their Parliament, to consult about, to judge and decide the greatest matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth; as, to determine the Controversies that might happen concerning their High Priest, true and false Prophets, differences betwixt Nation and Nation, Tribe and Tribe, &c. This High Court was first (by the commandment of God) instituted in the Wilderness by Moses, whilst under his conduct, the children of Israel were on their journey out of Egypt, towards the Land of Promise; and afterwards it continued still in vigor till our Saviors Passion.

Besides this great *Sanhedrim* called, *Sanhedrim Gedola*, the Jews had two lesser or inferior to it; the one consisting of three Judges; to the Examination and Decision of which Court, the most petty actions were subject; As private Quar-

rels, Thefts and the like; this they called by words of their Language, signifying, *Domus judicii trium virum*, The Court of three Judges. The other consisted of twenty and three, and so was termed, *Domus judicii viginti trium*, to whose Court belonged the Decision of weightier Sutes and capital Causes.

These Courts were erected in several places, according to the exigence and commodiety of their Country, whereas their other supreme Court, after their possession of the Land of Promise, and the settlement of their Commonwealth, was only held in *Jerusalem*; Jews might appeal from those inferior Courts, to this; but from this there lay no appeal. Four kinds of death were in their power, Stoning, Burning, Sword, Strangling; and they fasted all that day when they condemned any to death. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 189.

The *Talmudists* use the word *Sinbedriin* for the aforesaid great Council.

Synedriani (*synedri*) are the Counsellors, Judges or Members of that Court.

Sanity (*sanitas*) health, soundness, good estate of wit and memory.

Santacks or *Santashes*, are Governors of Cities among the Turks.

Sante, *Santon*, or *Santon* (Span.) a holy man, a great Saint.

Sha-

Saphire (*sapphirus*) a precious stone, so called, brought out of *India*; the best are of a deep skie colour; This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

Sapio (*sapidus*) well seasoned, savory, that hath a smack.

Sapidity (*sapidus*) pleasantness of taste or savor; also pleasantness of talk.

Sapientipotens (*sapientipotens*) mighty in wisdom, or that by his wisdom and prudence, is able to bring great things to pass.

Sapor (Lat.) see *Sapidity*.

Sapphique Verse (so called from *Sappho*, a famous Poetess, held to be the first inventor of them) consists of eleven syllables, and hath a *Trochee*, a *Spondee*, a *Dactyle*, and two *Trochees* immutably; as

Nuncius cello veniens Olympo.

After three Verses is inserted an *Adonique*, of a *Dactyle* and a *Spondee*.

Rara juvenum.

Saraband (Ital. *Zarabanda*) a kind of lesson in Musick, and a Dance so called.

Sarah (Hebr.) Lady, Mistress or Dame.

Sarceling time, or time of *Sarceling*, is the time when the Countrey man weeds his Corn; and comes from the Lat. (*sarculare*) or from the Fr. (*sarceler*) both which sig-

nific to rake or weed.

Sarcasm (*sarcasmus*) a biting taunt, bitter jest, a manner of scoffing nippingly.

Sarcinatus (*sarcinarius*) of or belonging to Packs, Fardels, &c. serving to carry burdens or loads.

Sarcinate (*sarcino*) to load with Fardels or Packs; also to patch or sew.

Sarcophage (*sarcophagus*) a Grave, a Sepulchre, a Tomb; also a stone called *Eat-flesh*, because it consumes in forty days, the dead Carcasses enclosed within it, the Teeth excepted.

Sarcotique (from *sarcoma*) breeding or belonging to new or superfluous flesh.

Sarculatr (*sarculo*) to rake, to weed up with a hook or other Instrument.

Sardonian Gem (*sardonius lapis*) a precious stone of a black colour, being a kind of *Onyx*, and called a *Cornel*, the best whereof are found in *Sardinia*, and therefore so called.

Sardonian Laughter (*risus Sardonius*) a long and causeless laughter, whereof the end is sorrowful; so used from the Herb *Sardoa*, which being of a poisonous nature, causes men to dye with such a convulsion or contraction of their sinews, that they seem to grin or laugh. This Herb is like *Emalage*, and is found in *Sardinia*.

Sarmentitious (*sarmentitius*) belonging to twigs or branches.

Sarplar (*sarplera lane*) is a quantity of Wooll. This in Scotland is called *Serplathe*, and contains fourscore stone; for the Lords of the Council in Anno 1527. decreed four *Serpliathes* of packed Wooll, to contain sixteen score stone. The Merchants use now to pay freight for their goods to *Flanders* by the Sack; to *France*, *Spain* and *England*, by the Tun; and to *Dantzick*, and the Eastern Seas, by the *Serpliath*. *Skene*.

With us in *England*, a load of Wooll (as I have been informed) consists of eighty Tod, each Tod consisting of two stone, and each stone of fourteen pound. And that a Sack of wooll is in common account equal with a load; and a *Sarplar* (otherwise called a *Pocker*) is half a Sack: Further, that a Pack of Wooll is a Horse-load, which consists of seventeen stone, and two pounds; see *Fleta lib. 2. c. 12*.

Sartor (Lat. *a Sartio*) a Tailor, a Butcher, a Mender of old Garments.

Sassafras, a Tree of great vertue, which grows in *Florida* of the West Indies, the Rinde whereof has a sweet smell like *Cinnamon*; it comforts the Liver and Stomack, and opens Obstructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the Root, next the Boughs, then the body, but the principal

goodness of all rests in the Rinde. *Bull*.

Sassinate; see *Affassinate*.

Satan (Heb.) (Gr. *Satanas*) an adversary, the Devil, enemy to God, and all goodness. The Devil took this name from the Hebr. *Sinab*, which signifies hatred or spitefulness.

Satanical (from *Satan*) devilish, pertaining to the Devil.

Satellite (*satelles*, *itis*) one retained to guard a mans person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Serjeant, Catch-pole, one that attacheth.

Satiate (*satio*) to fill, to satisfy, to cloy.

Satiety (*satietas*) plenty, fulness, glutting, so much as one desireth.

Satton (*Satio*, from *fers*) a sowing of seed, a planing.

Satisfaction (*Satisfactio*) a putting in of Surety or Bail sufficient for performance of Covenants, or for payment of moneys.

Satorious (*satorius*) belonging to a *Sator*, or to him that sows, sets, or plants.

Satrap (*sarapa*) a great Ruler, a Peer of a Realm, a Lieutenant, Governor or President of a Country.

Saturate (*saturare*) to fill or satisfy with any thing superfluously, to cloy or glut.

Saturity (*saturitas*) fulness, plenty, excess.

Saturnals (*saturnalia*) Feasts dedicated to *Saturn*, in December, when Servants had free

freedom. *Macrobius* his *Saturnals*, are Books intreating of the Colloquies and Passages at some of those Feasts.

Saturn (*Saturnus*) hath the first place among the Planets, but is slowest in motion, not finishing its course under thirty eight years space. The ancient Mathematicians attributed Sterility and Mortality, to this Planet; to *Jupiter*, happy times, and the beginning of life; To *Mars*, the cause of all Debates, Garboils, and War; To *Sol*, Riches and Treasure; To *Venus*, Loves and Marriages; To *Mercury*, Eloquence and Knowledge; To *Luna*, the Empire and command over Humid matters.

Saturn with Alchymists, is used for Lead; with Herald's for *Sable*.

Saturnian (from *Saturnus*) or **Saturnine** } dull, heavy, melancholly; also unlucky or unfortunate.

Satyræ (*satyra*) a kinde of Poetry, whereof there seems to have been two kinds; the one more ancient, which consisted only in variety of Verses; the other more modern, containing an open reprehension of mens Vices, without respect of persons.

Satyrical (*satyricus*) of or pertaining to *Satyres*; biting, nipping, reproving.

Satyrisk, one that writes *Satyres* or invectives.

Satyræ (*satyrus*) a Wood-

wose; a strange monster, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat, full of motion, and given much to venery and jecering, which the Poets were wont to call gods of the Woods; these (as *Pliny* testifies, *lib. 7. cap. 2.*) were found in times past in the Eastern Mountains of *India*. And *St. Hierome* in the life of *St. Anthony* reports, he saw one of these in his time: *Vidi homunculum* (inquit) *aduncis naribus, & fronte cornibus aspera, cui extrema corporis in caprarum pellis descendebat, &c.* But the truth hereof, I will not rashly impugn, nor over boldly affirm. And *Satyres* shall dance there, *Isa. 13. 21*.

Sauciate (*saucio*) to hurt, to wound, to cut.

Saut (Hebr.) lent of the Lord, or (as some will) Fox.

Saucige (from the Fr. *Sau-cisse*) a kind of pudding, well known. The *Bolona Saucige* is made of Beef and lean Bacon in equal quantity, flayed and chopped small with half as much Lard, and some Pepper, Ginger and Salt; then put into a clean Ox-gut, half a foot long, and laid in salt for two days together, and after hung up in the smoak. *Cor*.

Sautroir or **Sautott** (Fr.) the figure of *St. Andrews* Cross, in Heraldry.

Saxons (the ancient name of our Ancestors in *England*) were so called from their use, and

and wearing a certain Sword or Weapon, made after the fashion of a *Sithe*, which in the Neatherlands is called a *Saissen*. These kind of Swords were anciently written *S-*

*Quippe brevis gladius apud illos Saxa vocatur.
Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.*

Saxifical (*saxifical*) that turns into a stone, or is made stony.

Saxifragant (*saxifragus*) that breaks stones, or is broken against stones.

Scabious (*scabiosus*) mangy, scabby, scurvy.

Scabrous (*scabrosus*) rough, ragged, uneven, impolite. As a *Scabrous stile*, an unpleasant kind of writing.

Scabula. See *Scævola*.

Scalado (from the Span. *Escalada*, and that from the Lat. *Scala*, i. a Ladder) a scaling or getting up the Ladder; a term of War, and most commonly applied to the gaining a Castle or Town; by scaling it with Ladders.

Scalar } (*scalaris*) leaning one way, ladderwise, not bolt upright.

Scale, an eminent place in the City *Zant*, where, after fourteen days, one stands and publicly cites offenders. *Sands*.

Scala Gemonta. See *Gemony*.

Scalp (*pericranion*) the skin compassing and covering all the skull.

aken or *Seaxe*; and the Welshmen wrote them *Saisons*, as they yet write us. The learned *Engelhusus*, of this weapon *Seaxe*, and name *Saxon*, hath this Latin Rime.

Scalpture (*scalptura*) a graving in metal, a cutting or scratching.

Scalper or } (*scal-*
Scalping Iron } *prum*) a Surgeons instrument, to scrape or take away corrupt flesh from the bones; a Lance to let blood with.

Scandalize (*scandalizo*) to offend by giving ill example, to give one occasion to sin or be offended; also to slander or defame.

Scandalum Magnatum (Lat.) is the special name of a wrong done to any high personage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles; as also of the great Officers of the Realm, by false news, or Messages, whereby debates and discords betwixt them and the Commons, or any scandal to their persons may arise. *An-2 R.2. c.5.*

Scanderbeg, i. Great Alexander; the nick name of that valiant Commander *George Castriot*, the late terror of the Turks, who is said in his whole life time to have slain three thousand of them with his own hands. *Scan*

Scandular (*scandularis*) pertaining to wooden Tiles, or Shingles.

Scapular (*scapularis*) belonging to the shoulder. It is also used substantively for a narrow and square piece of cloth, &c worn by Monks and Friars over the rest of their Habit, and falling over the shoulders on both sides from the neck (which goes through it by a slit or hole made for that purpose) down almost to the foot.

Scarabee (*scarabæus*) the black fly, bred commonly in Dung, called a Beetle.

Scarifice (*scarifico*) to lance or open a soar; to make little incisions and holes or openings, either that the blood and humor may the easier come out, or to prepare a place for the better extraction of Cupping-Glasses.

Scarification (*scarificatio*) a certifying or lancing; a scraping the skin with a fleam, that one may bleed the better.

Scartman Law (*Lex Scartmania*) was a Law made by *Scartmanius*, wherein the use of preposterous venery was chastised.

Scarpe (*Fr. Escarpe*) a Scarf, worn by Commanders in the Field; and so named in Heraldry. *Leigh*.

Scaturiginous (*scaturiginosus*) that bursts out, or runs over, out of which water riseth.

Scavage, otherwise called *Shewage*, is a kinde of Toll or

Custom exacted, by Majors, and Bayliffs of Cities and Burrough Towns, of Merchants for Wares shewed to be sold within their Precinct, which is forbidden by the Statute of 19 H. 7. 8. It comes of the Saxon word (*Scatw*) to behold or view, or to shew; and hence the word *Scatw-flow*, a Theatre or Shew-place, a beholding place. *Verslegan*.

Scavenger (from the Belg. *Scetavan*, i. to scrape or shave away) an Officer well known in London, that makes clean the streets, by scraping up and carrying away the dust and dirt. The Germans call him a *Drecksimon*, from one *Simon*, who was appointed scavenger of Marburg.

Scelastique (*scelastus*) wicked, ungracious, mischievous, full of naughtiness.

Scelxon (Gr.) is that which the vulgar call an Anatomy; the whole Fabrick or dry frame of human Bones; The dry carcase of a man or woman, with bones and ligaments only: For *Sceleros* in Greek signifies bony, or dry as a bone.

Scellum or *Schellum*, (from the Belg. *Schelm*) a Rogue, Villain, or wicked person; and some times taken in the same sense with *Renegado*.

Scene (*scena*) the front or forepart of a Theatre or Stage, or the partition between the Players Vestry, and the

the Stage; a *Comedy* or *Tragedy*, or the division of a Play into certain parts, viz. first into *Acts*, those again into *Scenes*, which sometimes fall out more, sometimes fewer in every *Act*; The definition of a *Scene* being *mutatio personarum*. In old time it signified a place covered with Boughs, or the room where the Players made them ready.

Scenical (*scenicus*) of or belonging to a Scene, Stage, or Comedy, or to Players on Stages.

Scenography (*scenographia*) is the model or draught of any work presented with its shadows, according as the work it self shews, with its dimensions, according to the Rules of perspective. *Enchir.*

of Fort. See *Sciagraph*

Scenical (*scenicus*) that contemplates, or always seeks and never finds. The Philosophers, called *Scepticks*, were such as used to search into, and consider much of things, but leave them in *suspense*, without any determination; affirming they knew nothing; of this Sect *Pyrrho* was Author.

Scepticum, the Doctrine or opinion of the *Scepticks*.

Sceptiterous (*sceptifer*) that bears a Scepter.

Scechus (*scelus*) unluckiness, lefthandedness.

Scevola (*scivola*) the Surname of *Q. Mutius*, a noble Roman, who voluntarily burnt off his own right hand,

&c. hence the word is used for a lefthanded man, or one that hath but one hand. *Br.*

Schammata (*Hebr.*) an Excommunication to death; the same with *Maranatha*; see *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 182.

Schediasm (*Schediasma*) a sudden invention, or a work extempore.

Schediacal (*Schediacus*) hasty, sudden, extempore, not labored.

Schedule (*Schedula*) a leaf or scroll of Paper or Parchment, containing the particulars of goods or other things, an Inventory.

Scheme (*schema*) the outward fashion or habit of any thing, the adorning a speech with Rhetorical figures.

Schism (*Schisma*) properly a cutting in two, a disagreeing of minds, a division in the Church of Christ, consisting with an unity in matters of Faith.

Schism (says an Author) is an uncharitable division or refection of any member from the unity of the whole Church. As Heretic is a departing from the Communion of the Church in respect of Doctrine; so Schism is a dividing or cutting off ones self for external things.

Schismatick (*Schismaticus*) one that is divided from the external Communion of the Church.

Schismaticent (*Schismaticum*) of, or pertaining to Schism or such

such division in the Church.

Scholastica (*Gr.*) a woman's name; and signifies, leisure from business.

Scholastic (*Scholasticus*) belonging to a Scholar or School, Scholarly.

School or *Schoolion* (*Scholium*) a close, a short or compendious exposition; a critical note.

And *Scholias*, one that writes such Expositions or critical notes.

Sciagraph (*Sciographa*) a description of the whole frame and contrivance of every room; as the Carpenters shews with a Lath how the Work will fall out; a Plat-form; see *Scenography*.

Sciamachy (*Scimachia*) a counterfeit fighting, a privy exercise; a shadow or image of contention or fighting.

Scitater (*Lat.*) an instrument used in chusing the situation of Cities.

Scitherical (from *Scithericon*) of or pertaining to a Sun-Dial.

Sciatica (*Lat.*) a Gout in the Hip caused by grois and flegmatick humors, gathered in the hollowness of its joyn.

Sciaticque Vena (*Vena sciatica*) is seated above the outward ankle.

Science (*scientia*) cunning, skill, learning, knowledge. The seven Liberal Sciences are these, *Grammar*, *Logic*, *Rhetorick*, *Astrology*, *Geometry*, *Arithmetic* and *Musick*.

Scientific (*scientificus*) of exceeding skill, or wonderful knowledge.

Scintillar; see *Scy-*

Scintillation (*Scintillatio*) a sparkling up of fire, or new wine leaping in the glafs.

Sciolist (*sciolus*) a smatterer in any knowledge, one that fancies himself to be a wit, and to know more then indeed he doth.

Scioloso, pertaining to such a *sciolist*, or smatterer in learning.

Sciomantie (*sciomantia*) the part of Necromancy, practised by shadows.

Scion (*a scindendo, quia scinditur ex arbore*) a Graft, a young Plant, a shoot or sprig.

Sciotherical; see *Sciatherical*.

Sciph (*scapha*) a ship-bear, commonly all of one peece.

Scipper or *Schynper*, is a Dutch word, signifying the Master of a ship, *Ann. 1 Jac. sess. 1. ca. 24.* But we usually take *Skippers* for common Seamen or Mariners.

Scirpan (*scirpus*) of or pertaining to Bulrushes.

Scirrhus (from *scirrus*) pertaining to a hard swelling without pain, grown in the flesh within the skin, caused through choller, thick, cold, or clammy flegm. *Dr. Br.*

Scissile or *Scissilis* (*scissilis*) easie scissible } to cut, or that may be cut or divided,

Scissure (*scissura*) a cleft, a cut,

cut or rent; the division or parting of a River.

Sacrament (*sacramentum*) a kinde of meat having a very pleasant taste, Also pleasantness, or a fine or witty thing set to adorn ones talk.

Sacra (*sacrum*) an Ordinance, Decree, or Statute.

Scolion; see *Scholy*.

Scorn (*scommia*) a scoff, a mock, a sentence spoken in mirth, that sounds otherwise then it is meant, by him that speaks it.

Scorce (from the Teut. *Schans*) a Block-house or Fortification in War; also taken for the Head, because a Scorce or Block-house is made, for the most part round in fashion of a Head, whence comes the term in *Oxford*, to *Scorce one* (Lat. *Multare pecunia*) i. to set up so much in the Buttery Book upon his head, to pay, as a punishment for his offence committed. *Min.*

Scorpeism (from the Gr. *skorpeia*) rockiness, or the being full of Rocks.

Scorptika (from the Gr. *scorptika*) Jest, Jeers, Flours, Cavils; sentences or words spoken in mirth, that sound otherwise then they were meant.

Scorpus (*scopulosus*) full of rocks, very rocky.

Scorbutic (*scorbutus*) the disease called the *scurvey*.

Scorbutical, pertaining or subject to that disease.

Scorpion (*scorpio*) a venge-

mons Worm with seven feet, bearing his sting in his tail, with which he strikes mitchivously; they may be killed with fasting spittle of a found man. Also one of the Twelve Signs; which *Vide* in *Zodiac*. Also a kind of warlike Engine, wherewith to shoot small Arrows or Darts, called also an *Onager*, which you shall finde described by *Marcellinus* l. 23, cap. 3. Also a kinde of *Scurge*, mentioned 1 *Kings* 12. 12.

Scorator (Lat.) a whoremonger, a hunter of Harlots.

Scot and Lot (*An. 33. II. 8. cap. 19.*) signifies a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects after their ability. *Scot* comes from the Fr. *Escot*, *symbolum*, a shot. *Rassal* faith, is a certain custom or common Tallage made to the use of the Sheriff or his Bayliff. *Scot* (*says Camden*) *illud dicitur quod ex diversis rebus in unum aerarium aggregatur*. And in this sense it is still used; for when Good-fellows met at the Tavern or Alehouse, they at parting, call for a *Shot*, *Scot*, or Reckoning: And he is said to go *Scot-free*, that pays not his part or share towards it.

Scotists (*scotista*) those that follow the opinions of *Joannes Scotus*, other wise called *Jehn Duns*, the subtle Doctor, who was born (as some contest) in *Scotland*, as others, in the North of England; he was a *Minorite*, very eminent in Scholastick Divinity, and died

young

young at *Colen* in the year 1308. his followers are opposers of the *Thomists*.

Scotoma (*scotoma*) a dimness in the head; with a dimness in the eyes, which makes all things seem to go round. This word comes from the Greek, and is the same with *Vertigo* in Latin.

Scotomatical (*scotomaticus*) that is troubled with such a whimsy in the head.

Scottering (*unde, nescio*) in *Herefordshire*, Boys at the latter end of Harvest use to burn a wad of Pease in the Straw, which they call a *Scottering*, and eat the Pease, being so parched.

Scobel (from the Italian *Scovola*) a *Malkin* to make clean an Oven; hence perhaps our word *Shovel*.

Scout (Belg. *Schoutot*, Fr. *Escoute*) a discoverer or fore-runner of an Army, or one sent out to espy, and bring tidings of the enemies purpose. In *Holland* they have an Officer in their Towns called a *Scout*, who is chosen by the States, and, with the *Balues*, have the judging of all criminal matters in last resort, without Appeal, and have also the determining civil causes, appealable to the *Hague*.

Screeble (*screebilis*) that may be spitted out.

Scribes (*scriba*) mentioned in Scripture, their office was twofold. 1. To read and expound the Law in the Tem-

ple and Synagogues. 2. To execute the office of a Judge, in ending and composing Actions. *Heyl.*

Scriptorian (*scriptorius*) belonging to, or serving for writing.

Scrofula (from *serofula*) pertaining to, or full of Wens or such tumors about the neck *scrofula*, is a kind of Acl, which poor people (when firing is dear) gather up about water, in the bottom of the *Thames* about *London*, and collect of Coal, little sticks of Wood, Cockle-shells, and the like.

Scruple (*scriptulum*) is of Troy weight seven grains and an half; the third part of a dram, and a dram, the third part of an ounce. Also doubtfulness or over-much fear to offend, in point of conscience.

Scrupular (*scrupularis*) of or belonging to a scruple, small.

Scrupulosity (*scrupulositas*) curioulness of conscience, anxiety, doubtfulness.

Scrutable (*scrutabilis*) that may be searched or traced out

Scrutiny (*scrutinium*) a search or diligent enquiry; a perusal of Suffrages.

Sculptor (Lat.) a graver or carver.

Sculpture (*sculptura*) a graving or carving.

Scurtile (*scurtilis*) pertaining to scoffing or fancy jesting.

Scurrilous (*scurrilus*) immoderate jesting, saucy scoffing.

N n

Scutage; see *Escuage*.
Scutchin; see *Thole*.
Scutcheon (from *Scutum*) a Coat of Arms, or Shield. See *Escutcheon*. It is sometimes also taken for the bud of a Tree, cut off with part of the bark for inoculation.

Scutiferous (*scutifer*) that bears a Buckler or Shield.

Scutiform (*in forma scuti*) fashioned like a Scutcheon or Shield.

Scylla, a gulf or dangerous place in the *Sicilian Sea*; see *Charibdis*.

Scymitar or **Scimitar** (*Italian Scimitara*) a crooked flat back'd short sword used by the Turks and Persians.

Scyptale (*scyptala*) a field Mouse, &c. Also a little round staff, which the *Lacedemonians* used to write secret letters on. And in this sense my *Lo. Bacon* uses it, in his *Advanc. of Learning*, fol. 268.

Seater, an old Idol of the Saxons, which was honored on the day called *Saturday*, which thence took denomination. This Idol was also called *Crodo*, and by some mistaken for *Saturn*.

Scythian? (*scythicum*) *Scythia*, a large Country in the north part of the World.

Sca-long, the servant froth of the Sea. *Bac.*

Scear, a kind of sword made like a *Sithe*, and worn by the old Saxons, of which there were two sorts, a longer

and a shorter, which last were called *Handseaxes*; Of this kind of *Handseaxes*, *Erlingwine*, King of the East Saxons, did for his Arms bear three, *Argent*, in a field *Gules*. *Verf. See Saxon*.

Sebacean (*sebaceus*) made of tallow or sewer.

Sebastian (*Gr.*) honorable, or Majestical.

Sebastocrator (*Gr.*) was a great Officer of the Empire, who (about *Constantine* the Greats time) was third in dignity from the Emperor, the second was called *Despot*.

Secament (*secamentum*) that which is cut or threaded from a Log or Block, as chips, and such like.

A **Secant**, is a right line drawn from the Centre, through one extreme of a given Ark, till it meet with the *Tangent* raised from the *Diameter* at the other extreme of the said Ark.

Secation (*secatio*) a cutting, sawing, parting, or dividing.

Secerne (*secerno*) to divide, to lay or separate one from another, to sever, to chuse from among others.

Seccession (*secessio*) a departing from other, a forsaking or going aside; a separating ones self from another. In ancient *Rome* it was a general Insurrection and revolt of the Commons, wherein they left the City, until such time as they had the authori-

ty of their Tribunes strengthened; yea, and certain Laws enacted and established by a solemn oath, with a curse denounced against all those that went about to abrogate or abolish the same, which thereupon were called *Sacrate Leges*. *Livy*.

Seclude (*secludo*) to shut a part from other, to shut out, to put away.

Seclusory (*seclusorium*) a place where any thing is shut up a part from other; a Coop.

Secundary; see *Secondary*.

Secundine (*secunda; quasi secunda natiuitas*) the three skins, wherein an Infant lies while it is in the womb, or when it comes into the world; the second or after-birth in women; in Beasts the Heam.

Sectary (*sestarius*) one that follows private opinions in Religion, a Ring-leader of a Sect, a seditious, factious person.

Section (*sectio*) a cutting, dividing or parting.

Books are commonly divided into *Chapters*, *Chapters* into *Sections*, and *Sections* into *Paragraphs* or *Breaks*, as *Printers* call them; which is the breaking off at such a word, and beginning a new line.

Sective (*sestivus*) that is often, or that may be, cut or divided.

Sector (*Lat.*) in *Geometry* is a figure comprehended of two right lines, containing an angle at the Centre, and of

the circumference assumed by them. There is also a *Geometrical Instrument* having two legs, containing all variety of Angles, and the distance of the feet, representing the Subtences of the circumference, which is therefore called a *Sector*.

Secular (*secularis*) of or belonging to the space of one hundred years, that is done or renewed every hundred year, or once in an age.

Secular Plays (*Indi secularis*) were solemn Games or Plays among the ancient Romans, performed once in a hundred and ten years, and sometimes every hundredth year, in honor of *Apollo* or *Diana*.

Secular Priests, are those whose ordinary conversation is among men of the world, and profess the undertaking the charge of Souls, as distinct from those that profess a Monastical or Conventual life, under the Rule of some holy Predecessor, and thence are called *Regulars*.

Secondary (*secundarius*) of the second sort, the second, the next to the first. As the *Secondary* of the Fine Office, is an Officer next to the chief Officer; *Secondary* of the Counter, who is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff in *London*, in each of the two Counters, and so of others.

Secundate (*secundo*) to make lucky, or prosperous, to

make better or amend a thing.

Secundine. See *Secondine*.

Securiferous (*securifer*) that beareth an Ax or Hatchet.

Sedateness, quietness, mitigation; the same with *Sedation*. O. Lo. Prot. Speech.

Sedation (*sedati*) an appeasing, mitigating, assuaging, qualifying or quieting.

Sedentary (*sedentarius*) that sits much, that is done sitting. In France they have eight *Sedentary Parliaments* or High Courts of Justice, which are so called, because they are alwayes sitting. See *Parliament*.

Sediment (*sedimentum*) a sinking down to the bottom, or that sinks to the bottom; grounds, the dregs or drofs of perfume. *Bac.*

Seditious (*seditiosus*) contentious, mutinous, factious, loving discord. Mr *Felham*, uses *Seditary*, for a seditious person.

Seduction (*seductio*) a seducing, a leading away, aside, or apart, a misleading, a deceiving.

Sedulity (*sedulitas*) care and great diligence.

Segador (*Span.*) a Reaper, a Mower, a Harvest-man.

Segment (*segmentum*) a morsel, shred, pece or gobber cut off from any thing, a partition. *Br.*

Segmentation (*segmentatio*) a cutting into small pieces, an embroidering.

Seguiter (*seguiter*) negligence, slowness, slothfulness; also barrenness.

Segregate (*segrego*) to take out of the flock, to lay apart, to sever or separate.

Sejan horse (so called from *Cneus Sejanus*, who first backed him) was of extraordinary bigness and wonderful composure, but had this fatal property, to bring his Master to some miserable or untimely end. Whence grew the proverb, *Equum habet Sejanum*, a man has that which will be his own ruin.

Sejam or **Seisaut** (from the Fr. *Seant*) a term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted sitting upright.

Seignior (Fr. *Seigneur*) a Lord, a Master; a Landlord, or a Lord of Jurisdiction, a proprietary or owner.

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Seigniorage (*Fr. Seigniorage*) Seignory, Sovereignty, mastery, dominion.

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Selenites (*Gr.*) a stone wherein is a white which increases and decreases as the Moon doth; Also lunar men, or people that are held by some to inhabit the Moon.

Sellion (*Fr. seillon*) a ridge of land lying between two furrows; Sometimes it contains an Acre, sometimes half an Acre, sometimes more or less. Therefore *Crompton* in his *Jurisdiccions*, fol 221. saith, a *Sellion* of land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing incertain.

Sellander, is a kinde of dry scab, growing in the very bent of the Ham of a horses hinder leg. *Markham*.

Sellary (*sellaria*) a place wherein were forms and stools for men to sit on. It is used by *Tacitus* in his *Annals* for that place where *Tiberius* exercised his horrid and unnatural lusts.

Semblable (*Fr.*) like, alike, even such, resembling.

Semblance (*Fr.*) shew, seeming appearance; Also resemblance, likeness, like form or feature.

Semibrief (*q. Semibrief*) a slow time in Musick.

Sementation (*sementatio*) a bringing forth seed.

Sementine (*sementinus*) belonging to sowing, continuing to seed time.

Semint or **Semits** (from the *Gr. hui*) a word much used in composition, for half.

Semicastration (*semicastra-*

tion) half gelding, the taking away one Testicle. *Br.*

Semicircular (*semicircularis*) that hath the form of a half Circle.

Semicolon, half a Colon, or a point in writing or printing made thus [;] the *Colon* thus [:] most commonly in or neer the middle of a sentence; the *Period* thus [.] the *Comma* thus [,] the *Admiration point* thus [!] as when we say, *O tempora! O mores!* The *Interrogation point* thus [?] when we ask any question. A *Circumflex* is over the second [a] when we say *amâsti*, for *amavisti*; An *Apostroph* is when some vowel is cut off; 'twas, for it was, and the like.

Semiteupe, is a half Bath, up to the navel of the patient.

Semidole (*semidolium*) a vessel containing half a Tun, a Pipe.

Semiscroug (*semifer*) half wilde.

Semihore (*semihora*) half an hour.

Semimarin (*semimarinus*) belonging partly to the Sea, partly to the Land.

Seminatry (from *semina*) a belongingness to seed; an aprness to have or bear seed. *Br.*

Seminary (*seminarium*) a seed plot, a place where plants are set to be removed; a Nurcery, a tree whereof Plants and Grasss are taken; Also the first beginning or chief

cause of any good or evil ; and by metaphor, a Colledge, or Nursery of young Students.

Seminate (*semino*) to sow, breed or ingender.

Seminifical (*seminificus*) that causeth or brings forth seed for generation. Males are said to be *seminifical* and pubescent, at fourteen years of age, as Aristotle says, *bis septem annis exatit*, &c. Br.

Sempedal (*sempedal*) half a foot in quantity or height.

Semipelagians, a Sect differing from the Pelagians onely in this, that grace was necessary to the perseverance in good works, though not to the beginning of them; see Pelagians.

Semutate (*semito*) to make paths, to divide into paths or ways.

Semivocals (*semivocales*) certain Consonants so called, because they have half the sound of Vowels, as *f, l, m, n, r*, &c. Therefore of old *s*, and still *m*, in the end of words before vowels are cut off like vowels; see *Nat. Hist.* fol. 46.

Semustiated (*semustiat*) half burned, half roasted or broiled.

Sempiternal (*sempiternus*) perpetual, endless, lasting, always, continual, immortal, eternal.

Semutal (*semutialis*) of or belonging to half an ounce.

Senarie (*senarius*) that contains or belongs to the

number six. A verse of six feet.

Senatorian (*senatorius*) of or belonging to a Senator, or Councillor of State.

Seneschal (*Fr. Seneschal*) a Steward. As the High *Seneschal* or Steward of England. *Pl. Cor.* fol. 152. It is also used for the, Steward of a Court. *Kitch.* fol. 83.

Senescent (*senescens*) waxing old, growing in age, wearing away, drawing to the wain.

Senesce (*senesco*) to wax old, to grow in age, to begin to decay or wear away.

Scutor (*Lat.*) the elder.

Sensation (*sensatio*) prudence, intelligibleness, sensibleness; Also the exercise or art of the Senses.

Sensiferous (*sensifer*) that brings sense or feeling.

Sensor, the organs or powers of the five senses, or of apprehending, thinking or judging. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Sensualist (*sensualitas*) libertinism, epicurism, the pleasing of sense, contentment given to the appetite, satisfaction to the flesh.

Sententious (*sententiosus*) fullness of sentences, which are concise and pithy pieces of wit, containing much matter in few words.

Sententious (*sententiosus*) full of sentences, pithy, full of matter.

Sentinel (*Fr.*) a Sentry, a Common Soldier appointed

to stand and watch in a certain place.

Separatory (*Fr. separatoire*) the Chisel or Instrument, wherewith Chyrurgeons cut out the pieces of bones, left between the holes, which they bore with a *Trepan*.

Separatist (*separans*) one that separates, severs or withdraws himself from the communion of the Church.

Seppiment (*seppimentum*) an hedge, pale, mound or inclosure.

Seplastator (*Lat.*) he that makes sweet ointments.

Deposition (*sepositio*) a putting apart, or laying aside, a separating or distinguishing.

Sept (*septium*) a Park or any place enclosed, a fold for sheep.

Septs, are multitudes of the same name, and pretended Family or Linage in Ireland, so called.

Septangular (*septangulus*) that hath seven corners, a *Septangle*.

Septemfluque (*septemflum*) divided or flowing into seven branches or streams, that flows seven contrary ways, that hath seven currents.

Septempedal (*septempedali*) belonging to seven feet, that is seven foot long.

Septemvirate (*septemviri*) the authority of seven Officers in like power.

Septenarius (*Septenarius*) of

or belonging to seven, containing seven in number.

Septenary, is also used substantively, for a seventh, a proportion or number of seven.

Septennial (*septennius*) of seven years space.

Septentrional (*septentrionalis*) belonging to the North, northern.

Septical (*septicus*) putrid, factive or corrosive; that makes rotten or ripe, as matter in a sore.

Septicarious (*septicarius*) of seven manner of fashions, sorts or ways.

Septifluous; see *Septemfluus*.

Septimane (*septimana*) a week or seven-night; also whatsoever falls out on the seventh day, month, year, &c.

Septimarians, certain Officers in Monasteries, which were chosen every week, whence they took name.

Septuagenary (*septuagenarius*) pertaining to seventy or threescore and ten.

Septuagesima, is a Sunday certain, being always the next but one before *Shrove Sunday*, from which, till the Octaves of *Easter*, the solemnizing of marriage is by the Cannon Laws forbidden; that being a time of mourning, for the fall of *Adam*, and misery of man thereon ensuing; And *Easter* with its Octaves is a time of Christs glorification, and so of ours also in him, for his, and, by him, our conquest over death

and sin; And that therefore all carnal affection ought during that space to be wholly mortified in us. See *Quinquagesima*.

Septuagesimal (*septuagesima*) pertaining to the number seventy, or *Septuagesima Sunday*.

Septuaginta (*septuaginta*) properly signifies the seventy Translators of the holy Bible out of Hebrew into Greek, who were in truth Seventy two (*viz*) six chosen out of every one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, by *Eleazar* the High-Priest, at the request of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus* King of *Agypt*, for the richest ornament of his memorable Library. These by commendous speech are called the seventy Interpreters, as the *Centum viri*, among the Romans, who were indeed One hundred and five, three out of a Tribe, and thirty five Tribes. *Budæus*.

Septuarius (from *Septem*) may be applied to any thing composed of the number seven. Dr. *Brufesit* for a week, consisting of seven days.

Septuaginta (*septuaginta*) of seven ounces, or seven parts of the whole.

Septuaginta (*sepulchralis*) of or belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre.

Septulchre, buried, put, or made into a Sepulchre. *Bac*.

Septulus (*sepelio*) to bury, inter, or lay in the Earth.

Sepulture (*sepultura*) a lay-

ing in the ground, a burying, an interring or intombing.

Sequitur (*sequela*) the following, consequence, issue, or success of a thing; also a train or retinue.

Sequences (*sequencia*) answering Verses, or Verses that answer one another sequentially; things that follow one another in order.

Sequester (*sequestro*) to separate; to separate a thing in controversy, from the possession of both those that contend for it. And this is double, *Voluntary sequestration* or *Judiciary*. *Voluntary* is that which is used by the consent of both parties: *Judiciary* is that which the Judge of his Authority doth, whether the parties will or not. *Com*. In what sense it hath been of late years used, very many know by sad experience.

Sequester (*Lat*) is he that puts a thing in controversy into another man's hand; or rather the third person, who takes a thing in controversy between two. But it is now usually taken for an Officer, that receives the Rents of Recusants or Delinquents Estates, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Seraglio (the Turkish word is *Serai*, borrowed from the Persian *Seraw*, which signifies a house) is that place in *Constantinople*, where the Grand Signor resides with his Court; the description where-

of.

of, you may see at large in Mr. *Rob. Wihers* Book, published by Mr. *Greaves*, 1650.

Seraph (Fr.) a foggy mist or dampish vapor, falling in Italy about Sun-set, at which time it is unwholsom to be abroad there, especially bare-headed; mildew; also the fresh and cool air of the evening.

Seraph, a Turkish coyn of fine gold, worth about a French crown.

Seraphim (Heb.: *i. fulgentes aut comburentes*; so called for their burning with divine love and charity) the highest order of the celestial Hierarchy of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

Seraphim (from *Seraphin*) celestial, inflamed with divine love, like a *Seraphim*; also fiery or burning.

Seraphis, a Serpent, worshipped by the Egyptians as a God.

Serenade (Fr.) evening musick at the door or under the window of a lovely or beloved creature.

Serenty (*serenitas*) fair, and clear weather, quietness, calmness.

Sergeant at Law (or of the Coyn) is the highest degree, taken in that profession, as a Doctor of the Civil Law, &c. with what solemnity these Sergeants are created, read *Fortescue* c. 50. & *Coke's Reports*.

Sergeanty (from the Fr. *Sergeant*, or *Sergent*, i. one retained to guard ones person) signifies in our Common Law,

a service due to the King, from his Tenant holding by such service; For this service cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but to the King only. And this is either *grand* or *petit*, as you shall find in *Littletons Tenures*, and *Br. l. 2. c. 26*.

Serigraunt, a team in Heraldry, applied onely to the Griffin, so called.

Sericated (*Sericatus*) clothed with, or attired in silk.

Series (Lat.) an order, succession or process in any matter hanging wel together; a row, an issue or descent of kindred; a race or course.

Sermocinate (*sermocinor*) to talk or commune with.

Scroffity (*serofitas*) the waterishness or thinner parts of the mass of blood (answering to whay in milk) which floats upon it after it has been let out of a vein; also the whayish or waterish moisture drawn by the Kidney from all parts of the body, and, after some concoction, termed urine.

Serous, pertaining to such waterishness, or moisture, &c.

Serotine } (*serotinus*)
Serotonious } that is in the evening, late, lateward.

Serpentine (*serpentinus*) of or belonging to Serpents; under which general name all vermine that creep on the belly, as Snakes, Adders, &c. are contained. Also winding, wrigling or crooking.

Serpentine verses, are those which do, as it were,

TUR

run into themselves, as we see
Serpents pictured with tail in
mouth: So these verses begin

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Also a kind of warlike Engi-
ne called a *Serpentine* or *Ba-
silisco*.

Serper, a kind of Basket.

Serred (Fr. *servé*) compact,
contracted, bound fast. *Bac.*
Servable (*servabilis*) that
may be kept or preserved.

Serbet; see *Sherbet*.

Servile (*servilis*) pertain-
ing to a servant or bondage;
slavish.

Servitude (*servitudo*) bon-
dage, slavery, thralldom, ser-
vility.

Serviteur (Fr.) a servitor,
servant, Serving-man, Atten-
dant or Waiter. We use the
word *Servitor* in our Univer-
sities, where the poor or trea-
surer sort of Schollars (that
have not wherewith sufficient-
ly to maintain themselves) ex-
ecute the Office of a *Servitor*
or Attendant to those of
greater wealth and quality.

Sesquialteral (*sesquialter*)
that which contains one and
an half, or the whole and
half again, as six to four.

Sesquipedal (*sesquipedalis*)
of a foot and half in measure.

Sesquipedian, one that
is a foot and a half high. *Ses-
quipedian words* (*verba ses-
quipedia*) used by Horace for
great, stout, and lofty words;
words that are very long, con-

and end with the same word.
As that of *Juvenal*.

sisting of many syllables.

Sesquitercian (*sesquiter-
cius*) which contains as much
as another, and a third part
more; as twelve to nine.

Session (*sessio, a sedeo*) a
sitting; *Sessions* are usually
taken for the quarterly sitting
of Justices in Court, other-
wise called *General Sessions*.
An. 5. Eliz. c. 4. or *Open Ses-
sions*. *ibid.* There are also o-
ther kinds of *Sessions*, of which
see *Crompt. J. of P. fol. 109, 110.*

Sesterce (*sestertius*) a
Roman coin among
the Romans, whereof *Denar-
ius* contained four, and is so
called *quasi Semitertius*, for it
contained two and a half of
the brazen coin called *As*, and
it is marked with this figure,
H-S. which signifies two pound
and a half. Of our money it
valued about three half pence
farthing; Or (as the Translator
of *Tacitus* computes it) three
half pence farthing, and
half farthing. This Character
H-S. two capital I I. and the
letter S thus coupled together,
stood for *Sestertius*, others say
the true character was L L S.

Sestine (Fr.) a Stanza of
six verses.

Sethim or *Sethim*, a tree
like a white Thorn, the tim-
ber whereof never rots. Of
this

this tree was made the holy
Ark of the Old Testament;
see *Ark*.

Setigerous (*setiger*) that
bears or hath bristles on his
back.

Severians (so called from
Severus their first founder) a
sort of Hereticks that con-
demned marriage, abstained
from eating flesh and drink-
ing wine, &c.

Sevidical (*sevidicus*) that
speaks cruel and rigorous
words, that threateneth.

Sevil; see *Sivil*.

Sevocation (*sevocatio*) a
calling a part or aside, a with-
drawing from.

Setvel, a paper, clout or
any thing hanged up to keep
a Deer from entering into a
place. A term of Hunting.

Sewer or *Setwar*, has two
significations, one applied to
him that ushers or comes in
before the meat of the King
or other great Personage, and
placeth it on the Table, &c.

The other, to such passages
or gutters, as carry water in-
to the Sea or River, in Law-
yers Latin called *Sewera*, A. 6.
H. 6. c. 5. And there are Com-
missions of *Sewers* usually
granted under the Great
Seal, authorising certain per-
sons, to see Dreins and Ditches
well kept and maintained in
the Marsh and Fen Countries,
for better conveyance of the
water into the Sea, and pre-
serving the grafs for food of
Cattle. This word is probably

derived from the Fr. (*issue*)
an issue or going forth, as if
we should call them *Issuers*,
because they give issue or pas-
sage to the water, &c. And
the Latin word (*sueva*) (some-
times used in these Commis-
sions, is a competent reason
for this conjecture. See *Fitz.
nat. br. in Oyer and Terminer*. I
have heard of an old French
book containing the Officers
of the King of England's Court
as it was antiently governed,
wherein, he whom we now
call *Sewer*, was called *Assour*,
which comes from the Fr.
(*Assoir*) to settle or place,
wherein his Office in setting
down the meat is well expres-
sed. And *Sewer*, as it signifies
such an Officer, is by *Fleta*
Latined *Assessor*, a setter
down, lib. 2. ca. 15.

Seragessima Sunday, is
always the Sunday next be-
fore *Shrove Sunday*, and is so
called either for being the
sixth before *Passion Sunday*,
or the second before *Quadrage-
sima Sunday*, reckoning
backward from *Quadragesima*,
to *Quinquagesima*, and thence
to *Sexagesima*, and so to *Sep-
tuagesima*.

Sexennial (*sexennus*) that
is six years old, or of six years
standing.

Sextant (*sextans*) a coin
less than that called *Quadrant*
by the third part; a certain
weight being two ounces, by
some called *obolus*, by others
the sixth part of any measure,
sum

sum or quantity that is divided into twelve parts; also two inches. The sixth part of *Fugerum*. *Vayvo*.

Sextantary (*sextantarius*) belonging to that measure or weight.

Sextary (*sextarius*) a measure or weight; the Roman *Sextary* contains of Wine or wheat, two pound Roman, that is 24 ounces, a pound and an half *averdupois* weight, less then the *Paris* pint by eight ounces. You may try it, following *Glareans* rule, by making a measure four inches long, by square three inches deep, and as many broad, which is the true *Sextary*; according to this account, it is just our pint and a half; for in our Wine pint are but sixteen ounces. Physicians assign but eighteen ounces, or at the most twenty to *Sextarius*, and then it is but two or four ounces more then our pint. *Sextarius* after *Geo. Agricola*, contains two *Hemine*, one pound measure and eight ounces, that is twenty ounces or inch measures. *sextarius* of Oyl is sixteen ounces, five drams & one scruple; of wine 18 ounces and an half, two *Siliquies*, two grains, and two third parts of a grain. *Tho*.

Sexte, a part of the Canon Law, added to the decretals.

Sexten, seems to be corrupted from *sacrisan*, which see.

Sextep; see *Sacrify*.

Sextile or **Sextilan**

moneth (*Sextilis*) the moneth of *August*, so called, because it is the sixth from *March*, which was the first moneth of the year with the *Romans*.

Schacholt or **Schachic**, a prisoners Bolt, a Fetter, or Give.

Sextule (*sextula*) the sixth part of an ounce, that is a dram and a scruple; also a measure of Land.

Sextuple (*sextuplus*) sixfold, or that contains, or is made of the number six. A time in Musick, containing six *Crotchets* to a Bar, appropriated chiefly to *Sarabands*.

Schallop; from the Fr. *Schalupe*, or Lat. *Scapha*, a Boat, or perhaps from *shallow*, because, being a small Vessel, it goes up into shallow places) a small Boat so called, Also a kind of Shel-fish.

Shamois or **Chamois**, a kinde of wilde Goat, whose skin, being rightly dressed, makes our true *Shamois* Leather.

Shafment, is a kinde of measure used in some parts of *England*, and is the breadth of a mans hand, and the length of the thumb.

Shamshere, the usual Sword among the *Persians*, not unlike the Turkish *Seymitar*; for (*Mr. Herb. saith*) it is crooked like a Crescent, and sharp as a Razor. *Fol. 147*.

Shish, is the whole piece (be it long or short) of fine linnen, of which the *Turbant*

is made, but the name of the *Linnen* is *Telben*; whence we falsely call that which a Turk wears about his head a *Turbant*, whereas the true name is *Savuck*, and the Turks themselves so call it; it comes from *Sarnack*, which signifies to joyn about, or to swathe.

Sham, in the *Persian* Tongue, is a King; and *Porshaw* an Emperor. *Herb. Tr.*

Shebet; see *Sicle*.

Sherbet or **Sherbet** (in the *Persian* Tongue, it signifies pleasant liquor) is a kinde of drink in great request, both in *Turkie* and *Persia*, and is compounded of juyce of Lemons, Sugar, Amber, and other ingredients; another sort of it is made of Violets, Honey, juyce of Raisons, and the like. Others say *Sherbet* is an *Arabic* word, and signifies drink in general.

Sherpy Sack, so called from *Zeres*, a Sea Town of *Corduba* in *Spain*, where that kind of Sack is made.

Schewage; see *Scavage*.

Shern, a kinde of long knife, or short sword, antiently and still used by the *Irish* *Kernes*. *Antiq. Hiber. p. 57*.

Shibboleth or **Schibboleth** (*Hebr. i. spica*) by the pronunciation of this word, the *Galaadites* (who fought for, and under *Jephthe*, the Judge of *Israel*) discovered the *Ephramites* to be their enemies, and not *Galaadites*, as they pretended to be for their safe-

ty; for when they were taken by the true *Galaadites*, at the passages over *Jordan* through which they endeavored to escape) they could not pronounce *Shibboleth* or *Schibboleth*, but *Sibboleth* which cost two and forty thousand of them their lives at that time, *Judges cap. 12*. Hence the word is usually taken for a word of trial, to discern Citizens from Aliens; Friends from Foes. See *Pichigni*.

Shilo or **Shiloh** (*Hebr. i. missus*) is mentioned in the Prophecy of *Jacob*, where it is said, *The Scepter shall not depart from Judah, till Shiloh come*, that is, till our Saviour come, *Gen. 49. 10*. The word signifies a Prosperer or Saviour-maker.

Shiloah of **Shiloah**; see in *Waters*.

Shingle (from the *Teut. Schindel*, & that from *Scindo*) a Slate or Lath of wood to cover houses.

Shingles (*a cingendo*) a discharge about the Brest, Belly, or Back, the place affected, looking red and increasing circle-wise more & more, it is chiefly cured with Cats blood; if it go round the body, it kills.

Shoud, a Justice of Peace among the Turks

Shyem, a kind of Field-Mouse, which if he go over a beasts back, will make him lame in the Chine; and if he bite, the beast swells to the heart and dies. *Gesh. From hence*

hence came our English phrase, *I bespew thee*, when we wish ill; and we call a curst woman, a *Shrew*.

Shrift or **Shriving** (Sax.) perhaps from *Scrinium*, *quasi revelare peccata, ab intimo scrinio* was anciently taken for auricular Confession.

Shrove-tide, from the Sax. *Shrive* or *Shrive*, and the Belg. *Tide*, i. *tempus*, a time of thriving or confessing sins; for about that time the Roman Catholicks use to confess their sins and receive the Blessed Sacrament, to the end they may the more religiously observe the holy time of Lent, then immediately ensuing.

Shrine (*scrinium*) that which contained the body of a Saint, or the place where such a body was buried or interred.

Stalogue (*stalogum*) that spits much in his speech.

Stiltate (*sibilo*) to whistle or hiss. *Bac.*

Stibils; see *Sybils*.

Stecaneous (*siccaneus*) dry of nature, that hath no Rivers or Springs to water it.

Stectical (*siccificus*) that has power to make dry.

Stecty (*siccitas*) driness, drouth, lack of sap or moisture, barrenness.

Stellian *Aesperas*; see *Vesperas*.

Stele or **Shetel** (*sclus*, from the Hebrew *shakel*, i. *librare*) As well a kind of coyn

both of Silver and Gold, as a weight among the Jews; on one side of the silver *Shetel* was carved a pot with *Manna*, and this Inscription in Hebrew. *The shekel of Israel*; on the other, *Aarons Rod*, with this, *Holy Jerusalem*; this (which was called the *Holy Shekel*) was worth of our money about two shillings six pence; the common *Shetel* half so much, in weight half an ounce, *Exod. 30. 13. Gen. 23. 15, 16.* And from thence comes our word *Scale*, to weigh with; see *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 265.

Shelaves, A term of Hunters, and is when Dogs are laid in the way to be let slip at a Deer, as he passes by.

Sidemen, *alias* *Questmen*, those that are yearly chosen according to the custom of a Parish, to assist the Churchwardens in the inquiry and presenting such offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court Christian.

Sidereal (*sideraliu*) belonging to stars or Planets.

Siderated (*sideratus*) blasted, stricken with a Planet, taken, benumbed. *Br.*

Sidereal ? (*siderum*) of or **Siderian** } like stars, shining, bright; heavenly.

Siderite (*siderites*) an iron-like stone, which (as some imagine) has power to fer men at variance; Also the Loadstone.

Sigallion, an Image in *Egypt*,

gypt, that by pressing his fingers on his lips, seemed to command silence.

Sigillar (*sigillari*) belonging to a seal or mark.

Sigillatbe (*sigillatus*) sealable, that is apt, or hath strength to seal, or mark; made of wax. *Bac.*

Sigismund (Germ.) victorious, peace, or victory with peace; that *Sig* signifies victory, *Alfric*, *Dassodius* and *Luther* all agree, yet *Hadr. Junius* turns it victorious or prevailing speech.

Sigles (*sigle*) notes, brevatures, initial Letters set for words. As *S. P. D.* for *Salutem plurimam dicit, &c.*

Sig-nacle (*signaculum*) a sign, seal, mark or character.

Sig-natory (*signatorius*) that is used or serves to seal withal; As *Anulus signatorius*, a Seal-Ring, a Signet.

Signature (*signatura*) a subscribing, a sign manual, ones hand or mark set to a writing, a signing of a Notary. Among *Printers* the mark or letter they set at the bottom of every sheet printed, as *A, B, C, &c.* to tell their Quires by, and distinguish one sheet from another, is called the *Signature*.

Signaturist, one that seal-eth, marketh, brandeth.

Signiferous (*signifer*) that bears a sign, Standard or Image.

Silentary (*silentarius*) an Usher or Crier, who sees

good rule and silence kept.

Silery or **Ellery**, Drapery or foliage wrought on the Heads of Pillars and Posts, and made as cloth and leaves turning divers ways; it comes from *Siler*, an Osier or small Withe, because *Silery* oftentimes resembles it; see *Drapery*.

Silicious (*silicem*) of or pertaining to flint, flinty.

Sillogism; see *Syllogism*.

Sillogographer (*sillogographus*) a writer of scoffs, raunts and revilings; such was *Timon*.

Silbestrous; see in *Syl.*

Silurist (from *silures*) a Native of, or one that lives in, South-Wales.

Simbal; see *Cimbal*.

Similar (*signaculum*) a sign, seal, mark or character.

Similar { *parts* } (*partes*) parts (of the body) of one substance, and which (though divided) retain the name of the whole. And *Dissimilarity* parts differ from the whole, as Nerves, Bones, and the like. See *Dissimilarity*.

Similar; see *Scymitar*.

Simmetry; see *Symmetry*.

Simon (Hebr.) obedient, listening. *Philos.*

Simony (*simonia*) the buying or selling of Church Livings, or other spiritual things for money. It first took denomination from *Simon Magus*, a Sorcerer of *Samaria*, who offered money to the Apostles, that he might have power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his hands on, for which attempt he was sharp-

sharply reproved by St. Peter.

Simoniacs (from *Simon Magus*) those that buy or sell Church Livings or other spiritual things. It is also a general name for all Hereticks, because (as St. Irenaeus saith) Simon was the Father of them all.

Simoniacal (from *Simoniac*) pertaining to Simony.

Simous (*simus*) flat nosed. **Simpliss** (*simplicis*) an Herbalist; one that understands or professes to understand the nature of Simples, Plants and Drugs.

Simulacre (*simulacrum*) an Image of a man or woman, the proportion of any thing, the shadow, figure, semblance or pattern of a thing.

Simulation (*simulatio*) a feigning, a counterfeiting, a making of resemblance, a dissembling, a colour or pretence.

Simultaneous (from *simultas*) that is privily displeased, or hates with dissembling countenance. *Le Sir.*

Sina, a Mountain in Arabia, where the Law of God was given to Moses; called also *Horeb*.

Sinapism (*sinapismus*) a Medicine, Oynment or Salve, made of Mustard, serving to raise blisters or wheals on the skin.

Sindles see *Syndic*.

Sindon (Gr. *very fine Linen*;) as Cambrick, Lawn, &c.

Sing-cantor; see *Succentor*.

Stiggle, the tail of a Deer among Huntsmen.

Smiler (Lat.) pertaining to, or that is on the left hand; unlucky, unfortunate, contrary.

Smittity (*sinistritas*) unhandsonness, frowardness, lack of grace in doing a thing.

Stnon, a perfidious Grecian that betrayed Troy, &c. from whence all perfidious persons may be called *Sinons*.

Stnoper (*sinopsis*) a red stone, commonly call'd *Ruddle*.

Stnopycal (*sinopycus*) of or belonging to that Stone.

Stnon; see *Scion*.

Stnpack (Arabick) the inner Rim of the belly, which is joyned to the Cawl, where the Intrailes are covered. A term in Anatomy.

St-quis is a little Bill set up in some open place upon a Post or Wall; and is so called, because it usually begins with *Si quis*. If any one (viz. *hab*) found, that which is mentioned herein to be lost, let him bring it to such a place, and he shall be rewarded for his pains.

Str, a title of dignity given to Baronets and Knights; and not onely attributed to Kings, but to all Gentlemen in disconrse; some derive it from the Hebr. *sar*; princeps, others from the Gr. *weic*, i. *Dominus*, others from the Brit. *Str* or *Str*, *Domine*; others from the Ital. *Sere*, or Fr. *Sire*. And *Stephanus* deduces it from *Cyrus*, the Persian word for a Lord or great Prince.

Str

Strens (*Serenes*, from the Gr. *ajer*, i. *attrahere*) See *Mermaides*. Alluring and tempting women, are called *Sirens*.

Sirenic, pertaining to *Sirens*, attractive.

Sitoutze, to play the *Siren*, to attract or allure, as *Sirens* do with singing.

Str us, the Dog-Star, or Star called *Canicula*, at whose rising the Dog-dayes alwayes begin, and took denomination.

Sirocco (Ital.) a South-East-wind, thought to be hurtful and infectious in Italy.

Sisyphus, a great Robber of *Africa*, slain by *Theseus*. Poets say, he rould a stone to the top of a Hill in Hell, which still tumbles back again, and so makes his labor endless, &c. Hence to roul the stone of *Sisyphus*, is taken for any endless or insuperable labor.

Strath (*starchus*) he that hath the office to provide Corn, and Victuals sufficient.

Stite (*situs*) the setting or standing of any place, the seat or situation; a Territory or quarter of a Country.

Stritent (*strens*) thirsting, coveting, desiring much.

Stritun. See *Sethim*.

Stritol or **Strill**, from the Span. *Sevilla*, the chief City of *Andaluzia* in Spain, from whence we have our *Sevil* Oranges, and therefore so called.

Stratin (Fr.) a sixth, sixth part; the proportion of

fix; Hence a Poem or *Stanza* of six verses.

Str, is a farthings worth of bread or drink, which Schollars in Cambridge have at the Buttery, noted with the letter S. As in *Oxford* with the letter Q. for half a farthing, and Qa. for a farthing; And whereas they say in *Oxford*, to *Battel* in the Buttery Book i. to set down on their names, what they take in Bread Drink, Butter, Cheese, &c. In Cambridge they call it *Sixing*.

Stryp; see *Syzygie*.

Strketen; see *Skeleton*.

Skellum; see *Scellum*.

Skiff or **Scow** (*scapha*) a ship-boat, properly all of one piece.

Skun, is in Scotland a kind of Potrage of strong nourishment, made of Knuckles and Sinews of Beef long boiled.

Sutner (Dutch *Schenker*) a Fill-cop, one that fills bear or wine, a Butler or Cup-bearer.

Stay (from the Teuton. *Slagon*, i. to strike) an Instrument of a Weavers Loom, having teeth like a Comb.

Stochter (Belg. *Stocker*) one that stocks or inticeth away mens servants. See *Plagiary*.

Stor, a term in hunting, and signifies the view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

Strug, a damp, such as usually happens in Colepits; also a deep, sinking, muddy place.

O

Stma

Smaragdine (*smaragdi-nus*) belonging to the precious stone called a *Smaragd* or *Emerald*; green, as an *Emerald*.
Smaragdian, about the beginning of the long Parliament in the year 1641, five Ministers wrote a book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian Government, to which they all subscribed their names, being *Isham Marshall, Edm. Calamy, Tho. Young, Matth. Newcome, and Will. Spurston*; the first letters whereof make this word, *Smellymunus*; and from thence they and their Followers were called *Smellymunians*.

Smeagmouch (*smegmaticus*) that hath the power or strength to scour or cleanse, as soap.

Smother or **Smothery**; a medicine or physical Ointment to take away hair.

Snaphunk, a fire-lock, or Gun that strikes fire without the use of a Match.

Sobriquet (Fr.) a surname; also a nickname or by-word. See *Fuller* lib. 3. fol. 30.

Socag (from the Fr. *Soc*, i. a Coulter or plough-share) is a tenure of lands by or for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. See *Institutes* of Common Law. 31.

Socum, a late Sect, begun by *Lullius Socinus* the Uncle, and made up by *Faustus Socinus* of Sienna, his Nephew

who first dispersed his Errors in *Polonia, Transylvania*, and *Sarmatia*, about the year 1555. They deny the eternal Divinity of the second Person of the Blessed Trinity, with other gross Errors. See Mr. *Chewney's Anti-Socinianism*.

Socum, an old Law word, signifying the custom of grinding at the Lords Mill; and there is *Bond-Socome*, where the Tenants are bound to; and *Love-Socome*, where they do it freely out of love to their Land-lord.

Socord (*scordia*) Luskiness, sloathfulness, negligence, idleness, fortissness.

Socratics (*socraticus*) of or belonging to that excellent Philosopher *Socrates*, or to the Sect, whereof he was chief: Hence, wise, prudent, learned.

Sodalitas (*sodalitas*) a Fellowship, a Fraternity, a Society, an Assembly, a Brotherhood, a Company incorporate of any mystery or Craft.

Sodaliticus (*sodaliticus*) belonging to sodality or Fellowship.

Sodom (*sodomia*) bug-gery; so called from the City *Sodom* in *Judea*, which for that detestable sin was destroyed with fire from heaven, *Gen.* 19.

Sodennet, an Ingler or Buggerer.

Sodomitical, pertaining to Sodomy or Buggery.

Sol, the Sun, one of the seven

seven Planets. See *Saturn*.
Solace (*solatium*) comfort, consolation; help, or succor.

Solar (*solaris*) of or belonging to the Sun.

Solar (*solarium*) a Sunday; Also a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live out of common business; or the rent that one pays yearly for an house that is built upon the soil or land of the Commonwealth.

Soldado (Span. *Soldat* Fr.) a Soldier, one that follows the wars. *Soldado boyado*, a cashiered Soldier; a Soldier blotted out of the Muster Roll; perhaps derived from the Brit. *Sawto*, i. miles, and that from *Satob*, which signifies *prælium* or *bellum*.

Soldan, See *Sultan*.

Soldures (*soldurii*) were (as *Cæsar* saith) in the Gaulish language, such kinde of men, as destined and vowed themselves to the amity of any, to take part in all their good and bad fortunes.

Soleated (*soleatus*) shod, as horses are, or that wears pattens.

Solcism (*solcismus*) a false manner of speaking, contrary to the rules of Grammar, incongruity; Anything done out of order, or contrary to rule, may be termed a *Solcism*. It arose from those, who being Athenians born, and dwelling in *Soli*, a City in *Cilicia*, spake not pure *Attic*, but mixt with the *Solian's* more barbarous Language.

Solcismal, pertaining to a *Solcism*, incongruous.

Solcat: b: or **Solcatob**, an old name of the month *February*.

Solcimat (*solennis*) yearly, used or done every year at a certain time, publick, solemn, accustomed.

Solent, the ancient name of that part of the Sea, which divides the Isle of *Wight* from our main Land in *Hampshire*. *Bedes Hist.* pag. 365.

Solc-bottom (from the Span. *Solcvar*, i. *sublevare*) a lifting or holding up; Also an aiding, succoring or assisting. *Lustr. Ludov.*

Soldaten (*solidatio*) a making whole or firm, a soldiering.

Solider, Five regular bodies, or figures Geometrical (*viz.*) the Circle, Cube, Pyramid, Cilinder, and Dodechædron.

Solistician (from *sola fides*) one that holds faith onely (without works) necessary to salvation, or one that depends upon faith alone.

Soliloquy (*soliloquium*) talk alone, as of one with one, or one with himself.

Soliped (from *solidus* and *pes*) that hath a whole or sound foot, not cloven nor broken, such is that of a Horse. If from *solum* and *pes*, then it signifies, one-footed, or that hath but one foot. *Dr. Br.*

Solsequious (from *solem* *O c 2* *sequens*)

sequens) following or that follows the Sun. Br.

Solifism (*solifismum*) a kind of dancing among the *Angures*, or a Divination taken by falling of the bread on the ground, which was given to Chickens.

Solitarian (*solitaneus*) solitary, single, alone, without company.

Solivagant (*solivagus*) that goes here and there alone, and flies company, wandering all alone, solitary.

Solon, one of the seven wisemen of Greece. The other six were *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Thales*, *Bias*, *Pitacus*, and *Periander*. V. *Hist. of Philos. in Preface*.

Solstice (*solstitium*, *quasi solis statio*) the Sun-stand or stay, when it can neither go higher nor lower, which is in Summer about mid *June*, when the days are at the longest, and in Winter about mid *December*, when they are at

the shortest; at which time the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and in *June* to that of *Cancer*. It is most commonly taken for *Midsummer*; and Mid-winter is termed *Bruma*.

Solstitial (*solstitialis*) belonging to the *Solstice*, or stay of the Sun. Also that continues but a little time.

Soluble (*solubilis*) which may be unloosed or unbound.

Solve (*solvo*) to loose, to release, to deliver, to undo, to dissolve, resolve, &c.

Solute ? (*solutus*) loosed, dissolutive for loosening; set at liberty, quiet, free.

Somnolent (*somniculosus*) negligent, sleepy, drowsy, sluggish; also that makes drowsy or sleepy.

Somniferous (*somnifer*) that brings or causeth sleep.

Somnus (Lat.) sleep, sometimes night; also rest, quietness; also the God of Sleep. *Ovid*.

Somme quies rerum, dulcissime Somne Deorum.

Sonorous (*sonorus*) loud; making a great noise, shrill, roaring.

Sontag, is a tax of forty shillings, laid upon every Knights Fee. *Stow*, p. 284.

Sontick (*soniticus*) noysom, hurtfull. The *Sontick disease* (*vorbus soniticus*) a continual and extream sickness, that hangs long upon a man, and is ended within no certain

time; and whereby we are disabled to perform our necessary business. The Falling Evil is such a disease. *Sigonius* infers, That every disease which hinders us in the performance of our businesses, is termed *Sonticum*.

Sooter, a monster, like a Bat, which some women in Dorchland are said to have brought forth, as the product

of

of some preratural conception. *Cl. Poems*.

Sophta (Gr.) Wisdom; a name peculiarly applied by the Primitive Christians to our most Blessed Saviour, who is the *Wisdom of his Father*, by whom all things, were made; and therefore some godly persons do more then dislike the communicating it to any other. *Cam*.

Sophy (Ar.) the great Lord or King of *Persia* so called.

Sophism (*sophisma*) a crafty or deceitfull sentence; an Oration or Sentence, seeming to be true, but false indeed; a cavil.

Sophist or ? (*sophista*) He

Sophister } that professeth Philosophy for lucre or vain-glory; a deceiver, under an eloquent or crafty speaking; a cunning or cavilling disputer, who will make a false matter seem true.

Sophistate (*sophistico*) to adulterate or falsifie, to make counterfeit or deceitfull.

Sophistry (*sophistria*) the art of quaint beguiling or circumvention, by words or false Arguments, called also *Lullin*.

Sopited (*sopitum*) laid to sleep, being at rest.

Sopition (*sopitio*) sleeping, or being at rest.

Soporare (*soporare*) to bring or induce sleep.

Soporiferous (*soporifer*) that brings or causeth sleep, a drowsy.

Sorbtion (*sorbitio*) a sup-

ping, as of broth or portage.

Sorbonists are those learned Doctors and Batchellors of Divinity of the Colledge of *Sorbon* in *Paris*; which took denomination from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was one of the Almoners & Preachers of *St Lewis* the Ninth, King of *France*, and the Doner and Instructor of this Colledge, about the year 1264. 2 *Part Tr*.

Sorcellery (Fr.) Sorcery or *Sorcellage* (*sorilegium*) charming, enchanting, witchcraft, divination by lors.

Sordate (*sordido*) to make foul, to array sluttishly and filthily.

Sordid (*sordidus*) filthy, dishonest, unclean, all berayed, sluttish, corrupt, &c.

Sordine or **Sorzer** (from the Fr. *Sourdine*) the little Pipe or Tenon, put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound low; also a kinde of hoarse or low sounding Trumpet.

Sore a male fallow Deer of four years old.

Sore-st or **Sore**, A Male fallow deer of three years old.

Sorites (Gr.) a kinde of Argument consisting of divers Propositions, in which the Predicate of the former, is still made the subject of the latter, till in conclusion the last Predicate be attributed to the first subject: *A Thomas is a man; a man is an Animal; an Animal is a Body; a Body is a Substance; therefore Thomas is a Substance.*

O o 3 Soritical

Sollicit, pertaining to such an Argument.

Sollicit *Virgini* (*Virgo Sororians*) a young maid, whose Breasts began to be embossed and round, or set out for shew.

Sollicit (*Sororicide*) a murderer of his own sister.

Sollicit (*Sortilegium*) a divination by Lots, Sorcery.

Sollicit (*Sortitio*) a choosing or appointing by lots, a casting of lots, a lotting.

Sollicit (Lat.) a caster of lots.

Sollicit (*Hospitalis*) that

God have your Soul.
Wounds and all.

Source (Fr.) an original, or beginning, a Spring or Well-head; a Seminary, Race or Offspring.

Sourde (*Surdus*) deaf, hard of hearing; also listless, unattentive, heedless; also dumb.

Sourde, a company of wilde Bores together; as we say, A Herd of Deer.

Sourde, an order of white Friars, which wear on their habits a representation of two Red Swords.

Sourde (*Spado*) that is gelded, be it man or Beast.

Sourde, Laborers in the Tin-mines of Cornwall; so called from the *Spade* they use.

Sourde (*Spadecus*) of a light red or bright bay colour.

Sourde (*Spagircus*) of or belonging to Alchemy, or an Alchimyff.

is cause of health, medicinal, wholsom, safe, free from danger.

Sor, See *Asorus*.

Sorlack, an eminent Officer about the person of the Turkish Emperor.

Sorlack (*Sorlack*), are certain oaten cakes, which some of the wealthier sort of persons in Lancashire use still to give the poor on All Souls day, (*Nov. 2.*) and the poor people take themselves oblig'd to say this old verse, in retribution,

Sorlack (*Spagyrum*) an Alchimyff, an extracter of quintessences.

Sorlack or **Sorlack**, (the right word is *Esparwhie*, which in the Persian tongue signifies a Horseman) are the Great Turks Horsemen or Cavalry, armed for the most part at once, with Bow, Mace, Lance, Harquebuse, and Scimitar. ands.

Sorlack, a red Male deer of three years old.

Sorlack (*spasio*) a sprinkling, especially of water, coloured with Saffron, out of some Pipe.

Sorlack (from *spasim*) here and there, one with another, scatteringly. *Bac.*

Sparta (*Spartanus*) belonging to the Lacedemonians, or to their chief City *Sparta*.

Spartan

Spasmodic (*Spasmodicus*) pertaining to the disease called the *Spasim* or *Cramp*, which is a convulsion, or picking up of the Sinews, arising either of too much fullness, or over-much emptiness.

Spate, **Spanner** or **Spatule** (*Spalla*) a little slice or Splatt, wherewith Surgeons all Apothecaries use to spread their plaisters and salves also a little two handed or hard sword.

Spate (*spatio*) to walk abroad, to travel, to wander, to goeing up and down.

Spate (Lat.) a figure, image, sen, or shap, likeness, semblance, outward face or shew, &c. the different kind of any thing With Grammaticians, *Spate* is the accident of a word, *Primitive* or *Derivative*. with Logicians it is the second of the five *Predicables*; see *emum*.

Spate (*specificus*) special, particu, belonging to *Species*.

Spate (*speciosus*) goodly or fair to see, beautiful, or graceful appearance, honorable inew.

Spate (*spectabilis*) worthy to be seen, or that may be seen, wile; of great renown, notab goodly.

Spate (*speculativus*) that belongs to speculation; speculative, contemplative.

Spate (*Spum*) is an apparition or imination of a substance with a body,

which presents it self sensibly to men against the order and course of Nature; a Ghost, a spirit, a fantastic, a vision.

Spate (*specularis*) any thing wherby a man may see the better, belonging to seeing or spying, to Spectacles or glass windows.

Spate (*speculatio*) a spying, a watching in an open place, a discovery, a considering, or observing.

Spate (*Speculor*) to watch in an high Tower, or other like place, to see far, to eiepy, search out, to consider diligently; to behold and gaze upon.

Spate (*Speculatorius*) belonging to espial or scouting.

Spate (Sax.) a word: see *Gospel*.

Spate (*Spelta*) a kind of wheat growing in Italy, France and Flanders, called also *Zena*.

Spate (*Sperabilis*) that may be hoped for, or trusted unto.

Spate (*Spem*) see *Pharmaceti*.

Spate (*Sperma*) the natural seed of man, or any other natural seed whereof things are engendred; spawn of fishes.

Spate (*Spermatialis*), belonging to such seed, or to the veins which contain the seed.

Spate, to shed, eject or inject natural seed or sperm.

Spate (*Spesificus*) made in haste or quickly, made and baked on the sudden.

Spate (*Spasmodicus*)

an ulcer eating in the brain.

Spher. (*Sphera*) a figure in all parts equally round, a Circle, a Globe, a Bowle, or any thing that is round. The *Sphere* of the world consists of Ten Circles, the *Aequinoctial*, the *Zodiack*, the Two *Colures*, the *Horizon*, the *Meridian*, the Two *Tropicks*, and the Two *Polar Circles*.

Spherabile (*Sperabilis*) that may be made round like a Sphere.

Spherical (*Sphericus*) round like a Sphere, Orbicular, Globe like.

Sphericity (from *spera*) the being round like a Sphere, roundness, Br.

Spheromachy (*Spheromachia*) playing at Tennis, or Bowling.

Sphar (Lat.) an Indian, and Ethiopian Beast, rough bodied like an Ape (of the kind whereof he is) yet hairless between his Neck and Brest, round, but out-faced, and Brested like a woman, his unarticulate voice like that of a hasty speaker, more gentle and tameable than an ordinary Ape, yet fierce by nature, and revengefull, when he is hurt; having careen meat enough, he receives his Chaps full to feed on when he feels himself hungry again.

Spicated (*Spicatus*) eared, or in an ear, as corn is.

Spiciferous (*Spicifer*) that beareth ears of corn.

Spicilegy (*Spicilegium*) gathering ears of corn, glean- ing or lessing corn. *Lo. B.c.*

Spiculator (Lat.) at Archer, or Spearman if a Guard; Some take it for a Tormenter or Hangma.

Spine (*Spina*) a thorn, the sting of a Bee, a prick; Also the back-bone.

Spinal (*Spinalis*) pertaining to the Chime, or back-bone.

Spinitious (*Spinus*) that beareth prickles, or horns, thorny.

Spinosity (*Spinosis*) thorniness, fulness of rickles, difficulty.

Spintifer, a termor addition in our Law-Dialect, given in Evidences and writings, to a *feme sole*, as it we, calling her *Spinner*; And this is the onely addition for 1 unmarried women, for the Viscounts Daughter downward.

Spinarian (*in spinaria*) pertaining to that that seek out, or invent no and monstrous actions rust.

Spiracle (*jaculum*) a breathing hole, hole out of which breath, or smok, or wind issues, a mp-hole.

Spiral (*in spira*) circular, turning und, winding about. *Sir Hotten.*

Spiration (*spiratio*) a breath or bthing. In Divinity it is a teaching or impulse of the ll, by which it expresseth affection. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son, as from

from one onely source, and not as made or created, nor as begotten, but produced through the will by an ineffable way, and this Divines term *Spiration*. *Tour. Cat.*

Spirath (*Spirachus*) a Captain in a fore-ward.

Spiritualities of a Bishop (*Spiritualia Episcopi*) were those profits which he received as a Bishop, and not as a Baron of the Parliament. *Swanf. pl. Cor. fol. 132.* Such were the duties of his Visitation, his Benefit growing from ordering and instituting Priests, Prerogation money, that *Subsidium charitativum*, which upon reasonable cause he might require of his Clergy. *Jo. Greg de Benefic. ca. 6. num. 9.* And the benefit of his Jurisdiction.

Spiss (*Spissus*) thick, slow, and long, gross, massive, firm, hard and sound, standing thick and close together, full of.

Spisty { *spicatus* }
Spistitude { *spicitude* }
thickness, grossness. *Bac.*

Spitter, a red Male Deer of a year old, whose horns begin to grow up sharp *Spiritwise*, called also a Brocket.

Spittle or **Spittle-house**, from the Ital. *Spedale*, Teut. *Hospital*, or it may be contracted from *Hospital*; for it hath the same signification; an Hospital-house.

Spitger; see *Pleger*.
Spitulent { *splendens* }
Spitulent { *splendens* }

bright, clear, shining, famous, notable excellent,

Splene (*Splen*) the Milt of Man or Beast, which is like a long narrow Tongue, lying under the short ribs on the left side, and hath this office of nature, to purge the Liver of superfluous melancholick blood: Sometime it signifies anger or choler.

Splendos (Lat.) clearness, brightness, light, beauty, elegance, glory.

Splenetic (*splenicus*) sick in the Splene, or troubled with the Splene, that hath a great Splene; also choleric or angry.

Spoliation (*spoliatio*) a robbing, spoiling or taking away. If any difference had been between two Parsons, or Incumbents, claiming under one Patron, and the right of Patronage not in question; this was to be decided in the Spiritual Court, and was called *Spoliation*. *Nat. Br. 36, 37.*

Spondal (Gr.) a Hymn consisting most of *Spondes*; sung to procure and settle the favor of the gods, whilst the incense was a burning.

Spondre (*Spondans*) a foot, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles (*Spondyli*) the Knuckles or turning joynts of the Back-bone or Chine; also small Bones of Beasts or Fishes. *Dr. Br.*

Sponge (*spongia*) is well known, and is between the nature of an Animal, and a Plant; it grows under the sea-rocks of the Isle *Samos*, and not elsewhere in the world.

Spongy (*spongiosus*) hollow like a Sponge, full of small holes, or eyes like a Sponge, light or puffy.

Sponsal (*sponsalis*) belonging to betrothing or marriage.

Sponsalities, the same.

Sponsion (*sponsio*) a promise, a bargain, a wager, an agreement, a covenant; every promise made by demanding and asking of another, &c.

Sponsal (*sponsalis*)

Sponsare (*sponsare*)

Sponsation (*sponsation*) that doth, or is done willingly, naturally, without help or constraint, voluntary.

Sponsant (*sponsant*) the freeness or natural unconstrainedness of an action, done without either constraint or choice; as an Herb grows, or an Animal eats when he is hungry.

Sport (*sport*) a Hand-basket, Maund or Pannier. *act of Parl.* 1656 ca. 20.

Sponsa (*sponsa*) a woman spoused or affianced, a Bride or new married woman; also from *sponsus*, a new married man.

Sponsage (*sponsalia*) the contract or betrothing before full marriage.

Spraints, dung of an Otter.

Specter (*Verbal, a spero*) a contemner, a despiser, a

scorner, a setter light by.

Sputa (*sputa*), a sort of short Arrows (formerly used for sea-fight) without any other heads, save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of Musquets, and would pierce through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not.

Sprung-tides. As there are every day two Tides; so every month two courses of great Tides and small Tides; for seven days about the change of the Moon, are the great or *Spring-tides*, and the next ensuing seven days are the small or *Neap-tides*; then at full Moon are the *Spring-tides* again, and all the last quarter *Neap-tides*; which course of the Sea is thus monthly renewed for ever; save that some extraordinary *Spring-tides* sometimes happen in the *Spring* and *Autumn*, and sometimes after plenty of Rain, or rage of Weather, &c. And in *Neap-tides* the water is never so high, nor so low, as in *Spring-tides*.

Sprigal (from the Belg. *Sprungal*) a young man, or stripling.

Spruce (*spruce*) foam, froth, scum.

Spruce (*spruce*) frothy or foamy.

Spruce (*spruce*) that bears foam, froth or scum.

Spruce; see *Sponges*.

Spruce (*spruce*) that speaks dishonestly or uncleanly, bawdy in talk.

Spruce

Spurious (*spurius*) born of a common woman, that knows not his Father, base-born, counterfeit.

Sputative (from *sputo*) that spits often or much.

Squadron (from the Ital. *Squadra*, or Fr. *Esquadron*) a certain number of Soldiers ranged into a square Body or Battalion. This word is most commonly appropriated to Horsemen (*Battalion* to Footmen) and sometimes both to Horse and Foot; see *Brigade*.

Squalid (*squalidus*) filthy, sturkish, foul, ill-favored, causing one to abhor the sight of it.

Squalor (Lar.) filthiness, sturkiness, uncleanness, deformity of any thing for want of trimming, &c.

Squamiger (*squamiger*) that hath or beareth scales, scaly.

Square-number; see *Quadrante*.

Squintant (*squintant*) the sweet rush, which is very medicinal: Camels meat.

Squintant (*squintantia*) a swelling disease in the throat, which causeth a difficulty in breathing; the *Squinty*.

S. S. stand usually for *Sacro-Sanctus*, or for *Sacra Scriptura*, or for *Sancti*; as *S. S. Patres, Sancti Patres*.

Stability (*stabilitas*) firmness, stableness, soundness, constancy.

Statulate (*statulo*) to stand or be as Cattel in a Sta-

ble or Stall, to be housed as Beasts are, to keep or stall up ones self.

Stade (*Stadium*) a race for men or horses to run in; also a proportion or measure of ground, called also a *Furlong*; whereof there are three sorts, viz. The *Italian*, containing one hundred twenty and five paces; the *Olympick* of one hundred and twenty paces; and the *Pythick* of two hundred paces, all after five feet to the pace. Of these *Stades*, eight make an *Italian* mile, containing one thousand paces; see *Furlong*.

Staggard, a red Male Deer four years old.

Stagrite, *Aristotle* so called, from *Stagira* a Town in Macedonia, where he was born.

Stallage (Fr. *Estallage*) signifies in our Common Law, money paid for pitching stalls in Fair or Market; see *Scavage*. This in Scotland is called *Stallage*. *Skene, verbo Stallagatores*. And among the Romans it was termed (*Siliquaticum*) from *siliqua*, their first and least of all weights.

Stallion (from the Fr. *Estallon*, or Ital. *Stallone*) a horse kept for covering Mares.

Stameneous (*stamineus*) pertaining to hempen or flax, or that hath threads in it.

Standard or *Estandard*, (from the Fr. *Estandart*) an Ensign for Horsemen in War, and is commonly taken for that of the King, or chief General.

neral. It is also used for the principal or standing measure of the King, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed, *Gr. Magna Charta*, and confirmed 14 Edw 3. cap. 12. Of these Standards and Measures, read Britton cap. 30.

Stannaries (*Stannaria*) the Mines and Works, touching the getting and purifying of Tin in *Cornwall*, and other places; of which works, there are two sorts, (*viz.*) *Lode-work* and *stream-work*. See *Cam. Brit.* pag. 119.

Stanza (Ital.) a Staff of Verses. As *Spencers Books* are divided into *Canto's*, and those again into *Stanza's*.

Staple (*Fr. Estape*) a Mart or general Marker, a publick Store-house in a Sea Town, or Town of Traffick, whither the Merchants of *England*, by common Order or commandment, did carry Wools, Woolfens, Cloaths, Lead, Tin, &c. (which are the Staple Commodities of this Land) for the utterance of them by the great.

Staple Inn, near *Holbourn Bars*, now one of the Inns of *Chancery*, was formerly an Inn or Hostel of the Merchants of the Staple, and from thence took name.

Star Chamber a late Court at *Westminster*, voted down by Act.

Starreuler (a dim. of *Star*) a little Star.

Stuflarth (Gr.) an Arch-rebel, the head of a Sedition.

Stater (Lat.) an ancient coyn of severall sorts.

The *Corinthian Stater* was worth 21 d. want a farthing. The *Macedonian Stater* was worth about two shillings nine pence half penny. The *Golden Attick Stater* weighed two drams, and therefore worth seventeen shillings six pence. But in Scripture it valued two *Didrams*; for the tribute money to be paid for each person was *Didrachmun*. *Mat.* 17. 24. and a *Stater* was paid for two, namely, for *Christ* and *St. Peter*, the value of it therefore was 2 s. 6 d.

Staticks (Gr.) the science of weights and measures; a species of *Mechanicks*. *Br.*

Station (*Statio*) a standing place, a Bay or Rode for ships to rest in; also a place of resort, abode or stay.

Station-staff, is a strait Pole divided into feet, and inches used by Surveyors in measuring Land.

Stationary (*Stationarius*) appointed to keep ward in any place, that is in a Garrison, settled, standing.

Stationer (so called of his station or standing shop to sell in) is often confounded with *Book-seller*, and sometimes with *Book-binder*; whereas they are three several Trades; the *Stationer* sells Paper and Paper-Books, Ink, Wax, &c. The *Book-seller* deals only in printed

printed Books, ready bound; and the *Book-binder* binds them, but sells not. Yet all three are of the Company of Stationers.

Statibie (*Stativum*) pitched or set, as a Fortress or pitched Camp; also standing.

Statuary (*Statuarium*) a Stone-cutter, a Carver of Statues and Images.

Statumnare (*Statumino*) to prop up, to under-set, to make sure.

Statute (*statutum*) signifies a Decree or Act of Parliament, &c. 2. It is a kind of Bond; as *Statute Merchant*, and *Statute Staple*, *An. s. H. 4. cap. 12.* The reason of which name is, because those Bonds are made according to the form of certain Statutes, which direct both before what persons and in what manner they ought to be made, *West. par. 1. Symb. lib. 2. fell. 151. 27. Ed. 3. ca. 9. and 23 Hen. 8. 6.*

Statutes is also used in our vulgar talk, for the petty Sessions, which are yearly kept for the disposing of Servants in service, by the Statutes of 1, and 5 *Eliz.* cap. 4.

Strectado (*Span Estacada*) a place railed in for a Combarce or Lists.

see *stail-yard*; see *stail-yard*.

Strenographr (Gr.) a description of the way or manner of covering Edifices.

Stellar (*stellaris*) starry, pertaining to a star. *Bac.*

Stellation (*stellatio*) a ma-

king star-like, or adorning with stars; also a blasting.

Stellen (*stellum*) full of, or garnished with stars.

Stelletto or **Stillette** (Ital.) a little Ponyard, or the small and sharp pointed Dagger.

Stellituous (*stellifer*) that bears or has stars in it, starry.

Stellito (*stellio*) the spotted or starry Lizard, so called; also an envious fellow, or one that cannot endure another should be the better by him; from the *Stellion*, which, having (as he doth half yearly) cast his skin (a sovereign remedy for the Falling-sickness) presently devours it, to deprive mankind of it.

Stellionare (*stellionatus*) a deceiver, in dissembling a thing, to take profit by another unjustly, a counterfeiting of merchandize, a confounding or selling the same thing to several persons. *Lo Bac.*

Stem (*Stemma*) a Garland of flowers; a Race of Kindred, the blood of a Gentile house.

Stenographr (*Stenographia*) the Art of Short-writing; or a description of reducing any thing in a narrower compass.

Stentor, a Grecian that had a voyce louder then fifty men together. Hence we use *stentorian voyce*, for a great, loud, roaring voyce.

Stephen (Gr.) a Crown.

Stren-mother, so called, because she steps in instead of a Mother, by marrying the sons or daughters Father; a Mother in Law.

Stercorian or **S** (*Stercorarius*) be-
longing to dung or muck.

Stercoratio (*Stercoratio*) a
dunging or defiling with dung
Sterile (*Sterilis*) barren,
fruitless, that cannot engen-
der, without generation, yield-
ing nothing.

Sterilitas (*Sterilitas*) bar-
renness, unfruitfulness.

Sterling, is the old term
or Epitheton for money cur-
rant in this Nation; which
thus took denomination; In
the time of Richard the First,
money coined in the East part
of Germany, began to be of
special request in England for
its purity, & was call'd *Easter-
ling money*, as the Inhabitants
of those parts were called
Easterlings; shortly after some
of that Country, skilful in
Mint-matters and Allayes,
were sent for hither to bring
our coyn to perfection, which
since that time was called
from them, *sterling*, for *Easter-
ling*; Nor from *Sterling* or
Striveling in Scotland; nor
from a Star, or the bird *star-
ling*, which some dreamt to
be stamped on it; For in old
Deeds, they are always called
Nummi Esterlingi; which im-
plied as much as good and
lawful money of England, or
Proba Moneta, among the
Civilians, and *Monois de Roy*
in France. *Cam. Rem. fol.*
184.

A Pound sterling is Twenty
shillings in our English money,

an English penny was of old
called a *Sterling*; and in the
composition of Measures made
in Edward the Firsts time, we
find, that *Denarius Anglia, qui
nominatur Sterlingus, rotundus,
sine consura ponderabit 32 gra-
na in medio spicae.* *Antiq. Hi-
bern. p. 133.*

Sternmarcy (*Sternomanti-
a*) divination by a mans
breast.

Sternutation (*Sternutatio*)
a sneezing.

Sternutatorum medicamentum a medicine
or powder that will cause
sneezing, sneezing powder.

Strigillicious (from *Stri-
gillum*) pertaining to a
Dunghill, or Mizen.

Striae, are those places,
where women of professed in-
continency, proffer their bod-
ies to all commers; from
the Fr. *Estreve*, i. a Bath or
Hot-house; because wantons
are wont to prepare or ra-
ther to purge themselves for
those venereous acts by often
bathing and Hot-houses. And
that this is not new, *Homer*
shews in the Eighth Book of
his *Odissy*. where he reckons
hot Baths among the effemi-
nate sort of pleasures. Of
these *strewes* see the Statue,
An. 1. H. 6. ca. 1.

Sticcomantic (*Str.*) divi-
nation by words written on
the bark of trees.

Stigian; see *Syngian*.

Stigmatica (*Stigmatis-
mus*) that is
marked

marked with an hot iron, no-
tably defamed for a naughty
fellow.

Stigmatiz (*Stigmatizo*) to
mark with an hot iron, as we
use to do Rogues, and notori-
ous offenders at Goal delive-
ries.

Stilletto; see *Stelletto*.

Stillatorv (*Stillatorius*)
distilling, distilling, dropping;
also substantively, a Still or
Limbeck.

Stillitice (*Stillitidum*) the
dropping of the Eaves of an
house.

Stillatious (*Stillatius*)
that drops or distils.

Stillidious, the same.

Stil-pard or **Steel-pard**
(*Guilda Teutonicorum, An. 32.
H. 8. c. 8. and An. 32. ejus. ca. 14.*)
is a place near the Thames in
London, where the Fraternity
of the *Easterling Merchants*,
or the Merchants of *Hanse*
and *Almain* (*Ann. 1. Edw. 6.
cap. 13.*) were wont to have
their abode. It is so called of a
broad Yard or Court, where
in *Steel* was much sold, upon
which that house is founded;
see *Hanse*. The place is now
only famous for Rhenish
wine, Neats-Tongues, &c.
L. Herb. in Hen. 8. calls it the
Stilly-art, but gives no reason
for it.

Stimulare (*Stimulo*) to
prick, move, incense, stir for-
ward provoke.

Stratium (*Stratio*) a bol-
stering or holding up on every
side, a guarding about or en-
vironing.

Stipendium (*Stipendialis*)
belonging to wages or hire.

Stipendary (*Stipendarius*)
that pays tribute, or takes
wages.

Stipendious (*Stipendiosus*)
that hath often been retained
in wars, and served for wages.

Stipone, a kind of sweet
compound liquor, drunk in
some places of London in the
summer-time.

Stipical (*Stipicus*) that
stops, or binds; restrictive.

Stipticity (*Stipticitas*) a
stringency, the quality or
power of binding.

Stipulare (*Stipulari*) to re-
quire and demand a thing to
be given him, or done for him
with ordinary words of the
Law, to require by, or make a
covenant, to promise effectu-
ally what he is required to do.

Stipulation (*Stipulatio*) a
demanding the performance
of covenants, a bargain or so-
lemn promise.

Stiricidie (*Stiricidium*) the
dropping of a house with ice-
sickles.

Stirious (from *stiria*) per-
taining to a drop of ice, or an
icesickle. *Br.*

Stirrus (Lat.) the root,
stem or stalk of a Tree, Plant
or Herb; a stock or kindred;
a race, issue, or nobleness of
birth. *Lo Bac.*

Stocada (Span. *estocada*)
a stab, foil or thrust with a
weapon.

Stoicks (*Stoici*) a Sect of
Philosophers at Athens, where

of *Zeno* was the chief; they held a wife man ought to be free from all passions, never to be moved either with Joy or Grief, and esteeming all things to be ordered by an inevitable necessity of Fate. They were called *Stoicks*, of the Gr. (*στω*) i. a Porch; because *Zeno* taught his followers in a common Porch of the City.

Stoical, pertaining to such Philosophers; severe.

Stoicism, the Doctrine or Discipline of the *Stoicks*.

Stole (*Sola*) any Garment wherewith the body is covered, a Robe of honor. Among the ancient Romans it was had in great reverence, and held as a Vest or Badge of chastity, hence that of *Matth. lib. 1. Qui stola sua vestit & stolatum permittit meretricibus pudorem*! With the modern Romanists it is that part of the Priestly Ornaments, which being put over the neck, is afterwards set crosswise over the breast with the ends hanging down on each side, and used in memory of the cord, by which our blessed Saviour was tied to the Pillar when he was whipt and scourged; and signifies the light and sweet yoke of Christ, whereunto we are patiently and obediently to submit. The ancient Spartan Soldiers did also wear a crimson *Stole* or Tipper about their necks, and a shield of brass. 1 *Jart. Tr.*

Stolid (*Stolidus*) fooling, fond, leud of condition, unadvised, dull, doltish.

Stolidity (*Stoliditas*) folly, unadvisedness, fondness.

Stomachick (*Stomachicus*) that is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep the meat it has taken.

Stomachistery (*Stomachestras*) anger, indignation, disdain.

Stomatich (*Stomaticus*) that hath a fore or swelling in the mouth.

Stone of *Catool*, ought to weigh fourteen pounds, yet in some places by custom it is more or less as in *Herefordshire* 'tis 12. in *Glocestershire* 15. and two *Stone* made a *Tol* of Wool; see *Crompt. 7* of P. f. 83. b. See *Sarplar*. A *Stone* of Lead is but eight pound in *London*, 12 in *Herefordshire*.

Stone: *ulcon* (*Lithofalus*) from the Gr. λίθος, i. lapis so called from the stones and rocks where the eyes or builds her nest.

Stook of *Coz*; see *Thrive*.

Stooming of *Wine*, there is (says Mr. *Howell* in his Letters) a hard green wine that grows about *Rochel*, and the Islands thereabouts, which the cunning Hollander sometime useth to fetch, and he hath a trick to put a bag of hearbs or some other infusions into it (as he doth brimstone in *Rhenish*) so give it a whiter tincture, and more sweetness; then they reimbarke it for England, where it passeth for good *Backrag*, and

this is called *Stooming* of wine
Stork (*Belg.*) a Bird famous for natural love towards his Parents, whom he feels being old and impotent, as they feed him being young. The Egyptians so esteemed this Bird, that there was a great penalty laid upon him that should kill him.

Strobing, is the laying any goods or victuals in order in the Hold of a Ship; and at Land it is the laying Coals or other goods in a Warehouse, Cellar or other place; And *Stowage* is the place it self, or the money that is paid for such place to lay goods in.

Strabism (*Strabismus*) the squintness in the eyes.

Strage (*Strages*) a slaughter, a discomfiture, a multitude of men slain; also a beating, selling, or cutting down to the ground, properly of trees; a great ruine and fall.

Straight. See *Streight*.

Strake of a Wheel, is the iron wherewith the wheel is bound, or the wood or hoop wherein the Spokes are set; because it makes a *strake* in the ground, as it goes. *Min.*

Strand. See *Strond*.

Strangury or } (*Strangu-*
Stranguillon } *via*) a disease, wherein one makes water by drops, very hardly, and with great pain.

Strappado (*Ital.*) a punishment inflicted on Soldiers for some offence; which is hanging them by the arms drawn

backward, and being so bound they are drawn up on high, and let down again with a violent swing, which (if used with rigor) unjoyns their back and arms.

Stratagem (*Stratagema*) a policy, or witty shift in War.

Stratagemical, done by *stratagem*, full of *stratagems*.

Stratotic (*Stratoticus*) warlike, pertaining to War.

Stratocracy (*Gr.*) military Government; where a Commonwealth is governed by an Army or by Soldiers.

Stratumnate (*Stratumno*) to pave.

Streight or *Straight*, is a narrow passage at Sea, between two lands; As the *Streight* of *Magellan*, *Gebraltar*, &c.

Stremeworks, is a kinde of work in the *Stanneries*; Of these Mines and Tin-works (says *Cam.*) there are two kinds, the one called *Lodeworks*, the other *Stremeworks*: This lies in lower grounds, when by trenching they follow the veins of Tin; that other is in higher places when they dig deep pits on the hills, which they call *Shafts*, &c. mentioned *A. 27. H. 8. ca. 23.*

Strenuity (*Strenuitas*) activity, valianeness, nimbleness, manhood, stoutness.

Strenuous (*Strenuus*) valiant, strong, stout, hardy, active.

Streperous (*Streperus*) hoarse or jarring.

Stripitate (*strepito*) to make a noise often, to make a great noise, to rustle.

Stridator (*stridator*) gathered or cropped with the hand.

Stridula (*stridula*) a spark that flies from a piece of iron red hot, when it is beaten; also a gathering of fruit; and sometimes a brief collection or slight stroke. Dr. Ham.

Stridulus (*stridulus*) crashing or making a noise, creaking.

Stridor (*Lat.*) a noise, a crashing, a shrill noise, the creaking of a door.

Stridulus (*stridulus*) that makes a crashing, or creaking noise. Dr. Br.

Strigilatus (*strigilatus*) to curry a horse.

Strigment (*strigmentum*) filth rubbed from ones body; it may be used for a trussing point; also a paring of Cucumbers, or like fruit.

Strickle, **Stribler** or **Strickle**, that where with the measure of Corn or Grain strikes the filled measure, to make it even.

Strematick (from *strema*) belonging to strewings, or any thing spread on the ground, or under a thing. The *strematicks* of *Clemens Alexandrinus* were a Miscellanie, or Looks of several scattered subjects.

Strand **Strond** or (*Sax.*) a Shoar or Bank; Hence the *strand* a street in the Suburbs of London, so called be-

cause it lyes by the River side.

Strophes (*strophe*) wily deceits, subtilties in arguing; conversions or turnings.

Strumatick (*strumaticus*) that has the Impostume *Strumma*, which is a Wen or swelling in the Neck and Arm-holes, wherin are as it were hard kernels closed in the skin, some take it to be the Kings-evil.

Stultilequy (*stultilequium*) foolish speech, talk or babling.

Stupescatlen (*stupescatlen*) an astonishment, an abashing, a making dull or senseless.

Stupid (*stupidus*) dismayed, abashed, astonished, amazed, senseless.

Stupor (*Lat.*) sudden privation, or lack of sense or feeling, benumbing, unsensibleness, stupidity.

Stupration (*stupratio*) a committing Adultery or Rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

Stuprous (*stuprosus*) corrupt, naught, given to Adultery or Whoredom, whorish.

Stygier (*stygus*) belonging to the River *Styx*, or Hell; hellish, infernal, devilish.

Stylo rebo and Veteri. See *Julian Accompt.*

Stypticus, See *Stiptical.*

Styx, a Well in *Arcadia*, the water whereof is strong poison; Poets call it the River of Hell; the Gods were wont to swear by it, and what god soever swore by *Styx* falsly

was banished Heaven, and prohibited *Nectar* for 1000 years.

Suada, the goddess of Eloquence, or delectable speech, among the Romans.

Suafible (*suafibilis*) that may be persuaded.

Sualozy (*suasorius*) belonging to exhorting or persuading.

Suavario (*suavatio*) an amorous kissing, a sweet busling.

Suaviloquent (*suaviloquens*) that speaks sweetly, that hath a sweet sound or manner of speech.

Suavity (*suavitas*) sweetness, pleasantness.

Sub and **Subter**, two Prepositions signifying under or after, and often used in composition; of which a few only for example, referring the Reader for the rest to the simple words.

Subaction (*subactio*) a driving or bringing under, a constraint or subduing.

Subalbis (*subalbus*) somewhat white.

Subalpine (*subalpinus*) under the Alps.

Subalteru (*subalternus*) placed under another, or that which succeeds another by course.

Subaquavous (*subaquavous*) that is or lyes under the water.

Subcineritens (*subcineritens*) baked under the ashes.

Subciavian (from *sub* and

clavis) pertaining to that which is under lock and key.

Subcutaneous (*subcutaneus*) between the skin and the flesh.

Subdial (*subdialis*) abroad in the Air, without the house, all open, wholly discovered.

Subdial (*Lat.*) abroad in the Air, without cover.

Subdittious (*subdittius*) that is not properly ones whose it is feigned to be, that is put or laid in the place or room of another.

Subdolos (*subdolosus*) that deceiveth craftily, full of deceits or wiles, deceitful.

Subduc (*subduco*) to take, pluck or draw away, to remove, to pluck or draw back.

Subduction (*subductio*) a reckoning or account, a deduction, or allowance; a withdrawing, or bringing under.

Subhastaton (*subhastatio*) an out-cry, or portale, or the selling things by out-rope, &c. so called because the old Romans used (especially in time of war) to hold their outcries of consecrated goods, *subhastam*, under a *Spear* or *Javelin*.

Subhumeta (*Lat.* from *sub* & *humus*) to undergo a burden.

Subject (*subjectus*) one that is under another, a bringing or putting under; a matter treated of. Also in Logick, that which supports qualities belonging to it; as the body is the *subject*, in which is health or sickness, and the mind the *subject* that receives vertues or

Subitaneus or **Subtary** (*subitaneus*) hasty, sudden, without premeditation.

Subjugate (*subjugo*) to bring under yoke, to make subject, to subdue.

Subjugum, i. under the yoke. The *Armenians* and other Nations in ancient time, were wont to force such enemies, as they had vanquished, to go in despatch, under certain Spears pitched a cross, like a Gallows, and this they termed *Sub jugum*, and was held a great disgrace. *Tacitus Annal. lib. 15.*

Subjunctive (*subjunctivus*) that under-sets or joyns underneath.

Sublatton (*sublatio*) a lifting up, a taking away

Subleate (*sublevo*) to lift or hold up; also to help, aid, ease, lighten or lessen.

Sublitate (*subligo*) to under-bind, to under-tye, to tie or hang at.

Sublimatton (*sublimatio*) a lifting or raising up; also a distillation or extraction; a term in Chymistry.

Sublimat-m (Lat.) a strong corrosive powder, called *white Mercury*, used by Chyrurgeons to eat and consume corrupted flesh. It is made of *Chalcantun*, *Quick-silver*, *Vinagre*, and *Sal armoniac*.

Sublimat-v., an Instrument or Vessel of sublimation.

Sublimity (*sublimitas*) height, highness.

Sublition (*sublition*) an anointing or dawbing underneath; in Painting it is the ground colour, whereon the perfect colour is laid; and is called *Grafing*.

Submarin (*submarinus*) under the Sea. *Bac.*

Submersiion (*submersio*) a plunging or sinking in the water, a drowning.

Subordinat (*subordinatus*) appointed or placed in order under another.

Suborn (*suborno*) to make, prepare, instruct, foist, or bring in a false witness; also to deprave, corrupt, or allure unto lewdness, to bribe.

Subpedaneous (*subpedaneus*) belonging to a footstool, or any thing under foot.

Subpæna, is a Writ that lies to call a man into the Chancery, to have equity upon such case only as the Common Law hath not provided for; There is also a *Subpæna ad testificandum*, which lies for calling in witnesses to testify in a Cause, as well in Chancery, as in other Courts; And the name proceeds from words in the Writ, which charge the party called to appear at the day and place assigned, *sub pæna centum librarum, &c.* But in case the party to appear, be a Lord of Parliament, or the Widow of such Lord, then is he or she called by the Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellors Letter, giving them notice of the suit intended.

intended against them, and desiring them to appear. *Crompt. Juris. fol. 33.*

Subriguous (*subriguus*) moist, wet, and watery underneath.

Subsannate (*subsanno*) to scorn or mock with bending the Brows, or snuffing up the Nose.

Subsecite (*subsecivus*) cut under or off, pared from the principal, borrowed or separated from other affairs, done at times.

Subservient (*subserviens*) serving, agreeing, helping forward.

Subsidence (*subsidentia*) a resting or setting in the bottom, a sitting under; a staying or hiding ones self.

Subsidiary (*subsidiarius*) that is sent or given to the aid of another, succoring, assistant.

Subsidy (*subsidium*) aid or assistance; a tax or tribute assessed by Parliament, and granted by the Commons to be levied of every Subject, according to the value of his Land or Goods, most commonly after the rate of 4 s. in the pound for land; and 2 s. 8 d. for goods, &c.

Subsortition (*subsortitio*) a chusing by lots, after others have chosen, to fill up the number of those that before were refused. *vet.*

Substitute (*substitutio*) to ordain or appoint in place of another, to depure.

Substitutive (*substitutiva*)

that is appointed or ordained in place of another. Also a term in Logick, as *Propositio substitutiva*, a conditional Proposition.

Subtraction (*substractio*) a drawing out, of, or from, as a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction (*substructio*) an underpinning or ground-felling of a house; a building or ground-work, the making a foundation; an under-filling; A term in Architecture.

Subsult (*subsulto*) to leap or hop under or about.

Subsultation (*subsultatio*) a leaping or hopping under or about.

Subsutoz, that jumps or hops under. *Bac.*

Subtegulaneous (*subtegulaneus*) that is under the eaves or roofs of houses.

Subtense (*linea subtendens*) is a right line drawn from the one extreme of a given Arch to the other, called also a *Chord*, and is as the string is to a Bow, bent. A term in Geometry.

Subtraction (*subtraction*) a private stealing or leading away.

Subterfluous (*subterfluous*) which runs or flows under.

Subterfuge (*subterfugium*) a private escape, a shift, a crafty evasion; a corner or hole to slip into, or sink out at.

Subterran } (*subter-*
Subterraneus } *terraneus*)
P p 3 that

that is under the ground.

Subterraneity (*Subterraneitas*) the being under ground.

Subterraneous (*Subterraneus*) pertaining to the wind, windy; under the wind.

Suburban (from *suburbia*) belonging to the Suburbs or out-streets and Parishes of a Town or City.

Suburbicarian. See *Urbicarian*.

Suburbicarian (*suburbicarius*) resembling or like a vulture; that lives by ravine, as those birds do.

Suc (*Succus*) juice or moisture that a healthful body receives of mear; also generally all kind of juice, sirrop or broth; vigor or strength.

Succedaneous (*Succedaneus*) that succeeds or comes in place of another.

A *Succedaneous Medicament*, is that which is substituted instead of another, that is so rare it cannot be had, or so dear it cannot be purchased.

Succentor (Lat.) he that singeth the Base. See *Incentor*. Our phrase, an old *Sincantor*, is either a corruption from this word; or if it be written with a C, then tis from the Fr. *Cinquante*, which signifies fifty, and so may be taken for one that is fifty years of age or above. *Act of Parl.* 1649. ca. 24. mentions *Succentor* as one of those Officers abolished with Deans and Chapters.

Succenturiare (*Succenturiatio*) to fill up the number of the Band, for them that are dead or absent; to recruit.

Succubious (*Succubus*) low, ready to fall, faltering.

Succinct (*Succinctus*) environed, fenced about; girt, compassed; also brief, short.

Succineous (*Succineus*) of or belonging to Amber.

Succitate (*Succitudo*) cut off, or pared from the principal, pared or separated from other affairs, done at times.

Succubus (Lat.) a Devil that sometimes, in the shape of a woman, lies with men. See *Incubus*.

Succulent (*Succulentus*) sappy, moist, full of juice, well-like, or in good plight.

Succulency, juyciness, moisture. *Bac.*

Succumbens (*Succumbentes*) those that lye or fall down under, or that are not able to sustain; anciently it signified those penitents or excommunicate persons that fell down on their knees and prayed in a certain place behind the Quire or Pulpit.

Succussion (*Succussio*) a hard shaking or jolting, a violent jogging, the trotting of a horse. *Dr.Br.*

Succussion. *Idem.*

Suction (*Suctio* or *succus*) a sucking. *Bac.*

Sudation (*Sudatio*) a sweating; a taking pains.

Sudatory (*Sudatorium*) that belongs to sweating.

A **Sudatory** (*Sudatorium*) a Stew, a Hot-house, a place to sweat in. *Sands.*

Sudor (*Sudor*) (from *sudor*, oris) weaty, or full of sweat.

Sudorific (*Sudorificus*) that causeth sweat. *Bac.*

Sudatarius (*Sudarius*) to trust or stuff up, to load or burthen.

Sudarius (*Sudarius*) that carries meal or flower to any place to sell; also that is under a Servant.

Suffocation (from *suffocatio*) a substitution or putting in place of another.

Sufficit (*Sufficit*) a perfume, a fumigation, any thing that being laid or cast upon hot coals, makes a sweet smell.

Sufflamine (*Sufflamine*) to skatch, scotch, or trig a wheel, lest it go forward or backward too fast.

Sufflation (*Sufflatio*) a blowing or puffing up.

Suffocate (*Suffoco*, a *suffocibus*) to stop the breath, to strangle, to stifle, to choak, to kill.

Suffocation (*Suffocatio*) a strangling, choaking or stifling. See *Lapidation*.

Suffosion (*Suffosio*) a digging under, or undermining.

Suffragan (*Suffraganeus*) a Bishops Vicegerent, one that exerciseth the Function of a Bishop, but hath not the Title. The Statute 26. Hen. 8. cap. 1. inables every Diocesan at his

pleasure to elect two sufficient men, &c.

Suffragation (*Suffragatio*) a declaration of consent or favor, a giving ones voyce in election.

Suffrage (*Suffragium*) a good word, or favourable voyce in ones behalf, as at the time of chusing Mayors, Burgesses or the like; a speaking in ones favor.

Suffrages, in ancient Rome were the voyces of the people given by Centuries, *Curie* or Tribes, which went affirmatively under this form *Uti rogas*, i. be it according to your Bill: And negatively thus, *Antiquo*, i. I deny or reject it.

Suffragious (*Suffragiosus*) that is diseased in the houghs or pasterns, that hath the Scratches or Spaven.

Suffocate (*Suffoco*) to rub off, or under.

Suffumigate (*Suffumigo*) to make a fume or smoak underneath. The smoak which is physically received from under a stool into the body, for the diseases of the Guts, Fundament or Matrix, is called *Suffumigation*. *Cor.*

Suffusion (*Suffusio*) a spreading abroad, a pouring upon.

Suggestion (*Suggestio*) a putting into ones mind, a prompting.

Suffusion (*Suffusio*) the being black and blew with bearing, the blood-shot of an eye; also reproach, slander

Suht, See *Gazul*.

Suicide (from *sui*) the slaying or murdering of himself; self-murder.

Suist (from *sui*) one that loves himself, a selfish man.

Sulcate (*sulco*) to cast up in Furrows, to Till or Plow.

Sulphureous (*sulphureus*) belonging to, mixed with, or of the colour of *Sulphur* or *Brimstone*.

Sultan, in the Persian language, properly signifies an Earl. But *Sultan* or *Soldan* among the Turks, Persians, and Arabians is commonly taken for a King, Prince, or Sovereign. Also a Turkish Coin of Gold worth about our Six shillings, six pence.

Sultani a Turkish coin
Sultana of gold worth about Seven shillings six pence, or Seven shillings ten pence sterling; It is so called because coined at *Constantinople*, where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumack, *Sumack*, or *Sumaque*, a kind of rank-smelling plant or shrub with black-Berries, wherewith Curriers dress their leather.

Sumage, seems to be Toll for carriage on horse-back. *Crompt. jurif. fol. 191.* for the book called *Pupilla oculi*, hath these words *pro uno equo portante Summagium per dimidium anni, obolum*. It is otherwise called a *Seam*; and a *Seam*, in the Western parts is a horse load, which word *Seam* and *Sumage* may well

come of the Fr. *Somme*, i. e. *Sarcina*, and *Sommièr*, *equus sarcinarius*, a Sumpter-horse.

Summaty (*summarius*) a brief gathering together, an abridgement containing the whole effect of a matter in few words, an Epirome.

Summit or *Summit* (*summitas*) height or highness, the top; the either end of a thing beneath or above.

Summist or *Summist* one that writes sums or brie's upon any subject; an abridger. *Peripat. Instit.*

Sumpter-horse (from *sumptus*) a horse that carries the necessities and expences for a journey.

Sund or Soud (Sax.) a narrow passage at Sea, between two lands, a Streight.

Sumptific (*sumptificus*) to make great expences or cost.

Summite (Heb.) *dormiens*, one sleeping. A worthy good woman of *Suna* that often entertained *Elisew* the Prophet, by whose prayers she had a Son, when by course of nature she was past hopes of any, and afterwards had the same Son raised from death to life by the same *Elisew*, 4 Kings.

Sunday was dedicated to the Idol of the Sun, by the old Pagan Saxons, and therefore called the *Sun's day*, or day of the Sun; now *dies Dominicus*, or our Lords day.

Superable (*superabilis*) that may

may be passed or overcome.

Superannate (from the *Superannate* Ital. *superannato*) to out wear with, to exceed in years, to grow old, or out of date, to live longer, to out-live. *Bac.*

Superate (*supero*) to overcome, to exceed or excel.

Superbifical (*superbificus*) that doth a thing proudly, that makes proud.

Superbiloquent (*superbiloquentia*) arrogant speaking, proud, and haughty words.

Supercilious (*superciliosus*) pertaining to the eyebrows, frow in countenance; also proud, squeamish.

Superchery (Fr.) foul-play, an injury, wrong, affront, assault on a sudden, or upon great advantage. Translation of *L' Hone Criminelle*.

Supereminence (*supereminentia*) a Prerogative, authority or excellency above others.

Supererogation (*supererogatio*) laying out more then one hath received, or the doing more then a man is of necessity bound to do, a giving over-plus. In Divinity, works of *Supererogation* are usually taken to be such, as are done upon a pious account; and to which a man is not bound in particular by any positive precept of Gods Law.

Supererogatory, that gives overplus, or does more then obligation, or that is apt to do so.

Superfation (*superfatio*) the conceiving another after the first yong is conceived; a second conceiving, or the breeding of young upon young.

Superficial (*superficialis*) he that hath built an house upon another mans ground, and therefore pays *Quit rent*; belonging to the outside of a thing.

Superficies (Lat.) the uttermost part of any thing: the outside, the surface. In Geometry, it is the second kind of quantity, to which are attributed two dimensions, length and breadth, but not thickness, and it is the term or end of a body, as a line is the end of a *Superficies*.

Superficiality (from *superficies*) to do any thing on the outside, or not thoroughly.

Superfluance (from *superfluitas*) overplus, excess more then needs.

Superjection (*superjectio*) a laying or casting upon.

Superinduce (*superinduco*) to lay upon, to cover, to draw over. *Lo. Bac.*

Superior (Lat.) one that is higher, above, or over others.

Superlative (*superlativus*) highest in degree, preferred.

Supermeo (*supermeo*) to go or slip over.

Supernal (*supernus*) that which comes from above, high.

Supernation (*supernatio*)

a swimming upon, over, or aloft.

Supernatural (*Supernaturalis*) which is above Nature, or the ordinary course of it.

Superfatiency (from *super* and *fatigatio*) a leaping or jumping upon. Br.

Superfedeo (from *superfedeo*, i. to omit, leave off or cease) is a Writ which lies in divers cases, and signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that, which in appearance of Law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon this Writ is granted; for example, a man regularly is to have Surety of Peace against him, of whom he will swear he is afraid, and the Justice required hereunto cannot deny him; yet if the party be formerly bound to the Peace, either in *Chancery*, or elsewhere, this Writ lieth to stay the Justice from doing that which otherwise he might not deny.

This word is also used in our common discourse to like purpose, as when one is commanded or requested to omit the doing that which he had former order, or ought to have done, We say the former order or command is *superfeded*.

Superfession (*superfessio*) a surceasing, a leaving off, or giving over.

Superstition (*superstitio*, from *super* and *stitio*) an excess of ceremonious Worship, vain Religion or Devotion; the

worship of Demons; an honoring that which should not be honored, a vain reverence or fear towards that thing, wherein is no efficacy or force but only by illusion; spiced conscience in vain things.

St. Thomas Aquinas mentions four kinds of Superstition. 2da. 2da. qu. 92. Art. 1. and Art. 2. in Corp.

Superbacaneous or **Superbaccious** (*superbacaneus* vel *superbaccius*) needless, vain superfluous, not necessary, unprofitable; also that which is set aside, above ordinary use, against some future occasion.

Supervene (*supervenio*) to come unlooked for, to come upon or after another thing; to leap upon, as the Male doth the Female.

Supervire (*superviro*) to recover from peril of death, or when a man seems to be dead; to out-live, or live longer than another thing.

Supine (*supinus*) upright, upward, the belly upward; also negligent and careless.

Supinity (*supinitas*) a bending backward, a lying with the belly upward, negligence, idleness.

Suppedaneous (*suppedaneus*) belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing that is set under the feet.

Suppeditate (*suppedito*) signifies properly to relieve the skirmishers with footmen, to supply or second with foot forces. Metaphorically, to give

give or minister sufficiently, to supply or furnish what is wanting; also to subdue or overcome.

Suppellectilicarious (*suppellectilarius*) that pertains to household-stuff.

Suppilation (*suppilatio*) a stealing or pilfering.

Supplant (*supplanto*, a *planta pedis*) to put under the foot, to trip with the foot; also to overthrow, to deceive.

Supplant (*supplanto*, a *sub* by *planto*) to plant underneath, to under-plant and set up a thing, bending to the ground.

Supplement (*supplementum*) that supplies or makes up what is wanting in quantity or number, a supply; a filling up the number and places of.

Suppliant (Fr.) he that intreats humbly, or makes supplication, an humble suiter; also used adjectively.

Supplicate (*supplicare*) to beseech or intreat humbly, to make humble request.

Supplicare (*supplicium*) punishment, correction, pain, torment; it is also used for Prayer or Supplication, and sometimes for Sacrifice.

Supplosion (*supplasio*) a stamp or noise with the feet.

Supposititious. See *Subditious*.

Suppositor (*suppositorium*) any thing put up into the fundament, to make the body soluble; it is commonly made of

honey boiled, till it grow thick, and so made into an apt form for that purpose, whereto sometime is added the Yolk of an Egg, or Salt, when we would have it work the effect more speedily. It may be used adjectively, for, put, or set under.

Supposed (*suppositus*) put or set under, put in place of another; suborned, underfer.

Suppuration (*suppuratio*) a matting, a gathering of a Bile or Impostume into a Mattery-head, a resolving into Matter. *Suppurare* (says Min.) is *sub pelle pus agere: Quia tunc efficiendum est, ut materies apostematis in pus convertatur.*

Supputation (*supputatio*) a pruning or cutting Trees; a counting or reckoning.

Supremacy, the being of highest power or authority.

Supremity (*supremitas*) the estate of men after death, the last or highest action of any thing.

Survannation (Fr.) a growing old, stale or above a years date, a Commission or Command not executed within the year and day.

Surbating (Fr. *Surbature*) a beating under; as when the Soles of the Feet, after a great journey on foot, are much beaten and sore.

Surcharge (Fr.) a new charge, a charge upon a charge, or burden upon burden. *Surcharge of the Forest* is the commanding with more Beasts therein, then one hath right to.

Surcle (*surculus*) a young Set or Slip, a young Graff, a Scion, a Shoot, a young Branch or Twig.

Surcoat (*Fr. Surcor*) an upper garment worn over another; a Coat of Arms to wear over Armor.

Surcrem (*Fr. surcroist*) a Surplusage, over-measure, vantage, amends; also an overgrowing.

Surculate (*surculo*) to cut off shoots or sprigs from trees; to prune trees.

Surculous (*surculosus*) full of shoots or sprigs.

Surd (*surdus*) deaf; also he that speaks not; insensible.

Surdy (*surditus*) deafness; also muteness.

Surge (from *surgo*) a wave.

Surplusage (*Fr. Surplus*) signifies in our Common Law superfluity or addition more than needs, which sometimes is a cause that the writ abates. *Brook tit. Nugaion and Superfluity fol. 100. Plowden casu Dive and Manningham f. 93. b.* It is also sometimes applied to matter of account, and signifies a greater disbursement then the charge of the Accountant amounts to.

Surprital (*Fr. surprinse*) a sudden taking, an assaulting or coming upon a man before he is aware; a taking tardy, or finding in the manner.

Surrejoynder, is a second defence of the Plaintiffs action, opposite to the Defendants *Rejoynder*; And there-

fore *Hotoman* calls it *Triplicationem, qua est secunda actoris defensio, contra rei duplicatorem opposita*; Nor doth *Hotoman* onely call this *Triplicationem*, but the Emperor himself, *de Replicationibus lib. 4. Instit. Titulo 14.*

Surrender (*sursumredditio*) is an instrument, testifying with apt words, that the particular Tenant of Lands, or Tenements for life or years, doth sufficiently consent and agree, that he who hath the next or immediate Remainder or Reversion thereof shall also have the particular estate of the same in possession, and that he yields up the same unto him; For every Surrender ought forthwith to give a possession of the things surrendered, *West. part. 1. lib. 2. f. 503.* where you may read divers Presidents. But there may be a Surrender without writing; And therefore there is said to be a Surrender in Deed and a Surrender in Law; Surrender in Deed is that, which is really and sensibly performed; Surrender in Law is intendment of Law, by way of consequent and not actual. *Perkins Surrender fol. 606. and Seq.* As if a man have a Lease of a Farm, and during the term he accept a new Lease, this Act is in Law a Surrender of the former. *Coke vol. 6. fol. 11. b.*

Surreptitious (*surreptivus*)

stolen, or done by stealth, slyly come by, that no man knows of.

Surrogate (*surrogo*) to put in place of another, to make Deputy, to appoint or put in one room, to substitute or subrogate.

A Surrogate is one substituted to supply the room of another, most commonly, of a Bishop.

Surfengle (*Fr. Surfangle*) along upper girth.

Survivor (from the *Fr. Survivre*) one that survives, over-lives or out-lives another. In Law it is taken for the longer liver of two Joyntrepreneurs, or of any two joynt in the right of any thing.

Susan (*Hebr.*) Lilly or Rose. *Suzan* in the Persian tongue, signifies a Needle.

Susception (*susceptio*) an enterprise, a taking a thing in hand, an undertaking.

Susceptor (*Lat.*) an undertaker. Mr Fuller uses it for a Godfather at Baptism.

Suscitation (*suscitatio*) an often stirring up, a taking up, a taking one out of his sleep, a raising up; a quickening.

Suspend (*suspendo*) to hang up or upon; Also to delay, to defer; to stay or pause; to keep one in suspense and doubt.

Suspension (*suspensio*) a hanging up; also doubt, uncertainty of minde. It is used for a temporal stop of a mans right, and differs from *Extin-*

guishment in this, that a right of estate suspended, revives again, but extinguished, dies for ever. *Brook tit. Extinguishment, and Suspension. f. 314.* Suspension is also sometimes used in our Common Law, as it is in the Canon Law, *pro minori Excommunicatione. An. 24. H. 8. c. 12.*

Suspensories (from *suspensio*, or from the *Fr. suspensoirs*) certain cords or strings (hanging from the Bed-stead) for a sick man to take hold of, and bear himself up with, when he would remove or alter his lying.

Suspiral (*Fr. Suspiral*) a passage for air or breath to come in and go out at; a bent or breathing hole; hence the Tunnel of a Chimney, the Window of a Seller, the Mouth of a Cave or Den. In the Statute of 35 H. 8. cap. 10. it seems to be taken for a Spring of water, passing under the ground, towards a Conduit or Cestern.

Suspiration (*suspiratio*) a sighing, an earnest desiring, a sighing after or for one.

Susurrat (*susurro*) to whisper, to mutter, to carry tales.

Suttler (from the Dutch *Suttler* & *Boettler*, i. a Kirchin Slave, a Huckster) one that follows an Army, and sells meat or other provision in it.

Sutor (*Lat.*) a Shoemaker, a Sewer.

Sutorious (*sutorius*) belonging to a Shoemaker, or Sewer.

Suturi

Suture (*futura*) a seam, a fastning or joyning together; the line under the yard of a man; also a joyning together of bones in the head, much like a thing drawn together with long stitches, &c.

Swainmote or **Swainmote** (from the Saxon *Swain*, i. a Free-holder, and *Mot* or *Conventus*) is a Court of Free-holders within the Forest, kept by the Charter of the Forest thrice in the year. *An. 3. H. 8. cap. 18.*

Swallows Tail, in building, signifies a fastning two pieces of Timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder; and is so called from the resemblance it hath with a *Swallows Tail*, being forked.

Swatthy (from the Belg. *Swart* or *Swert*, i. black) blackish, of a dark tawney; Sun-burnt.

Swart or **Swert-Ruyter** (Belg.) a black Horse-man with black Arms. *Hexham.*

Swape or **Swipe** (*telo*) was an instrument of war; like that which Brewers use with cross beams to draw water. *Tho. Est genus machinae (ut ait Festus) quo hauritur aqua, in alteram pariem pregravante pondere.*

Swepe, in some part of England, is taken for the crop of hay that is got in a meadow.

Swut-paugh. See *Dilling*.

Swimmer (from the Sax. *Swim*, i. labor) a laborer.

Swithin (Sax.) from the old English *Swittheahn*, that is, very high, as *Celsus* or *Euporion* with the Romans. This name hath been taken up in honor of St *Swithin*, the holy Bishop of *Winchester*, about the year 860, and called the weeping St *Swithin*, for that about his Feast *Praseje* and *Aselli*, rainy Constellations, arise cosmically, and commonly cause rain. *Cam.*

Sword-dresser (Sax.) a dresser or maker of Swords. So used in the North of England; And a Cutler with them deals only in knives.

Sybarites (*Sybarite*) people of the City *Sybaris*, in sensual delights passing all other; hence.

Sybaritical (*sybariticus*) dainty, wanton, sumptuous, effeminate.

Sybil (*sybilla*) a name of all women that had the spirit of Prophecy; there were ten famous, the first was called *Peisica*, 2. *Lybica*, 3. *Delphica*, 4. *Cumaea*, 5. *Erythraea*, 6. *Samia*, 7. *Cumana*, 8. *Hellepontica*, 9. *Phrygia*, 10. *Tiburtina*. They all prophesied of Christ's Incarnation. But the certain number of them is not agreed on among Authors, some making more, others fewer; whereof read *Vulgar Errors*, pag. 150.

Sybilianists, Christians so called by the Pagans in the Primitive times, because they believed and esteemed the

Pro.

Prophecies of the *Sybls*, touching Christ.

Sybilline (*Sibillinus*) belonging to a Sybil or Prophe- tress.

Sycerant (Gr.) Divination by Fig, or Sycamore Leaves.

Sycamore (*Sycamorus*) a Tree like a Fig-tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry; it bears fruit three or four times in a year, much like a wilde Fig, but without any Seeds within. The fruit grows upon the very body of the Tree and the great main boughs, and will never be ripe, except it be scraped with an iron tool. It is found plentifully in *Caria*, *Egypt*, and the Isle of *Rhodes*, especially in such places where Wheat will not grow.

Sycophant (*sycophanta*) a tale-bearer, a false accuser, a Deceiver, a Parasite, a Smell-cast. The name arose upon this occasion; There was an Art in *Athens*, that none should transport Figs out of the Territory *Attica*; such as gave information of those that, contrary to this Law, conveyed Figs into other parts, were termed *Sycophants*, from *Sycon*, which in Greek is a Fig.

Sycophantise (*sycophantia*) to play the Sycophant, to slander or accuse falsely, to deal deceitfully.

Syteration (*syderatio*) blasting of Trees with great heat and drought, tree-plague;

also a sudden taking or benumbing of a Limb.

Syctolous (*sycterosus*) Planet-stricken; also full of Stars.

Syllabical (*syllabicus*) pertaining to or consisting of syllables.

Syllabize, to divide by syllables, or to make a Table, or Index to a Book.

Syllabary (from *syllaba*) a Book treating of syllables, or teaching the use or knowledge of syllables; also as *Syllabus*.

Syllabus (Lat.) a Table or Index in a Book, to shew places or matter by Letters or Figures; also an Argument subtly reproving.

Syllogism (*sylogismus*) a most perfect kind of Argument, which gathers a necessary conclusion out of two premises; as thus,

1. Every vice is odious.
2. Drunkenness is a vice.
3. Ergo, Drunkenness is odious.

The first part of a *Syllogism* is called the *Proposition* or *Major*; the second, the *Assumption* or *Minor*; and the third, the *Conclusion*.

Syllogistical (*sylogisticus*) pertaining to a Syllogism.

Syllogize (*sylogizo*) to reason or argue by Syllogisms.

Syltarus, the God of the Woods.

Sylvarum (*syvarum*) belonging to Woods, or Trees, woody.

Sylvestri

Sylvestrick { (*Sylvestris*)
Sylvestrian { of Wood
 or Forest, full of Trees or
 Wood, woody.

Sylvetrous (*Sylviger*)
 that beareth wood.

Symbol (*Symbola*) a to-
 ken, badge, or sign to know
 one by, a secret and mytical
 note; a short and intricate
 riddle or sentence; also an u-
 niform concurrence of divers
 opinions; also the sum of our
 belief, the Creed. Many
 frauds you shall read in *Plau-*
tus, plotted and acted by coun-
 terfeiting, and the convey-
 ance of these *Symbols* or to-
 kens, wherein there was ever
 some image or other. So the
Symbol of *Amphytrion* in that
 Tragicomedy was *Sol cum*
quadrigh, the Sun in his Cha-
 rior drawn with four horses.
Pygopolinices the bragging
 Soldier, had his own lovely
 self with great *decorum* drawn
 in his Signet for a *Symbol*.

To **Symmatize** (from *sym-*
bolā) to sympathize, to con-
 cur in opinion, ump in Coun-
 cils, agree in humors or man-
 ners with; also to joyn pur-
 ses, or pay rateably towards
 any charge, to club. Also by
 certain outward signs to signi-
 fie some hidden thing; thus
 an eye symbolizeth vigilan-
 cy. Fire and Air are called
Symbolizing Elements, so are
 Earth and Water; because
 they share and participate of
 each others quality.

Symbolical (*Symbolicum*)

of or pertaining to a *Symbol*
 or token.

Symbolical Philosophy, is that
 kinde of Learning and Wif-
 dom, which, knowing the
 causes and proprieties of
 things natural and supernatu-
 ral, teach us how to make or
 expound those mytical and
 artificial bodies called *Sym-*
boles, of what kind soever.

Symbology (*Gr.*) a
 description of *Symbols*, a
 writing or expression of
 things by signs and tokens;
 also the art or description of
 Instruments or Presidents.

Symmachy (*Symmachia*)
 aid in war, league among men
 of divers Countries to joyn
 in war against one

Symmetry (*Symmetria*)
 due proportion of each thing
 to other, in respect of the
 whole. The convenience that
 runs between the parts, and
 the whole.

Symmetrist or { (from
Symmetrian { *Symme-*
tria) one that considers the
 due proportion of a thing,
 and how well the parts agree
 with the whole; one skilled
 in proportions.

Symmist (*Symmistā*) one of
 the privy Council, a Secreta-
 ry; a fellow or colleague in a
 (sacred) profession.

Sympathet. cal (*Sympathe-*
ticum) agreeing well together,
 in nature, disposition, or pas-
 sions.

Sympathy (*Sympathia*)
 natural consent or combina-

tion

tion, mutual passion, affection
 or disposition, fellow-feeling,
 symbolizing; as water in cold-
 ness, participates or sympa-
 thizes with the Earth; in
 moistness with the Air. Re-
 semblance of quality, concer-
 dance of natures and things.

Sympatize (*Sympathizo*)
 to have a fellow-feeling of,
 to ump with in passion, consent
 with in affection, agree with
 in disposition.

Symphony (*Symphonia*)
 consent in tune or time, a
 tuneable singing without jar-
 ring, harmony.

Symphoniacal (*Symphoni-*
acus) of or belonging to con-
 sent or harmony.

Symphonist (*Symphonista*)
 a Chorister, one that sings
 with true tune and time.

Symposiast (*Symphosia-*
stas) the Master or overseer of a
 Feast, a Feast-maker.

Symposiaques, Books treat-
 ing of Feasts and Banquets,
 such are those of *Plutarch* so
 called.

Symptome (*Symptoma*) an
 effect, accident or passion, fol-
 lowing a disease, or sensible
 grief joyned with it; as head-
 ache with an Ague; a prick-
 ing in the side with a Plurisie;
 generally whatever happens
 in a living Creature against or
 besides nature, as sickness and
 the inward causes and acci-
 dents thereof.

Symptomatical (from *sym-*
ptoma, atis) of or pertaining
 to a *Symptome*.

Synclapha (*Gr.*) a con-
 traction of two vowels into
 one.

Synagogue (from the *Gr.*
συνάγωγα, to gather together) com-
 monly taken for a house (a-
 mong the Jews) dedicated to
 the worship of God, wherein
 it was lawful to pray, preach,
 and dispute, but not to sacri-
 fice. In Hebrew it was called
Beth Harneseth, the house of
 Assembly. The Temple of *Hi-*
erusalem was as the Cathedral
 Church; the *Synagogues*, as
 petty Parish Churches belong-
 ing thereto.

Synagogical (*Synagogicu-*
m) pertaining to a *Synagogue*.

Synaxis (*Gr.*) the holy
 Communion, the Eucharist.

Synecategorematical, a term
 in Logick, signifying what
 hath no predicamental or self-
 signification, but being added
 to another, qualifies that dif-
 ferently from what it was. As
 on the contrary *Categoremati-*
cal imports what has a predi-
 camental or self-signification.

Synecrictic (*Gr.*) that has
 the same centre with another.

Synecopize { (*Synecopa*) to
Synecopate { cut away, to
 contract; also to swoone.

Synecrism (*Synecrisma*) a
 liquid Medicine, a thin and
 spreading ointment.

Synchrontical (*ejusdem tem-*
poris) contemporary. *Charl.*

Synchrouism (from the
Gr. σὺν, i. cum; & χρόνος, tem-
pus) the being or hapning of
 two things at one, and the

same time, contemporaniam, co-existence. Sir W. Ra.
Syncretism (Gr.) the joyning or agreement of two enemies against a third person.

Syndic (*syndicus*) a censor or controller of manners; an Advocate, Agent or Attorney for a Commonwealth, or for the Commonalty of a City or Country, one that hath the charge or Commission to deal in affairs of the Commonwealth with a foreign Prince. The Government of Geneva is by a Common Council, consisting of Two hundred, the four chief whereof are called *Syndiques*. There are also *Syndicks* at Naples, Danzig, and other places.

Syndicable (from *syndic*) subject unto examination, censure, or controlment.

Syndicat, the Office or degree of a *Syndick*.

Syndrome (Gr.) running together, or a running of many to the same place; a concurrence. Dr. Br.

Synecdochical, pertaining to the figure *Synecdoche*; that is, when a part is understood by the whole, or the whole by a part. B. Derry.

Synecdoston; see *Sanhedrim*.

Synetize (from *synerefsis*) to contract two into one; as when we contract two Vowels into a Diphthong.

Syngraph (*syngrapha*) a Writing or Deed, made or signed with the hand of him that makes a bargain; an Ob-

ligation or Bond betwixt two or more; a Specialty of ones own hand. Tho.

Synod (*synodus*) a meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical persons, for the cause of Religion. Of this there are four kinds: As first, a *General Eccumenical* or *Universal Synod* or *Council*, and that is, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet. Secondly, *National Synod*, where those of one only Nation meet. Thirdly, *Provincial Synod*, where Ecclesiastical persons of one only Province meet. Fourthly, *Diocesan Synod*, where those of but one Diocess meet. See *Convocation*.

Synodal } (*Synodicus*)
Synodical, pertaining to a Synod, or Assembly of Divines.

Synonyma's (*synonima*) words of one and the same signification, which is to be understood both of Appellatives and proper names; as *Ensis, mucro, gladius*, all Latin for a Sword; and *Publius, Cornelius, Scipio, Africanus*, all one mans name. So, *stout, hardy, valiant, doubty, courageous, adventurous*, all comprehended under the Latin word (*fortis*.)

Synonymize, to vary the word, but keep the same signification, to use *Synonyma's*, to make two words bear one sense.

Synonymous } pertaining
Synonymal } to words
of

of the same signification, or whose name and definition are common.

Synopses (*synopsis*) Red Lead. See *Cinnaber*.

Synopsis (Gr.) Green in Blazon.

Synopsis (*synopsis*) an Inventory, a short view, or brief recital of any thing.

Synagoga (*synagoga*) a Treatise, Ordinance, or Constitution; a placing things together.

Syntax (*syntaxis*) the construction and coherence of words and parts of Speech by concord and agreement; a volume gathered of divers works; also a Tribute, or sum of money to be distributed to many.

Syntectical (*syntecticus*) that sounds often, that is weak or brought low.

Syntectiv (*syntectivus*) the pure part of conscience; or a natural quality engrafted in the soul; which inwardly informs a man, whether he do well or ill.

Synthema (*synthema*) a token given to Soldiers, when they are ready to fight, a watch word; also a riddle or intricate sentence.

Synthetical, pertaining to the figure *Synthesis*, which is when a noun collective singular is joyned with a verb plural.

Syntomy (*synomia*) a cutting away, brevity, conciseness
Syntes; see *Siren*.

Syntes (*omnibus linguis*) a sandy place in the utmost parts of *Affrica*, where the sands to move with the waves, that that which was now deep sea is freight-way full of Quick-sands; and is usually taken for any Quick-sand or shelf in the water.

Systige (*syftigia*) a conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, the new Moon.

Systatigue (Gr. *ovsumois*) that hath the force or power of compacting, building, or putting together. Bac.

Systeme (*systema*) the compass of a song, or (by a metaphor) of any other thing; the body of any Art or Science, comprehended in one Treatise.

Systole (Gr.) the motion or lifting up of the heart or Arteries; also the shortning of a long vowel.

T.

Tabaco; see *Tobacco*.

Tabefy (*tabefacio*) to corrupt, consume or melt.

Tabellary (*tabellarius*) a carrier of letters; an Auditor, a Scrivener.

Tabellatong (*tabellarius, a, um*) belonging to Carriers or Auditors.

Tabellion (*tabellio*) a Notary publick, or Scrivener, allowed by authority to ingross and register private contracts and obligations; His Office in

same time, contemporan-
ism, co-existence. *Sir W. R. A.*

Syncretism (Gr.) the joyn-
ing or agreement of two ene-
mies against a third person.

Syndic (*syndicus*) a censor
or controller of manners; an
Advocate, Agent or Attorney
for a Commonwealth, or for
the Commonalty of a City
or Country, one that hath the
charge or Commission to deal
in affairs of the Common-
wealth with a foreign Prince.
The Government of *Geneva*
is by a Common Council, con-
sisting of Two hundred, the
four chief whereof are called
Sindiques. There are also
Syndicks at *Naples*, *Dantzick*,
and other places.

Syndicable (from *syndic*)
subject unto examination,
censure, or controulment.

Syndicat, the Office or
degree of a *Syndick*.

Syndrome (Gr.) running
together, or a running of
many to the same place; as
concourse. *Dr. Br.*

Synecdochical, pertaining
to the figure *Synecdoche*; that
is, when a part is understood
by the whole, or the whole
by a part. *B. Derry.*

Synhedrion; see *Sanhedrim*.

Synherize (from *synheris*)
to contract two into one; as
when we contract two Vow-
els into a Diphthong.

Syngraph (*syngrapha*) a
Writing or Deed, made or
signed with the hand of him
that makes a bargain; an Ob-

ligation or Bond betwixt two
or more; a Specialty of ones
own hand. *Tho.*

Synod (*synodus*) a meeting
or Assembly of Ecclesiastical
persons, for the cause of Reli-
gion. Of this there are four
kinds: As first, a *General Ec-
cumenical* or *Universal* *synod*
or *Council*, and that is, where
Bishops, &c. of all Nations
meet. Secondly, *National Syn-
od*, where those of one only
Nation meet. Thirdly, *Pro-
vincial Synod*, where Ecclesi-
astical persons of one only
Province meet. Fourthly,
Diocesan Synod, where those of
but one Diocesis meet. See
Convocation.

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lowed by authority to ingross
and register private contracts
and obligations; His Office in

some countrys did formerly differ from that of *Notarie*, but now they are grown or made one; see *Notary*.

Jacket or *Cabard* (Sax.) a Jacket, Jerkin, Mandilion, or sleeveless Coat; a *chymere* *Vorhegan* says, it was anciently a short Gown that reached no further then the midleg; *Stow* in his Survey, p. 456. says, 'twas a Jacket or sleeveless Coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square Collar winged at the shoulders. It is now the name only of an Herald's Coat, and is called their Coat of Arms in Service. It is also the sign of an ancient Inn in *Southwark*.

Tabernacle (*tabernaculum*) a Pavillion or Tent for War; a little Shop, Shed, or Booth, made of bords or boughs. The Tabernacle of God you may read described, *Exod.* 26. It was made like a Tent to remove to and fro as occasion required, it had in it one room called *Sanctum Sanctorum*, wherein the high Priest entered but once a year, and another room called the *Holy place*, &c. *Heb.* 9. 2, 3, 4.

There was of old among the *Israelites*, a feast commanded by God, called the *feast of Tabernacles*, which began on the 15. day of the Seventh moneth, and continued seven days, during which time the *Israelites* lived abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance hat their Fathers a long time

so lived, after God had delivered them out of the Land of *Egypt*. Now the *feast of Tabernacles* drew near, *Lev.* 23. 34.

Tabernaculous (*tabernaculosus*) belonging to Shops or Taverns.

Tabid (*tabidus*) corrupted, consuming, pining away.

Tabiffial (*tabifficus*) that brings into consumption, pining or rotting away; contagious, corrupt, poysonous.

Tabutha (Heb.) *Roe-Buck*; a womans name.

Laws of the 12 *Tables* (*leges 12 tabularum*) were certain *Grecian Laws* brought for the most part from *Athens* by the *decemviri* into *Rome*, and there written in 12. *Tables* of brass, and set up in the Market place; by which Laws Justice was ever after administred to the *Roman* people. *Excellency of the Civil Law*, p. 134. See *Decemvirate*.

Table of Apelles, was a picture drawn by *Apelles*, that famous Painter, the moral whereof was on the one side to represent the excellency of abstinence, and sobriety in the life of man; and on the other, the deformity of drunkenness and gluttony, &c. you may read the story at length in *part 1. Tr. of times*, fol. 609.

Tabourer (Fr.) a Pincale; also a little low stool for a child to sit on. In *France* the privilege of the *Tabourer*, is of a stool for some particular great Ladies to sit in the Queens presence.

Ca.

Tabular (*tabularis*) whereof boards, plancks, or tables may be made, long and large.

Tabulary (*tabularium*) a chest or place wherein Registers, or Evidences are kept in a City; the Chancery or Exchequer Office.

Tabularien (*tabularius*) pertaining to writings or accounts; also belonging to tables, or good for them.

Tabulare (*tabulo*) to board a floor or other place, to make a thing of boards.

Taces, armour for the thighs; so called because they are tached or tacked on with straps of leather to the cosset.

Tachygraphy (Gr.) the art or description of swift writing.

Tacurnity (*tacurnitas*) silence, secrecie of tongue, keeping of counsel.

Tacite (*tacitus*) that holds his peace, and is still; quiet, saying nothing, without noise.

Tacticks (*tactici*) they whose office is to set an Army in array; also books treating of that subject.

Taction (*tactio*) a touching.

Tagliacotian Nose (an inhabitant of *Bruxiels* had his Nose cut off in a combate, and a new one of another mans flesh set on in its sted, by *Tagliacotus*, a famous Chyrurgeon of *Bononia*) a Nose of wax. *Dr. Charl.*

Tagus a River in Spain, parting *Castile* from *Portugal*,

where hath been found gravel like gold.

Taille (from the Fr. *Taille*, i. a cut or cutting) signifies in our Common Law, a kind of inheritance in Fee, as when a man holds lands to him, and the Heirs of his body lawfully begotten. This *Tail* is different, and as it were cut from Fee simple or free inheritance, because it is not in the Tenants free power to dispose of those lands, being as it were *Taille*, cut from him, or divided by the first giver, and entailed or tyed on his issue, &c. *Tail* is either general or special, whereof you may read at large in *Littleton*.

Tailles. Kentish men are said to have tails, which thus took its origen; *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury* being in disfavor with *Hen. 2.* rode from the Court towards *Canterbury* upon a poor Jade, and some common people, the more to vilifie him, cut off his horse tail, for which crime the successors of those people are said to have had tails, as a judgment from heaven for some generations, now long since ceased. And from hence the French do in derision call us in general *Caudate*.

Tailage or *Tallage* (from the Fr. *taille* a tax, tribute, or imposition. Hence also *Tailagers* in *Chaucer*, for tax or toll-gatherers.

Tamot, a kinde of red-coloured Spider, found in the

summer-time; It is so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain; this by Country people is accounted a deadly poison to Cows and Horses: But see *Val. Err.* p. 177.

Talarics (*talaria*) shoes with wings, which *Mercury* wore, as Poets feign.

Talassion (*talassio*) a song used to be sung at marriages; see *Thalassio*.

Talent (*talentum*) a value of money, of divers sorts; Among the Greeks there were two Talents, the greater and the less; the greater valued about 233 l. *sterl.* the less about 175 l. Among the Hebrews the Talent of silver contained of ours 375 l. The Talent of Gold was 4500 l. It also signifies a faculty or ability; as we say a man of good talents, i. of good parts or abilities.

Tales de Circumstantibus; see *Circumstantibus*.

Tale or tall, from the Fr. *taille*, i. cut or slit; because a *talcy* is a score made of a stick of wood slit in two pieces, to keep account between two parties; one part of it remaining in the custody of the one, and the other of the other, so that one cannot score up any thing without the other.

Talion, or *lex talionis*, a Law where each suffered what they had done to others, eye for eye, one bad

turn for another, *Deut.* 19. 21. and *Anl. Gell. lib.* 11. ca. 1.

Talismans (Arab.) images, or figures made under certain constellations; Magical Characters; see *Gassarel's* curiosities, p. 147. for their antiquity and use; see *Gamahes*.

Talismantal belonging to such Images.

Tallage; see *Taliage*.

Talmud or *Thalmud* (from the Hebr. תלמוד *talmid*, i. disciplina) a superstitious and blasphemous Book containing the body of the Jewish Law, composed by their Rabbins, and of great authority among them.

Talmudic, pertaining to the *Talmud*, superstitious.

Talmudist, a Student or Professor of the superstitious contained in the *Talmud*.

Talpicida (*talpicida*) the taking or killing Moles or Woats.

Talwood, *Ann.* 33. & 35. H. 8. ca. 3. & A. 7 Ed. 6. ca. 7. & 42 Eliz. ca. 14. *Talshide*, *ibid.*

It is a long kinde of slide of wood, riven out of the tree, which shorned, is made into Billers.

Tamarinda (*tamarindi*) a fruit brought hither out of India like green Damascens, the tree whereof is like a Date tree, they are cold of operation, and therefore good against burning Feavers, and all inward diseases proceeding of heat and choler.

Tamarisk (*tamarice*) a shrub

shrub, whereof there are two kinds, the greater, which bears fruit like the lesser oak apples, or galls, the less bearing gayish leaves without fruit; The decoction of which lesser *Tamarisk*, in wine and a little vinegar being drunk, is of great vertue against the hardness or stopping of the Spleen or Milt.

Tamburine, an old kind of instrument, which by some is supposed to be the *Clavion*. *Spencer*.

Tampon or *Tamplin* (Fr. *Tampon*) a bung or stopple. It is a small piece of wood, turn'd fit for the mouth of any piece of Ordnance, to keep out rain or sea-water.

Tanipop, a curious sort of drink in the *Molucces* and *Philippines* made of a kind of Gilliflowers. *Mr. How*.

Tanacles (from the Ital. *Tanaglie*) Tonges or Pincers for tortures.

A **Tangent**, Is a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extreme of a given Ark, and terminated by the *Secant*, drawn from the Centre through the other extreme of the said Ark.

Tangible (*tangibilis*) which may be touched, touchable.

Tantstep (*a thanis, viris auid Saxones honoratis*) a certain Law or custom in Ireland, which did not observe the hereditary right of succession among Princes and great per-

sons, but he that had most power, was eldest of the house and was most worthy of blood and name, did inherit. *Antiq. Hib.* p. 38.

Tantalse, Poets feign *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, to have been the son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Plota*, and that he received the gods to a banquet, and fed his own son *Pelops*, and gave them him to eat; *Ceres* only did eat of the shoulder, the rest forbearing that meat, yet *Pelops* was restored to life and received an ivory shoulder for his own; and for that *Tantalus* discovered the secrets of the gods to men; therefore is he said to be tormented in hell thus; He stands up to the chin in a pleasant River, and a tree of fair fruit hanging over him, and yet is he always plagued with hunger and thirst, for when he either swoops down to drink, or reaches out his hand to take an apple, they both so retire that he cannot touch the one or taste the other, therefore he may be called *Tantalus*, quasi *Tardus*, i. infelicitissimus. Hence to be *tantalized*, is to be in the condition of *Tantalus*, to be near unto, or in sight of some happiness or wished thing, and yet not to be permitted to enjoy it.

Tapinage (Fr.) secrecy, a lurking or lying close.

Tapitant (Fr.) lurking, lying, squatting, a term of hunt-

hunting, called shortly, *Tapis*.

Tara-tantara, or *Tarantara* (from the British *Tara*, i. thunder, or from *taro* and *tarato*, i. to strike, and so may signify as much as *percussions*, *percutio*) it is a word of encouragement to battle which Trumpets do (as near as they can) imitate.

Tarantatize (*tarantatizo*) to sound a Trumpet, to sing or sound *tara-tantara*.

Tarantula (Lat.) a most venomous Spider, so called, of *Tarentum*, a Neapolitan City, where they most abound; some take it to be a fly, whose sting is deadly; yet curable by divers sounds of Musick. See more of this in *Sands Travels*, fol. 249.

Tartigrade (*tardigradus*) that goeth slow, or hath a slow pace.

Tartiloquent (*tardiloquus*) that speaks slowly, or draws his speech out at length.

Tardity (*tarditas*) slowness, slackness, hindering or delaying.

Tar-tawling or *Tarnawling*, a piece of canvas tar'd all over, to lay upon the Deck of a ship, to keep the rain from soaking through; also one of the meaner sort of Sailors, because commonly clothed in Canvas.

Tarfish the Ocean or main Sea, *Pla. 48. g.* Break the ships of *Tarfish*. *Tarfish* was the name of the Son of *Javan*, the son of *Japheth*, the son of

Noah, *Gen. 10. 4.* of whom *Tarsus* a City of *Cilicia* in *Syria*, had the name, *Abt. 21. 34.* from thence they went by shipping into far Countreys *Africa*, *Judea*, *Ophir*, &c. *1 Kings 22. 48.* and *10. 21.* Hereupon that sea was called *Tarfish*, and the name is generally applied to every Ocean. *Wilson.*

Tarrafte (Fr. *terrasse*) bank or heap of earth; but most usually an open Gallery or place to walk in, commonly above ground.

Tarter (Fr. *tartre*) the Lees or dregs that stick to the sides of wine vessels, hard and dry like a crust; found, and so close compacted that you may beat it into powder; called also *Argal*.

Tartare } (*tartareum*) of
Tartarean } hell, hellish, terrible.

Tatse; see *Taces*.

Tassel or *Tiercel* (Fr. *tiercel*) the male of any kind of Hawk; so termed, because in bigness or strength of body, he is commonly a third part less than the female.

Taurau (*taurus*), of c
Taurine (*taurinus*) } belonging to a Bull.

Tauricorn (*tauricornis*) horned like a Bull. *Br.*

Taurifer (*taurifer*) which beareth or nourishes Bulls or Neat.

Taurus the greatest hill in all *Asia*, which in hoy *Writ* is called *Mount Ararat*.

Also one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*.

Tautologie (*tautologia*) a repeating of one and the same thing in other words.

Tautological (*tautologicus*) that doth so repeat.

Tawers, two Officers yearly chosen in *Cambridge*, to see the true gage of all weights and measures; the name took beginning from *taxing* or rating the rents of houses, which was antiently the duty of their Office.

Techrical (*technicus*) artificial, cunning, done like a workman.

Technology (Gr.) a treating or description of Crafts, Arts or Workmanship.

Tectonick (*tectonicus*) of or belonging to a builder.

Tectonian (*tectonius*) pertaining to covering, pargetting, washing or white-lyming.

Tedder (from the Dutch *Todderer*, i. to tie) to tie a horse or beast with a rope, that he may graze within such a compass, and no further; and sometimes the Rope it self.

Tediferous (*tedifer*) that beareth a torch or taper.

Tegment (*tegumentum*) a covering, a garment or cloathing. *Br.*

Tetse; see *Tierse*.

Telatic (from *tela*) pertaining to a web or weaving, *Dr. Brown* speaks of *Telary Spiders*, that is such as weave cobwebs. *Vul. Err.*

Telescope (Gr.) an instru-

ment enabling one to see afar off; a Prospective glass.

Telme; see *Talisman*.

Telera (*telifer*) which beareth darts, arrows or weapons.

Tellus, the goddess of the earth.

Temeraious (*temerarius*) more hardy then needs, and wisdom requires, fool-hardy, rash, indiscreet, unadvised.

Temera (*temeritas*) rashness, fool-hardiness, unadvisedness.

Temp, a pleasant and most delightful place in *Thesaly*, held to be the Muses garden; whence all pleasant woods and fields receive that name.

Temperament (*temperamentum*) a moderation, mean or measure, a due proportion of the four humors of the body.

Temperamental, pertaining to temperament.

Temperance (*temperantia*) moderation, refraining of sensuality and unruly affections, soberness.

Temperance is a vertue, which rules the appetite, bridges our sensual delights, and makes a man content to moderate himself in them according to reason. *Tour. Cat.*

Temperature (*temperatura*) moderation in mingling things together; good disposition, temperateness.

Tempestivity (*tempestivitas*) season or time convenient.

ent, opportunity, fitness of time, reasonableness.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple (*Templarii*) certain religious Christians, soldiers dwelling about the Temple at *Jerusalem*, and therefore so called, whose office and vow was to defend that Temple and the holy Sepulchre, and to entertain Christian strangers that came thither for devotion, to guard them in safety, when they went to visit the places of the holy land: Their habit was a white cloak or upper garment with a red cross and a sword girt about them, as you may see in Mr. Dugdales *Antiquities of Warwickshire*. This order was instituted by Pope *Gelasius* about the year of our Lord 1117. or 1120. and had flourished about two hundred years, when it was suppressed by *Clement* the fifth.

These *Templars* first founded and built the *Temples* or *Templars Inne* in *Fleestree*, which without controversy is the most ancient of all the Inns of Court, and though they were divided into three several Houses, that is the *Inner*, the *Middle*, and the *Outward Temple* (which last is now converted into *Essex house*) yet were they at first all but one House; in which these Knights lived in great honor and opulency, about one hundred years; For they had many Castles, Lordships,

and Seignories belonging to them and their Order in many parts of *England*; and the Master of this Order was a Baron of this Nation; their Church, yet standing, was dedicated to the service of God by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, An. Dom. 1185.

After the suppression of these *Templars*, their lands were (by a general Council held at *Vienna*) conferred on the other more ancient and religious Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, called also *Joannites*, and after Knights of *Rhodes*, and lastly of *Malta*, where they live at this day. And this Canon of the Council was confirmed to the Knights of *Saint John* residing here in *England* by Act of Parliament made 17. Ed. 2. In the reign of *Edw. 3.* (after several noble persons had in this interval been tenants and occupants of the *Temple Inns*) certain of the reverend ancient Professors of the Laws obtained a very large or perpetual Lease of this Temple, or of two parts thereof, distinguished by the names of the *Middle* and *Inner Temple*, from the said *Joannites* (then residing in their goodly house called the Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*, near *Smithfield*) to pay yearly ten pounds.

These Knights *Templars* bore for their Arms, a *Shield Argent*, charged with a *Cross Gules*, and upon the *Nombril* of

of it, a holy Lamb. And *Mat. Paris* saith, on their common Seal was engraven a horse with two men riding on him. But the Society of the Inner Temple have taken for their Ensign or Device, a *Pegasus*, or flying Horse, sable or gules upon a *Shield Or*. Over the door of the Temple Church was this inscription in ancient characters, remaining legible till April 1636. since which time the latter part of it is defaced. + Anno ab incarnatione domini MCLXXXV. dedicata hac Ecclesia in honorem beate Marie à Domino Eracleo Dei gratie Sanctæ resurrectionis Ecclesie Patriarcha, quarto Idus Februarii, qui eam annatim petentibus, de injuncta sibi penitentia, LX. dies indulxit.

Temporaneous (*temporaneus*) done suddenly, at a certain time, pertaining to time; variable for the time.

Temporary (*temporarius*) in time, at the hour appointed, temporal, porencious.

Temporalities of Bishops, were such revenues as had been given to their Sees by the Kings and other great Personages, as they were Lords of the Parliament. See *Spiritualities* of Bishops.

Temporize (from *tempus*, oris) to observe, agree with, or apply himself to the time; to seek to please the times, to live as the times go; also to linger or protract the time.

Temporizer, he that doth so, a time-server.

Temulency (*temulentia*) drunkenness.

Temulent } (*temulen-*
Temulentine } *tus*) drunken, cupshot.

Tenacious (*tenacia*) the stalks of apples. *Lustra Lud.*

Tenacious (*tenax, acis*) that holds fast, long and steadfast, good and sure, clammy, glewish; also hard to be moved, stiff-necked.

Tenative (*tenacitas*) fast-keeping, sure holding, nigardliness, misery; also constancy, steadfastness.

Tend (*tendo*) to extend, to stretch out, to bend, to incline, to make towards, to draw on.

Tendency (*tendencia*) an extending, a stretching out; a going forward, a making toward.

Tenderlings, the soft tops of a Deers horns when they are in blood, any living things that are nesh and tender.

Tendons or **Tendines** (Lat. *tendones*) certain instruments of moving in the top of muscles, made of sinews and ligatures, and knitting them to the bones, they are harder then sinews, and not so hard as ligatures. *Thom.*

Tendrils (from the Fr. *tendron*, or Lat. *tenendo*) little sprigs of vines or other plants wherewith they take hold to grow or stay themselves up; also a kind of gristle.

Tenebres (Fr. *à tenebre*) darkness, obscurity; also the Service or Mattins used in the Roman

Roman Church on *Wednesday* *Thursday* and *Friday* before *Easter*, are call'd *tenebrae*, (and thence *tenebrae-Wednesday*, *Thursday*, &c.) as being begun with many lights, and ending in darkness, representing the night-time of our blessed Saviours apprehension in the Garden *Gethsemani*; in which Office are lighted at the first on a triangular candlestick fifteen candles, viz. as many as there are *Psalms* and *Canticles* in the Office, and at the end of every *Psalms* one of the fifteen lights is extinguished till they are all put out; so to shew the forsaken desolate state of our blessed Saviour in his passion, all the light or comfort of his friends leaving him, or being forced from him for a time, and he left alone *sub potestate tenebrarum*, under the power of darkness.

Tenebrosity (*tenebrositas*) great darkness or obscurity.

Tenebrous (*tenebrosus*) very close, dark or obscure.

Tenerity (*teneritas*) softness, tenderness.

Tennic, a term used by Herald's signifying an orange or tawny colour.

Tenor, that part of a Post or Rafter which is put into a mortise hole, to make it stand upright, or bear it up.

Tenor (Lat.) a continual order, form, fashion, trade, state or race; Also the content or substance of a matter.

The *tenor* part in musick is

that which is next above the base. The order in consort vocal musick is thus; 1. *Bass*. 2. *Tenor*. 3. *Counter-tenor*; 4. *Mean* or *Contra-alto*. 5. *Treble* or *Alto*.

Tentile (*tensus*) stretched out, bent, strouting out.

Tent: hath divers significations. As first (from *tentorium*) it signifies a Pavillion or Tent for War, commonly made of Sackcloth or such like.

2. *Tent* which Chyrurgions put into a wound, comes from (*tento*, to try) because it tries how wide or deep the wound is.

3. Jewellers call that *Tent* which they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in work, and is made of Massick and Turpentine.

4. *Tent* or *Tint wine*, is a kind of Alicant, though not so good as pure Alicant, and is a general name for all wines in Spain, except white, from the Span. (*vino tinto*) i. a deep red wine.

5. *Tent* (from *tentum*) a mans privy member.

Tentative (from *tento*) the posing (for the passing) of Graduates; a probation or examination of such as are to take degree, or that tries or examines.

Tenth (*decima*) is that yearly portion of tribute, which all Ecclesiastical Livings yield to the King, *An. 26. H. 8. cap. 3.* The Levites paid

paid them to their high Priests, *Numb. 8. Hieron. in Ezekiel*. It signifies also a tax levied of the temporality. *Holinsht. H. 2. fol. 111.*

Tentorian (*tentorianus*) belonging to a Tent or Pavillion.

Tenuate (*tenuo*) to make small, thin or slender; to make lean, or feeble.

Tenuifolious, thin or narrow leaved. *Br.*

Tenuitous (*tenuis*) slender, thin, low, or *Tenuous* } lean, poor, (paring, small, of no climation. *L. Bac.*

Tenuity (*tenuitas*) smallness, poverty, leanness, thinness, fineness.

Tenure (from *tenere* to hold) is the manner whereby Lands and Tenements are holden of their Lords. What may make a Tenure, and what not. See *Perkins Perventions* 70. By Act of Parl. 1556. ca. 4. all Tenures are now turned into free and common Soccage.

Tepesse (*tepefacio*) to make warm.

Tephagmantle (Gr.) divination by ashes, blown or cast up in the air.

Tepid (*tepidus*) mean between cold and hot, lukewarm; also cold and nothing earnest in a matter.

Tepidity (*tepiditas*) lukewarmness. *Tepor idem.*

Tetraphm (the Heb. word *Tetraph* signifies in general the

complete image of a man) in particular an Idol or Image made for mens private use in their own houses, *Gen. 31. 30. Judges 17. 5.*

Terebinthine (*terebinthinum*) belonging to Turpentine, or the tree out of which it issues.

Terebrate (*terebro*) to bore or make a hole with a wimble or awger, to pierce, to thrile.

Terebriation (*terebriatio*) a boring or piercing. *Bac.*

Tergentibus (*tergentibus*) three fold, triple; one of, or the three born at the same time.

Tergiductor (Lat.) the hinder man, or bringer up of a file of Soldiers.

Tergiment (*tergimentum*) that which is put into the scales to makes weight.

Tergiverfation (*tergiversatio*) a flinching, withdrawing, shifting, slinking, shrinking back or dodging, a non-suit in Law, a hasting, a running away, yet fighting still. See *Calumniate*.

Termagant (from *ter* and *mag*, i. *magnus*) thrice great, or great in the superlative degree. *Sir W. D.*

Terminals (*terminalia*) feasts instituted to the honor of *Terminus*, the god of Bounds, and kept in *February*, at the eighth Calends of *March*, because between *terminalia* and *refugium*, the odd days of the Leap year were put in.

Ternit

Terminate (*termino*) to end, to finish, to bound, to appoint or assign bounds or marches, to limit.

Terminus, the God of Bounds, who was wont to end the strifes and controversies of Countrey people in dividing their lands. See *Lullantius* l. 1. c. 20.

Ternary ? (*ternarius*) **Ternarious** (belonging to the number three.

Ternion (*ternio*) the number three.

Terra-Sigillata (Lat.) an earth brought from the Isle *Lemnos*, it was used to be sent from thence sealed, therefore called *sigillata*, and said to be good for curing wounds, stopping fluxes, expelling poisons, &c.

Terra-Bilius (i. son of the earth) the name of the Fool in the *Alks* at Oxford.

Terranus (*terrenus*) earthly, that lives on the earth, or is done on the earth.

Terrastrial. Idem.

Terristr. to make earthly or like earth. *Br.*

Terrar or **Terror** (from *terra*) a particular or survey of a Mannor, or of ones whole estate of lands, containing the quantity of acres and boundaries thereof. In the Exchequer there is a *Terror* of all the *Glebelands* in England, made about the 11. of *Edw.* 3. Sometimes used for a suit-roll, or catalogue of all the tenants and Residents names within a

Mannor, and what Lands they hold.

Terre-tenant (i. *tenens terram*) is he, who hath the natural actual possession of the land, which we otherwise call the occupation, *A. 39. Eliz. cap. 7.* For example, a Lord of a Mannor hath a Freeholder, who lets out his free land to another, this third person is called the *Terre-tenant*. *West. part. 2. Simb. iii. Fines s. 8. 139.*

Terricrepan (*terrificrepan*) that rebuketh terribly or bitterly.

Terrisonant (*terrisonus*) that sounds terribly.

Territory (*territorium*) the Country or Continent of land lying within the bounds of a City, Town or Lordship.

Terrulent (*terrulentus*) earthy or earthily, made of earth.

Terse (*tersus*) clean, pure, neat; as a *terse Oration*, i. neat or well-pend.

Tertiate (*tertio*) to Till ground, or do any thing the third time; as tri-fallow, as they say in *Heresfordshire*.

Tertiary (*tertiarius*) of or belonging to the third, or the third sort, tertian.

Tessera (Lat.) a thing in every part square, as a Dye; Also a watchword, or signal, a note, mark or token, &c.

Tesserarius (*tesserarius*) belonging to *Tessera*, or a Dye.

Teth, is a broad instrument, made of Maribone ashes hooped about with iron,

on

on which Refiners do fine, refine and part gold and silver from other Mettals, or (as we use to say) put them to the Test.

Testicreous (*testaceus*) made of tile, brick, or baked earth; that hath a shell. *Testaceous animals*, are such as have shells, as all shell-fish, snails, &c.

Testament, *testamentum*, *testatio mentis*, the witness of the minde, as the last Will & Testament is, of which there are two sorts, viz. *nuncupatory*, and in writing; The first is when a man being sick, and for fear least death, want of memory or speech should come so suddenly upon him, that he should be prevented, if he said the writing his Will, desires his neighbours and friends to bear witness of his last Will, and then declares the same by words before them; which after his decease, being proved by the witnesses, and put in writing by the Ordinary, stands in as good force (except for lands) as if it had in his life time been put in writing, &c. Some distinguish Testaments from Wills, as if the first concerned lands only, and the other personal estate. Of this read the *Duty of Executors*.

Testamentarious (*testamentarius*) belonging to a Testament or last Will.

Testation (*testatio*) a witness bearing.

Testator (Lat.) he that

makes a Will or Testament. **Testatur** (Lat.) she that does so.

Testicular (*testicularis*) belonging to the stones of man or beast.

Tetson (Fr.) a piece of silver coyn, worth about 18 d. sterl.

Tetification (*testificatio*) a proving by witness, a witness-bearing.

Tetudinous (*testudineus*) belonging to, or howing like the shell of a Tortoise, vaulted. Also pertaining to that ancient War-engine called *Tetudo*, or to the *Target-fence*; of both which see *Godw. Anthol.* p. 180.

Tetanteal (*teranicus*) that hath the crick in the neck, or a kinde of cramp, which holds the neck so stiff, that it cannot bow.

Tetra (Gr.) four; hence **Tetracord** (*tetracordium*) an ancient instrument with four strings; but now it is taken for every fourth in the Scale of Musick, or *Gamut*.

Tetrad (Fr.) a quaternity or mess, the proportion or number of four.

Tetraglossical (Gr.) that hath, or consists of four Tongues or Languages.

Tetragonal (*tetragonus*) that is four square, as a tetragon or quadrangle.

Tetragrammaton (Gr.) that hath four letters. The Hebrews so called the great Name of God, *Jehovah*; because

ca use

cause in their language it was written with four letters, and was held in such reverence among them, that it was unlawful to pronounce it.

Trialogue (Gr.) speaking or writing in four parts. Among the Ancients it was a kind of *Tragedy*, consisting of four *Dramma's*, as the manner was, when they contested, to be presented at four several Festivals.

Tetrameter (Gr.) a kind of verse having but four feet or measures.

Tetrapotore (*tetrapotum*) declined in four cases.

Tetrach (Gr.) a Governor of the fourth part of a Country.

Tetrarchy (*tetrachia*) the government of the fourth part of a Country, or a government of the whole by four persons.

Tetrastich (*tetrastichon*) a sentence or Epigram comprised in four verses.

Tetrasyllabic (*tetrasyllabicus*) that hath or contains four syllables.

Tetrical (*tetricus*) rude, rough, unpleasant, sower, crabbish, hard to relish.

Tetricity (*tetricitas*) sourness or sadness of countenance.

Tetritude, *Idem*.

Tetronimal (*tetronimus*) that hath four names.

Tetonicus (*tettonici*) people of Germany, call'd *Almainis*; Also an order of Knights.

Textile (*textilis*) that is

waved or wounden, embroidered, *Bac*.

Textorian (*textorium*) of or belonging to a weaver; or weaving.

Texture (*textura*) a weaving.

Thalassarch (*thalassarcha*) an Admiral or chief Officer at Sea.

Thalassical (*thalassicus*) of a blew colour like the sea waves, sea-green or blew.

Thalassion (*thalassio*) a nuptial Song, or a long at a Bridal. *Thalassio* was used at Bridals or Weddings in Rome. as an auspicate or lucky word; like this among the Greeks, *Hymen O Hymenae, Hymen, &c*.

Thalio, one of the Muses.

Thalmud; see *Talmud*.

Thane (Sax.) a dignity among our ancient Saxons, of two sorts; *Mejet Thanes* were Priests qualified to say Mass; *Worrould Thanes* were a kind of secular or temporal Lords.

Thavies Inn in Holborn, is one of the eight Inns of Chancery, it was antiently the house of one *John Thavie*, an Armorer, of whom it was rented in *Edward* the Thirds time, by some Professors of the Law; but about *Henry* the Seventh's time it was purchased by the Benchers of *Lincolns Inn*, for the Students and other professors of the Law of *Chancery*, and still retains the name of the old owner, *Mr. Thavie*. The Arms of this house are *Azure, two garbs*

garbs in saltor Or, with a T. argent in a chief Sables.

Theater (*theatrum*) a place made half round, where people assembled to behold Plays and solemn Games; a Stage or scaffold; see *Amphitheater*.

Theatral } (*theatricus*)
Theatrical } belonging to a Theater.

Theatins or **Theatins**, an order of religious persons, which began about the time of Pope *Clement* the seventh. So called, because they were first instituted by *John Peter-Cavass*, who was first Bishop of *Thiette* or *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and afterwards Pope *Paul* the third. *Spir. Confist.*

Theft-bore (from *threft* and *boote*, i *compensatio*) signifies the receiving of goods from a thief, to the end to favor and maintain him; the punishment whereof is ranfome and imprisonment, and nor loss of life and member. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 43.* And the *Mirror of Justices lib. 2. cap. des peches criminels al suite del roy*: And yet he there makes mention of a Record alledged which testified a Judgment of life and member given in this case.

Theletite (Gr.) a libertine, one that does what he list.

Themis, the Goddess of Justice, that gave out Oracles in *Beotia*.

Theos in Greek, is *Dem.*

God, with which we have many words compounded. As,

Theobain (commonly *Thibald & Thibald*) Gods power.

Theode (*te* (Germ.) contractedly *Deric* and *Terry*, with the French, powerful, or rich in people, according to *Lipsius. Cam.*

Theodore (Gr.) Gods gift, a mans name, now corruptly by Welch-Britrans called *Cydder. Cam.* But the modern Britains say *Eudur*, which may come from *Eudmws*, signifying grossness or fat, and so signifies a fat or gross man.

Theocracy (Gr.) Gods government.

Theogonie (*theogonia*) the beginning or generation of the gods.

Theologaster, a small or simple Divine, a smatterer in Divinity.

Theology (*theologia*) divinity, reasoning; or science of God and holy things.

Theologue } (*Theologus*) a
or } Divine, a Pro-
Theologer } fessor of Divinity.

Theological (*theologicus*) pertaining to Divinity.

Faith, Hope and *Charity* are called the *Theological vertues*, because they have their object and end in God: For the object of *Faith* is Gods veracity or infallibility in speaking truth; the object of *Hope* is Gods infinite inclination to do good to all; the object of *Cha-*

ity is Gods infinite perfection, whereby he is worthy of all love.

Theologus, to preach or play the Divine.

Theomachy (Gr.) a warring or fighting against the gods, as the old Gyants are seignior to have done.

Theomagical (Gr.) pertaining to the wisdom of God, or that works wonders by his help.

Theomancy (*theomancia*) a kinde of divination or Enchanting by abusive calling upon the secret, and mysterious names of God.

Theomany (*theominia*) the anger or wrath of God.

Theophilus (Gr.) loving God.

Theorba (from the Ital. *Tiorba*) a certain musical instrument somewhat different from the ordinary Lute, in that the head of this, or part of it bends back, and the head of that is commonly strait.

Theorem (*theorem*) a speculation; any principle or undoubted rule in any science or Art. But particularly (as it is opposed to *problema*) that which respects contemplation more than practice.

Theorem tick (*theorematicus*) belonging to a theorem, or to contemplation.

The *Theoretick* part of Science consists in *Geometry*, *Harmonic*, *Astronomy*, which neither act nor produce anything.

Theoremist, a professor of Theoremes or Axioms of undoubted truth.

Theory (*theoria*) speculation, contemplation and knowledge of an art without practice, or deep study.

Theosophical (Gr.) wise in things belonging to God.

Therapeutick (*therapeutica*) curing, healing. Br.

Theraphim; see *Teraphim*.
Theriacal (*theriacus*) of a viper or other cruel beasts; or, or belonging to triacle.

Thermeter (*thermesfacio*) to chafe or make one hot with outrageous eating and drinking hot things.

Thermometer (Gr.) an Instrument, whereby to measure the degrees of heat and cold, a weather-glass.

Thermopola (*thermopola*) a Cook that sells hot meat.

Thesaurer (*thesaurus*) a Treasurer. *Spotsw.*

Thesaurize (*thesaurizo*) to gather or heap up treasure, to hoard up riches.

Thesphonic, one of the Furies.

Thesis (Gr.) a general and indefinite question, argument or position.

Theta (Θ) a Greek letter, answering to (th) with us, used as a mark for persons condemned to death (being the first letter of *Sapientia*, i. *mors*) or for faults in writings or Books; as the letter L. for *lauds* or *laudibilia*, select words and sentences.

Et

Et potis es nigrum vitio præsagere, Theta.

Thetta, pertaining to *Theta*.

Thetta, sometimes used for the Sea.

Thurgy; see *Turgie*.

Thiler or *Thil-horse*, is that horse which is put under the *Thills* of the Cart to bear them up.

Thud borow; see *Head-borow*.

Thole (*tholus*) a knot in the midst of a timber vault, where the ends of the posts meet, called a *Scutchin*: a Pinnacle, a *Tabernacle*; Also that place in Temples, where donaries & such gifts as were presented there, are hung up.

Thomas (Hebr.) signifies twin, or, as some will have it, bottomless deep.

Thomists (*Thomists*) are those Divines that follow the Doctrine of *St. Tho. of Aquine*, who, for his excellency in Theology, is generally styled the *Angelical Doctor*; whose School-opinions are impugned by *Johannes Scotus* a Minorite and his followers.

Thorachique (from *thorax*) belonging to the breast or stomach. *Thorachique Vein* or *Artery*; see in *Vein* and *Artery*.

Tho: was an Idol of great esteem among the old Saxons and Teutonicks, and the day now called *Thursday* was dedicated to his peculiar service,

and thence took denomination, which the *Danes* and *Swedes* yet call *Thorsdag*; He was also called the God of thunder, whence in the *Neatherlands* the day is called *Dundersdagh*, or *Thunersdag*. *Versleg*. 60. 61.

Thorp (Sax.) a Village or Country Town, we have many in *Leicefer* and *Nottinghamshires*, that still retain this ancient name; and in *Holland* they call it *Doorp*.

Thrasars, are the followers of *John Thraske*, who broached his Judaical opinions in England about the year 1618, for which he was censured in the Star-chamber, but afterwards recanted. *Mr. Full Church hist. lib: 10. p. 76.* There was also one *Theophilus Braborn*, a Disciple of his, who wrote a Book in defence of his heretical opinions, in the year 1632.

Thrasonical (*thrasoniceus*) vain-glorious, boasting, crackling, *Thraso-like*.

Thrave of corn, was too *shocks* of six or rather twelve sheaves a piece. *Statiz. H. 6 ca. 2.* The word comes from the British *Diebra*, i. twenty four. In most Countries of England twenty four sheaves do now go to a *Thrave*. Twelve sheaves makes a *Stack*, and two *Stacks* a *Thrive*.

Thylene (*thyrenum*) lamentation;

tation; also a lamentable verse or song; a funeral song.

Threnody (*threnodia*) the singing of a funeral song.

Threnetic (*threneticum*) mournful, lamentable.

Threpe (Sax.) to affirm positively, or to face one down with confidence; Also to rebuke or chide. Still used in the North.

Threbozote is used for a Constable, *An. 28. H. 8. ca. 10.* which also is noted by Mr. Lambert in his *Duty of Constables* p. 6. and seems to be corruptly used for the Sax. *Freitor*, i. *ingenius fide jussor*. See *Hadthorow*.

Threb (ax.) to pant or rise often, as the heart doth.

Thrones (*throni*) have the third rank in the ecclesiastical Hierarchy, whom together with Dominations, Principalities and Powers, St. Paul mentions; They signify Majesty, on whom God is said to sit. *Thou sitest*, &c.

Thumman (Hebr.) perfection. See *Urim*.

Thuriferaus (*thurifer*) that beareth or brings forth frankincense.

Thursday. See *Thur* and *Day*.

Thymel (*thymelicus*) belonging to players in interludes and open dance.

Thymus (*thymus*) full of Thyme, an herb so called.

Thysus (*thysus*) a stalk or stem of any herb; also a *Javelin* wrapped with Ivy, which

the flock of drunken Harlots bare in *Bacchus* his Sacrifice.

Tiara (Lat.) a round Ornament for the head, which Princes, Priests, and women of old time wore. Hence we still call it a *tire* for a woman's head, and a *tiring-woman*. It is sometimes used for the Popes triple Crown.

Tibial (*tibialis*) of, or belonging to pipes; meet to make pipes of.

Tibicinate (*tibicino*) to sing or pipe.

Ticketack (Fr. *tristac*) a game at Tables, so called, not from the sudden removing the men, and the snapping noise they make, as *Min.* would have it; but *ticktack*, *quaff touch and take*, that being the law of the Game, if you touch a man, you must play him.

Tic (Belg.) time. See *Spring-tide*.

Ticetel. See *Tissel*.

Ticet Fr. Ja song of triple Stanzo, or Stanzo of three verses.

Tiere (Fr. *tiere*) a certain measure of liquid things, as Wine, Oyl, &c. containing the sixth part of a Tun. *Ann. 32. H. 8. c. 14.* or the third part of a pipe, and from this last it takes denomination, because *tiere* in French signifies a third, or third part.

Tigazine (*tigrinus*) of, or like the swift beast, *Tigre*.

Tilting. See *Turnaments*.

Timariots, wheresoever any

any land is conquered by the Great Turk, it is divided into divers parts, and given to those they call *Timariots*, for term of life, with obligation to serve on horse-back where-soever they shall be summoned; This is not much unlike our old Tenures of *Knights service* or *Escuage*, but not hereditary; According to the value of the *timar* or *feud*, the *Timariot* is to come in with one, two, three or more horses, &c. See Sir *Hen. Blounts Voyage*, fol. 55.

Timber of skins, is a term among Furriers, and signifies Forty skins. *Alls 1556. ca. 20.* And *Timbers of Ermine* is a term in Blazon, signifying the rows or ranks of *Ermine*, in the Capes of Noble mens Robes.

Timbrel (from the Belg. *Trommel*) a Taber.

Timidity (*timiditas*) fearfulness, bashfulness, timorousness.

Timocracy (Gr.) *dominus in quo a sensu magistratus creantur*. *Scap.* a government wherein the Magistrates were created by their riches.

Timothy (*Timotheus*) a mans name; in Greek, it signifies honoring God.

Timpan. See *Tympane*.

Tisel (from the Fr. *Estincelle*, i. a spark, or sparkle of fire) signifies with us a *stiff* or cloth made of silk, and copper; so called because it glitters like sparks of fire.

Tinture (*tintura*) a dying or staining, a colour or dye.

Tingie (*tingibilis*) that may be stained, dipped or dyed.

Tiny (a word used in *Worcestershire* and thereabouts, as a little time) comes from the Ital. (*Tini*) which is a diminutive termination.

Tinniment (*tinnimentum*) a ringing or tinkling, as metals do.

Tinkl. See *Tincell*.

Tint-wine. See *Tent-wine*.

Tintamar (Fr. *tintamarre*) a clashing or crashing, a rattling or glingling noise, made in the fall of wooden stuff, or vessels of metal.

Tintinnate (*tintinnare*) to ring like a bell, to ting.

Typer (or *Typografia*) a type or figure of the world.

Tiramantia (*tiramantia*) a kind of divination by cheec.

Tissu (Fr. woven or plaited) with us cloth of *tissu* is cloth of silk and silver, or silk and gold woven together.

Titan, used of Poets for the Sun.

Titanic (*titanicus*) of or belonging to the Sun.

Titre (*decime*) seems to be an abreviate of *tithing*, being the Saxon (*tythe*) a little altered, which signifies *decuriam*, a tithing. It signifies the tenth part of all fruits predial or personal, &c. See Sir *Henry Spelman, de non temperandis Ecclesiis*, and Mr. *Seldens History of Tithes*.

Tethm (Sax. *Teothung*) signifies (says Lambert) the number or company of ten men, with their families cast and knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the King, for the peaceable and good behavior of each of their society; of these companies there was one principal person, who of his office was called (*Teothung-man*) at this day in the West parts (*Tithing-man*) but now he is nothing but a Constable; for that old discipline of *tithings* is left long since. It also signifies a Court. *An. 23. Ed. 3. ca. 4.*

Tutilluon (*titillatio*) a tickling, a flurring, a pleasant moving.

Tutur (*titubo*) to stagger in going, to stumble; and by metaphor, to stutter or stammer in speaking.

Tutur (from *titulus*) that bears a title onely

Tobacco or **Tobacco** (*fic vocatur in omnibus linguis*) a Drug too well known in England since the year 1585. when the Mariners of Sir *Fra. Drake* first brought it hither from the *Indies*, where some affirm there is an Island called *Tobacco*, and abounding with it, whence the Drug took denomination, if not, the Island so called from the Drug.

Tobias (Heb.) the Lord is good.

T of Wool is twenty eight pounds in weight, or two Stone; see *Stone*.

Tolmynt, the name of the chief Prison at *Edenburgh*.

Tolsey or **Toldsey**, is a place In the City of *Bristol*, answerable to the *Old Exchange* in *London*, where the Merchants meet; and may perhaps be so called, because oft-times there is money sold upon the heads of round posts or pillars made for that purpose; or from, *Tol*, i. *vestigal* and *sey*, i. *sedes*, the seat or place of paying Custom.

Toluration (*toluratio*) an ambling pace, a going easie.

Tolultloquence (*tolultlo-quentia*) a smooth or nimble kind of speaking.

Toman, a kinde of coyn among the *Persians* valuing 3 l. 6 s. sterl.

Tome (*tomus*) properly a severing or dividing. When an Author has wrote a book, which being all together, would be too great and unwieldy, he commonly divides it into several *Tomes* or parts.

Tomboy (a girl or wench that leaps up and down like a boy) comes from the Saxon *tamur*, to dance, and *tum-bod*, danced; hence also the word *tumbling* still in use.

Tome-ticus (*tomcinitius*) made of flocks of wooll.

Tomtn (Fr.) six penny weight, or the weight of a *Spanish Real*. Among Jewellers it is taken for three *Carats*.

Ton-tal (from *tonus*) pertaining to tone, note, tune or accent. Dr. Br.

Ton-

Contruante (*tonitruo*) to thunder.

Conange is a Custom or Impost due for Merchandize brought or carried in Tuns and such like vessels, from or to other Nations, after a certain rate in every Tun, i. *Jac. cap. 33.* I have heard it also called a duty, due to the Mariners for the unloading their ship arrived in any Haven after a rate for every Tun.

Conills (*tonfille*) certain kernels at the root of the tongue subject to inflammations and swellings, occasioned by the falling down of humors from the head. *Cor.*

Conforious (*tonforius*) of, or belonging to a *Tonsor* or Barber.

Toparchie (*toparchia*) the rule of a Country or place.

Topaze (*topazius*) a precious stone, whereof there are two kinds; one of the colour of gold, and the other of saffron colour, not so good as the first. It is written that this stone being put into seething water, so cools it, that one may presently put his hand into it.

Tophet (Heb. *Toph*) a large and wide place near *Jerusalem* where Jewish Idolaters (after the manner of the *Ammonites*) burnt their children, and offered them to the Idol *Moloch*, set up in this *Tophet*, being in the valley of *Hinnom*, as we may read, 2 *King. 23. 10.* *Jer. 7. 31.* &c.

Topos (Gr. *locus*, a place. Hence,

Topicks (*topica*) books that speak or entreat of places of invention; or that part of Logick, which treats of the invention of arguments.

Topical (*topicus*) pertaining to places of inventing arguments.

Topography (*topographia*) the description of a particular place or places, be they Towns, Cities, Shires or Counties; see *Tyberiad.*

Torcularis (*torcularium*) belonging to a Press that squeezeth grapes.

Tories; see *Banditti*.

Tormentous (*tormentosus*) that frets the guts, or that hath torments and frettings in the guts.

Tornada (Spa. *tronada*, i. a return, or turning about) is a sudden, violent and forcible storm of rain and ill weather at sea, so termed by the Mariners; and does most usually happen about the *A. autor*.

Tornastil (*torrastilis*) that is turned, or made with a wheel.

Torostus (*torostus*) fleshi-ness, earnest, brawniness.

Torpedo, a cramp-fish, that, being alive, stupifies the hands of him that touches it, though he do it with a long pole, but after death produceth no such effect.

Torpid (*torpidus*) flow, dull, drouzy, assloved.

Torpor (Lat.) a feebleness

of the mind, and unapplies to do any thing; a slothful heaviness.

Torqued (*torquatus*) that wears a collar or chain.

Torrefy (*torrefacio*) to broil or roast by fire, or by heat of the sun; to parch, to scorch.

Torrent (*torrens*) substantively, signifies a violent stream coming down hill, caused by rain or snow; a land or rain flood in Summer times any strong running stream. Adjectively, burning or roasting; as in *Solinus* it is used for the scorching time of Summer, *Astivo torrente*.

Torrentine (from *torrens*) belonging to, or abiding in torrents, or swift streams.

Torrid (*torridus*) dry, parching, burning, scorching.

Torsion (*torso*) a writhing, wrestling or wringing.

Tortures (*Fr. torreaux*) a term in Heraldry, for those things that seem like cakes of bread; they must be round, whole, and of some colour, nor of metal, therein to make them differ from *Besants*; old Blazoners call them *Wastels*.

Tortile (*torilis*) that is bent, bowed or wrested, winding or writhen.

Tortiloquy (*tortiloquium*) crooked talk.

Tortive (*tortivum*) that is wrong or pressed out.

Tortuosity (*toruositas*) crookedness, a bending or winding in and out

Tortuous (*tortuosus*) crooked.

Torvid (*torvidus*) cruel, spiteful in looks, stern, grim, fowre, unpleasant.

Torvity (*torvitas*) fowreness, lowering, crabbed looking, frowning, *Felth*.

Tost (*tostum*) is a place wherein a messuage hath stood. *West. iii. Fines. 267*

Totage (*Fr.*) the whole sum, substance, matter of; all.

Totality (*totalitas*) the utmost penny, the total or whole sum. *Bac.*

Tournement. See *Turnement*.

Tournots (*Fr.*) a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling, which rate it holds in all other words (as the *Sol* or *Liore*) whereunto it is joyned. In France they say so much money *Tournots*, as we say sterling.

Towage (*Fr. touaige*) the towing a Ship by Boats, or at the Stern of another.

Toylet (*Fr. toylette*) a bag or cloth to put night clothes in.

Trabat (*trabalis*) belonging to a beam; great or big like a beam.

Tracas or **T** (*Fr.*) restless

Tracasteris, trotting, ranging, roaming, hurrying up and down, a busie or needless travel or toying ones self. *Co.*

Traces (*Fr.*) the foot-print of ravenous beasts, as wilde Boars, Bears, &c.

Tract (*tracta*) a line or thread, a discourse drawn out in length. In the *Mass* it is two or

or three verses betwixt the Epistle and the Gospel; and so called, because it is sung with a slow, long, protracted tone.

Tractable (*tractabilis*) that may easily be intreated, handled or ordered, gentle, pliant.

Tractate (*tractatus*) an handling, a describing or intreating of any thing in words; also a part of a book, wherein any thing is handled, a Treatise.

Tractitious (*tractitius*) that handleth, toucheth or intreats of.

Tradition (*traditio*) a teaching, delivering or yielding up. In Divinity that is called *Tradition* which is delivered by hand to hand from Christ or his Apostles to the present age.

Traditive (*traditus*) pertaining to tradition; as a traditive Science, is a Science delivered by word of mouth from father to son; continued, or left to posterity by tradition.

Traduction (*traductio*) a conveying from one place to another, a translating; a slandering, defaming or traducing, a withdrawing.

Tragelaph (*tragelaphus*) the great and blackish deer called a stone-buck, deer-goat, or goat-hart; because concei-

ved between a buck-goat and the hind. *Co.*

Tragemaopist (*tragema-topola*) he that sells conits, carrawaics and such other ware, made of sugar, a Confectioner.

Tragedy (*tragedia*) a play that is half *Tragedy* and half *Comedy*, such is *Amphitruo* in *Plautum*.

Tragedie (*tragedia*) is a lofty kind of Poetry so called from *trago*, a goat, and *odia*, an Ode or Song; because the Actors thereof had a goat given them as a reward. The differences between a Tragedy and a Comedy are these; First, in respect of the matter; because a Tragedy treats of exilements, murders, matters of grief, &c. a Comedy of love-toyes, merry fictions, and petty matters; In a Tragedy the greatest part of the Actors are Kings and Noble Persons; In a Comedy, private persons of meaner state and condition. The subject of a Comedy is often feigned, but of a Tragedy it is commonly true and once really performed; The beginning of a Tragedy is calm and quiet, the end fearful and turbulent; but in a Comedy contrarily, the beginning is turbulent, and the end calm. Both Comedies and Tragedies ought to have five Acts and no more, according to that of *Horace*.

Novè minor quinto, nek sit prodellus actu Fabula —

These Acts are divided into several Scenes, which sometimes fall out more, sometimes fewer in every Act; The definition of a Scene being *Mutatio Personarum*.

Tragicus (*tragicus*) a maker or writer of Tragedies, a *Tragediographer*, also the Actor of them.

Tragicus (*tragicus*) pertaining to Tragedies, cruel, outrageous. See *Comical*.

Transjection (*transjedio*) a passing over, a conveying or carrying over; also an interlacing or setting things out of order.

Transitus (*transitus*) belonging to passage; As *transjunctus* money, is that which is carried over the Sea at the peril of the Creditor, whether it were money indeed, or money turned into wares.

Translatitious [*translatitius*] transferred or transposed: of the common sort, ordinary, vulgar.

Translucens, a shining thoro, translucency. *Dr.*

Transmontane (*transmontanus*) that dwells beyond the mountains or in the north, from *Italy*; a word generally used by the *Italians*, to express the Nations beyond the *Alpes*.

Tranquillize (*tranquillize*) to make quiet, still or calm, to cause tranquillity.

Trans (a *Praposition*) signifies, over, from one place to another, beyond, on the other side.

Transaction (*transactio*) a

a finishing, a making over, a dispatching an agreement.

Transalpine (*transalpinus*) over or beyond the *Alpes*, foreign, *Italians*, on the further side the mountains.

Transcendent (*transcendens*) that which surpasseth or exceeds other; In *Logick* it signifies a word of such a nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten *Predicaments*.

Transcript (*transcriptum*) that which is transcribed, written or copied out of any original.

Transcurrence (from *transcurro*) a running over, a passing over quickly.

Transduction (*transductio*) a leading over, a removing from one place to another.

Transfection (from *trans* and *sexus*) a turning or passing from one sex to another.

Transfeminat (from *trans* and *femina*) to turn from woman to man, or from one sex to another. *Dr. Br.*

Transfiguration (*transfiguratio*) a turning out of one shape into another, a transforming. The *transfiguration* of our Saviour Christ doth not signify the turning or change of one figure or one shape into another, but as it were a putting on an exceeding splendor and brightness that made his blessed face shine as the Sun, and his cloaths white as snow.

Transfixed (*transfixus*) stuck or thrust through.

Dr. trans.

Transfretation (*transfretatio*) a passing over-sea.

Transume (*transumo*) to smok thorow.

Transfusion (*transfusio*) a pouring out of one vessel into another.

Transjection (*transjedio*) a casting over, or thorow, an overthrowing.

Transition (*transitio*) a passing over, a going forth, or from one place to another, a yielding, a running away.

Transmarin (*transmarinus*) that comes from, or is of the parts beyond the Seas.

Transmeable (*transmeabilis*) that may be passed over.

Transmeare (*transmeo*) to to pass or go beyond.

Transmigration (*transmigro*) to remove from one place to another, to go further or beyond, to flit.

Transmission (*transmissio*) a passing or sending over or from one place to another, a transmitting.

Transmute (*transmutio*) to to change from one place to another.

Transnominat (*transnominatio*) a changing name.

Transom, a brow-post, or beam in building, that goes overthwart. And in a ship it is that timber which lies athwart the stern.

Transpare (*transpareo*) to appear through, to be evident, or clear.

Transprecie (from *trans* and *species*) to change form or shape.

Transpiration (*transpiratio*) an evaporation or breathing forth. *Est totius corporis veluti respiratio quadam per cutem.*

Transpone (*transpono*) to remove from one place to another, to alter the order of a thing; a word used by Printers when their pages, lines or words are misplac'd.

Transvasation (*transvasatio*) a turning, pouring or removing out of one place into another.

Transubstantiation (*transubstantiatio*) a passage or conversion of one substance into another; as of bread into the body of Christ, by the words of consecration, according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholicks.

Transvection (*transvection*) a conveying or carrying over.

Transversion (*transversio*) a turning away or cross, a traversing, or going athwart.

Transult (*transulto*) to leap or jump over, to over-leap.

Transumption (*transumptio*) a taking from one to another, a changing.

Transvolation (*transvolatio*) a flying over or beyond.

Crappan. See *Trepan*.

Crastine. See *Thrasities*.

Crabe (from the *Fr. Travee*, i. a bay of buildings) a trevise or little room made purposely to shoo unbroken horses in.

Crabse (*Fr. Traverser*) to thwart or go overthwart, to cross or pass over, to go

to and again. In Law it signifies sometimes to contradict or deny any point of the matter werewith one is charged, or to put the proof of it on the Plaintiffs part; sometime to overthrow or un-to a thing done. The formal words of this *Traverse* in the first signification are, (*abique hoc*) without that that any other matter or thing, &c. As is commonly used in the later end of Answers in *Chancery*, &c.

Trabect-board; is a board which they keep in the steer-ridge of a Ship having the thirty two points of the Compass marked in it.

Trabuced (from the Fr. *Travester*) disguised or shifted in apparel, And Metaphorically, translated out of one language into another.

Traumatick (Greek) belonging to wounds or to the cure of them, *vulnery*. *Scap*.

Treated (from the Fr. *traître*) handled or intreated of, contracted or agreed on; entertained. In which last sense it is now much used, as to say, *I was nobly or kindly treated* at such a mans house.

Trecentene (*trecenteni*) pertaining to three hundred.

Tretized (from the Fr. *treillisé*) cross-barred, latticed, grated with wood.

Tremendous (*tremendus*) greatly to be feared.

Tremor (Lat.) quaking, trembling, shaking, great

fear; also an earthquake.

Tren (Fr.) an instrument (somewhat like an *Eelepear*) wherewith Mariners strike and kill fish at Sea.

Trental (from the Fr. *trente*) the number thirty, commonly spoken of Masses for the dead.

Trepan or *Trevandron* (Fr. *trepan*) an instrument, having a round and indented edge wherewith Chyrurgions open a fractured skull, and by the help of a Lavatory (with in it) raise up the crushed and depressed parts thereof, and take out pieces of bones and clotted blood. *Cor*.

To *Trepan*, or *Trappan*, (from the Ital. *trappare* or *trappolare*, i. to entrap, or catch in a gin) in the modern acceptation, signifies to cheat, or entrap in this manner; a whore admits a man to be naught with her, and in the very instant, rings a Bell or gives a watch-word, and in comes a Pander who pretends to be her husband, and with vapouring and threats, upon the act of Adultery or otherwise, forces money or bond from the deluded third person. Some take this word to be derived from a *Pander*, that does entrap, or a trapping *Pander*.

Trepidate (*trepido*) to fear, to tremble, or quake for fear, to be astonished.

Trepination (*trepidatio*) fear, trembling.

Tressis-naaso (Lat.) a half-penny Herdsman or horse-keeper; a fellow of no worth.

Trestle (*tripus*) a three footed stool; It differs from a *Treuer*, this being made of iron, the other of wood; but both should properly have three feet apiece.

Triacle (*theriaca*) remedy or antidote against poyson.

Triangle (*triangulum*) a figure that hath three angles or corners, of which there are six sorts.

1. *Equilateral*, which is when the three sides are of an equal length, and the Angles all equal among themselves.

2. An *Isoceles triangle*, is that which hath two equal sides and two equal Angles opposite to those sides.

3. All *irregular triangles* having three unequal sides and angles, are known in Geometry under the term *Scalenum*.

4. An *Oxugoneum*, is a triangle having three acute angles.

5. An *Amblogoneum*, is a triangle, having two acute angles and one obtuse.

6. And lastly, an *Orthogoneum*, is a triangle which hath one right angle. *Enchir* of *Foris*.

Triangular (*triangularis*) that hath three corners, or is three cornered.

Triarchie (*triarchia*) a

government, where three are in like authority.

Triark (*triarchus*) a Master of a ship with three tops, or of a Galley that hath three orders of oars.

Triarius (*trivarij*) Soldiers that were always set in the Rearward, and were the strongest men; they ever fought standing, and bowing somewhat their knees, as if they would rather die, then remove their place.

Tribu (*tribus*) a kindred or company, that dwell together in one Ward or Liberty; as the people of *Rome* were divided into thirty five Tribes, Bands, Wards, or Hundreds; It seems in old time the same people were divided into three parts only, and that this name *Tribus* did thence first arise. *Tribes* in Scripture signify the posterity of the twelve Sons of *Israel*. *Psal.* 78.55. *Numb.* 13. 3, 5, 16.

Tribunal (Lat.) a judgement-seat; a place erected on high in form of our Pulpits, but many degrees larger, and in the midst stood the *Stella Curulis*, i. the Ivory chair, from whence the chief Magistrate administered Justice.

Tribune (*tribunus*) the name of two chief officers in *Rome*; the first was Tribune of the people who was to defend their liberties against the power of the Nobles, and for that cause had the gates of his

house alwayes open both day and night, and was called *tribunus plebis*; the other was called *tribune* of the souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered, &c. And of these there was *tribunus major & minor*, &c.

Tribunial (*tribunitius*) belonging to the Tribune.

Tributary (*tributarius*) that pays Tribute, which is money arising out of the goods of the people, after their ability.

Tricenarius (*tricenarius*) of or belonging to thirty.

Tricennial (*tricennalis*) of thirty or thrice ten years.

Tricliniarch (*tricliniarches*) the master of the dining chamber or room, the Usher.

Tricliniary (*triclinarius*) pertaining to the Dining room or Parler to dine and sup in, called *Triclinium*; where the guests did sit or lie along on beds about the table, as you may read at large in *Goodwins Anthol. ch. de mensis & conviviis Romanorum*.

Tricornous (*tricornis*) which hath three horns or is three horned.

Trichotomus (from the Gr. *τριχμή*, *tripliciter* and *τομή*, *fessio*) a cutting or dividing into three parts.

Trident (*tridens*) Neptune's threeforked mace; and thence any weapon, tool or instrument, made of that fashion or having three teeth.

Tridentitious (*tridenti-*

fer) that bears or carries such an instrument; the usual Epithere of Neptune.

Tridentine (*tridentinus*) pertaining to the City Trent.

Tridian (*triduus*) of three daies continuance.

Triennial (*triennius*) of three years continuance.

Triental (Lat.) a vessel containing the third part of *Sextarius*, half our Pint.

Triental (*trientalis*) of or being four inches broad, or four ounces in weight.

Trierarch (*trierarchus*) the Master of a Ship or Galley.

Triterick (*tritericus*) that is every third year.

Trisaltum, to plow land the third time, for the same crop.

Trifarious (*trifaricus*) of three manner of ways.

Triferous (*trifer*) that brings forth fruit thrice a year.

Trifistulary (*trifistularis*) pertaining to three pipes.

Trifole or **Tristole** (*trifolium*) an herb or three-leaved grass so called. Also a *trifole* in Heraldry, is painted like the three-leaved grass.

Trifurcous (*trifurcus*) three-forked, that hath three forks.

Trigamist (*trigamus*) he that hath had three wives.

Trigemitous (*trigeminus*) threefold, three at a birth.

Triglyphes (*triglyphi*) hollow gravings or borders, like three furrows, or short gut-

ters,

ters, Masonry. A term of Architecture.

Trigonal (*trigonalis*) three-cornered, that hath three corners.

Trillo (Ital.) an excellent grace in singing; being an uniform trembling or shaking of the same Note, either soft and smoothly in the throat, as naturally the French do, or more strongly and artificially from the stomach, as the Italians.

Trilogie (Gr.) a speaking or writing in three parts.

Trimestuous (*trimestrium*) of three months age.

Trimodial (from *trimodia*) pertaining to a measure of three bushels.

Trinacrian (*trinacrius*) pertaining to the Island Sicily.

Trine (*trinus*) of three years old, or pertaining to the number three.

Trine Aspect. See *Aspect*.

Trinitarians, a religious order. See *Mathurins*.

Trinitarian hereticks, otherwise new Arians, are those that deny the blessed Trinity, and all distinction of the Divine persons, inveighing against the word Trinity, and blasphemously terming the most sacred Mystery of the Trinity, *Infernalem cyberum* as *Lindanus* testifies, in *dubitantis sui Dialogo secundo*.

Trinity (*trinitas*) the number three, or three in one. The distinction of the persons of the unity of the God-head;

one and the self-same God in Essence, being for substance three, to wit, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, 1 *Joh. 5.7*. And these three are one. How three remaining three, may yet be one; and one, abiding one be three, and all this at once, is a Mystery rather to be religiously adored, then curiously sought into, requiring rather faith to believe, then reason to comprehend and judge it.

Trinity-house, is a certain house at *Defford* near *London*, which belongs to a company or Corporation of *Seafaring* men, that have power by the *Kings Charter*, to punish those that destroy *Sea-marks*, to correct the faults of *Sailers*, &c. And to take care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the seas. Anno 8. *Edw. Cap. 13*. and 35. *ejusdem* cap. 6.

Trinobantes (*trinobantes*) a people in the East part of *England*, by the *Thames*.

Trinoctial (*trinoctialis*) belonging to three nights space.

Trinodal (*trinodis*) that hath three knots, three knotted.

Trinquet (Fr.) is properly the top or top-gallant on any mast, the highest sail of a ship; also taken for a perry, gay thing.

Triobolar (*triobolaris*) vile, of small estimation, little worth.

Trionmal

Trinomial (*trinomialis*) that hath three names.

Tripartite (*tripartitus*) divided into three parts.

Tripedanous, **Tripedal**, (*Tripedaneus*, *Tripedalis*) that is three foot long,

Tripty (*Fr.*) a marker, shop, or street, wherein tripes are usually sold.

TriPLICATE (*triplico*) to triple, to do or fold a thing three times. See **Duplicate**.

Triplcity (*triplicitas*) threefold being, threefoldness.

Astrologians divide the twelve signes into four **Tri-gons** or **Triplcities**, so called, because they are distant the third part of a circle one from the other.

TriPODE (*tripodium*) a three footed stool, any thing that hath three feet. Hence,

TriPODICAL, that hath three feet, three footed.

TriPOLI (*tripolium*) a stone, with the powder whereof **Lapidaries** and **Stonecutters** smooth or polish their Jewels, also a kind of herb.

TriPOTU (*tripoton*) a Noun having but three cases.

TriPODANTE (*tripodio*) to dance, to go tripping on the toe, dancer-like.

TriPUDIAL divination was by bread rebounding on the ground, when it was cast unto birds, or chickens. *Br.*

Triquer or **Triquetrous** (*triquerus*) having three corners, triangular.

TriREM (*triremis*) a Galley

wherein every oar hath three men to it, or a Galley that hath three oars on every side. See **Quinquereme**.

TriLAITEN (*Gr.*) thrice holy; the **Sandlus**, **Sandlus**, **Sandlus**, mentioned in the Church-service, or *Te Deum*.

TriMEGISTUS (*i. ter maximus*) so called, because he was the greatest Philosopher, Priest and King, he is called also **Hermes Trismegistus**, and **Mercurius**.

TriSTICAL (*tristificus*) that makes sad or heavy.

TriSTITUTE (from *tristitia*) to make sad or pensive. *Felhl. Refol.*

TriSULK (*trifalcus*) having three edges, or three furrows.

TriSYLLABICAL (*trifyllabicum*) that hath three syllables.

TRITE (*trium*) worn, overworn, old, thred-bare, much used, common.

TRITHEITES (*thritheitis*) a sort of Hereticks, that held there were three distinct God-heads in the Trinity of the persons.

TRITICEN (*triticeus*) wheat, of wheat.

TRITON, a god of the sea, also a weathercock.

TRITURABLE (from *triumvo*) that may be threshed, threshable. *Dr. Br.*

TRITURATION (*trituration*) a threshing, as they do corn.

TRIVIAL (*trivialis*) common, used or taught in high ways, of small estimation, homely.

TRIUMPH (*triumphus*) a solemn

solemn pomp or shew at the return of a Captain from a victory. Among the Romans there was **Triumphus major** & **Minor**, the lesser kinde of Triumph, was called **Ovation**, above, from a sheep which was in this kinde of Triumph led before him; and after sacrificed by him; In the greater triumph (properly so called) the Lord General sacrificed a Bull, &c. Of the magnificence of this Triumph, see **Plutarch** in the Triumph of **Paulus** **Emilius**; And of the ceremonies of both, see **Dr. Heylyn** in his description of Italy.

Triumphant Arches, were among the Romans erected for them onely, who, having subdued whole Provinces or conquered foreign Nations, and obtained noble Victories, seemed worthy of triumph; and thereupon they were call'd **Triumphant Arches**. Upon these Arches, for the perpetual memorial of acts achieved, were engraven the portraiture of the very places, where the war was performed, the resemblances of Fabricks and ranged Battels, if the service was on land; and of Ships, if it were at sea; In **Pliny's** days they began first to be built, before, onely Statues and Trophies were set up, &c. *Livie.*

Triumbrate (*triumviratus*) the office of the triumvir, or of three in the like authority;

of which there were several sorts in ancient Rome, as you may read in **Livie**.

TROCHUS or **TROSQUE** (*trochiscus*) a little wheel; also a little Rundlet or Cake whereinto divers medicinable things are reduced, the better to be kept, and the readier to be used.

TROGLODITES (*trogloditæ*) people in the furthest part of **Africk** beyond **Æthiops**, that dwell under ground, go naked and eat Serpents; of whom you may read in **Herbert's Travels**.

TROUAGE is a kind of Toll, *Westm. 2. cap. 25. ann. 13 Ed. 1.* taken (as it seems) for weighing: For I find in **Fleta lib. 2. cap. 12. Sect. Item Ulm**, that **Troma** is a beam to weigh with.

TROMPERIE (*Fr.*) fraud, cozenage, deceit, circumvention, legerdemain.

TROPE (*Gr. Tropos, i. verborum immutatio*) is when a word is drawn from its proper and genuine signification to another. The difference between a **Trope** and a **Figure** is this; the first relates to particular words onely, the other concerns many words or the whole frame of a sentence. The last most commonly uses words elegantly in their native signification, the other contrarywise.

TROPEICAL or **TROPICAL** (*tropicus*) **Tropological** that speaks of

or is spoken figuratively, or by tropes.

Trochæe (*trochæum*) a token or monument set up in a place where enemies were vanquished, with their ensigns or other spoils hanged on it; a sign or token of Victory, a brave, a victory of joy; Also a frame of wood made to hang somewhat upon in manner of a funeral Hearse.

Tropicks (*tropici*) two imagined circles in the Heavens of equal distance on either side from the *Æquator*; The one called the *Tropic of Cancer*, the other of *Capricorne*, to the first the Sun cometh about 12 June, to the other about 12 December. They are called *Tropicks* of the Greek *τρέπω*, to turn; because when the Sun comes to either of them, he turns his course either higher, having been at the lowest; or lower, having been at the highest. *Min.*

Tropology (*tropologia*) a figurative kind of speaking, or a speaking by Tropes.

Trosque. See *Trochisk*.
Trober (from the Fr. *trouver*; i. to find) is an Action at Law, which lies against a man, that having found anothers goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand, &c. See the *New Book of Entries*, verbo *Trover*.

Trop *Weight* contains twelve ounces in the pound;

by which Gold, Silver, Precious stones and Bread are weighed. See *Weights*.

Trowel (from the Fr. *Truelle*) an instrument that Masons and Bricklayers use to dawb Mortar.

Truand (Fr.) a common Beggar, a lazy Rascal, a Vagabond; a Schollar that loyters from School or neglects his Book.

Truch-man or **Trutman** (Fr. *Trucheman*, Span. *Truchaman*, or *Trutman*, Ital. *Torcimanno*) an Interpreter, a *Drogoman*.

Trucidation (*trucidatio*) a cruel killing or murdering.

Truculent (*truculentus*) cruel in countenance and menacing, rough, terrible.

Truel. See *Trowel*.

Trullustation (*trullustatio*) a pargetting or plaistering with mortar or loam.

Truncation (*truncatio*) a cutting a thing shorter; a maiming, a mangling.

Trunch (*truncus*) a stump, a stem, stock, or body of a tree without the boughs; a body without a head; a block-head or Dunce.

Trutinate (*trutino*) to weigh or examine, to consider thoroughly of a thing.

Tube: (*tuba*) the Pipe, through which the marrow of the Backbone runs; also a Trumpet or any long Pipe.

Tuberous (*tuberum*) full of

of bunches, swellings, wens or knors.

Tubetinate (*tubicino*) to sound the Trumpet.

Tubulatio: (*tubulatio*) a making hollow like pipes, swelling or puffing out.

Tuberculate (*tubiculo*) to pound or bruise; to work as Smiths do with a hammer; to engrave.

Tuel, the fundament of a Beast. A term in hunting.

Tuition (*tutio*) defending, safe keeping, protection.

Tuipant, a roll or wreath commonly of sinners, which the *Indians* wear on their heads instead of hats, a *snash*. *Herb. Tr.*

Tullianum (Lat.) a dark and stinking dungeon or common prison in old Rome built or enlarged by King *Tullius*, from whom it took name.

Tumbrel, is an Engine of punishment, which ought to be in every Liberty, that hath view of *Frank Pledge*, for the brideling of Scoulds and unquiet women. *Kitch. fol. 13. a.* called also a *Cucking-stool*.

Tumefice (*tumefacio*) to make to swell or puff up.

Tumid (*tumidus*) risen, swollen, puffed up; also proud, haughty.

Tumor (Lat.) a swelling, rising, or puffing up of the flesh, by reason of some malicious matter or ill humor; loathsomeness, pride.

Tumulate (*tumulo*) to

make the ground hollow, to bury, to intomb.

Tumultuary (*tumultuarius*) done in haste without advice, suddenly, and without fear, hastily, disorderly.

Tumultuous (*tumultuosus*) full of business and trouble, seditious, mutinous, full of broil.

Tun, a measure of Oyle, Wine, &c. containing Two hundred fifty two Gallons, 1 R. 3. 12. In weight it is commonly Twenty hundred.

Tunich or **Tunicat** (*tunica*) a Jerkin, Jacket or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by Princes; Also a skin or coat that covers the eye, whereof there are four sorts. 1. *Cornea*, which is white and resembles an horn. 2. *Vvea*, which is like a grape kernel. 3. *Vitrea*, which resembles glass. 4. *Crystallina*, which resembles crystal in clearness. *Tvo.*

Tunicle (*tunicula*) a little jacket or coat; Also a Membrane or thin skin covering any part of the body, as *Tunicat*.

Turbant, A Turkish hat, or Ornament for the head, of white and fine linnen, wreathed into a rundle, broad at the bottom to enclose the head, and lessening for ornament towards the top; The custom of wearing it, had this origin; The barbarous people having the Grecian Army once at a great advantage at or near the Hill *Thermopylae*.

there was no other remedy, but some few must make good a narrow passage, while the main of the Army might escape; which some brave Spirits undertook, and knowing they went to an inevitable death, had care of nothing but sepulture, of old much regarded; wherefore each of them carried his winding sheet wrapt about his head, and then with loss of their own lives, saved their fellows; whereupon for an honorable memorial of their exploit, the Levantines used to wrap white linnen about their heads, and the fashion so derived upon the Turk. Sir Hen. Blounts voyage fol. 18. See *Shaf.*

Turbarie, is an interest to dig turf upon a Common. *Kitch. fol. 94. Old Nat. brev. fol. 70.*

Turbination (*turbatio*) the fashioning a thing like a top, broad above, and small beneath.

Turbineous (*turbineus*) belonging to a storm or blustering wind, whirling round.

Turbid mineral, a certain red powder (made according to the *Paracelsian* practice) which is used against the French disease.

Turbulent (*turbulentus*) troublesome, angry, full of contention, busie, seditious.

Turgent (*turgens*) swelling, rising, strouting out.

Turgescence (from *turgesco*) a swelling up or growing or waxing big; a swelling for anger.

Turgid (*turgidus*) swollen, or puffed up, rising in state; big, strouting out.

Turgie (*theurgia*) white magick; a pretended conference with good spirits or Angels. Sir *Wal. Ral. lib. 1. fol. 178.*

Turn, is the Sheriffs Court kept twice a year, viz. within a month after Easter, and again after Michaelmas. *Magna Charta, ca. 35. And 3 Ed. 3. cap. 15.*

Turnement or **Tournement**, is a martial exercise of Knights or Souldiers combating one with another in disport on horseback, and is thus defined. *Torneamenta dicuntur Nundina vel feria, in quibus milites ex condito convenire & ad ostentationem virium suarum & audacia, timere congregati solent.* The word is used in the Statute of 24 H. 8. cap. 13. And the reason of the name may proceed from the French (*Tourner, i. vertere*) because it consists much in agility both of horse and man. It was much in request with us in Queen Elizabeths reign, being otherwise called *Justing* or *Fighting*.

Turpentine (Br. *Torpeniti*, Lat. *Terebinthina*) a fair, clear and moist kinde of Rosin, which issues out of the Larx and Turpentine tree;

It

It is good to be put into ointments, and Emplaisters, for it cleanses and heals wounds; It may be also licked in with honey, and then it cleanses the Breast, and gently looseth the belly, provoking urine, and driving out the stone and gravel.

Turpify (*turpisco*) to make unclean or dishonest.

Turpitude (*turpitude*) dishonesty, villany, deformity.

Turrisferous (*turrisfer*) that bears a Tower.

Tuscan-work; In Architecture there are five orders of Pillars, The *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionique*, *Corinthian*, *Composite* or *Italian*. See Sir Hen. Wottons Elements of Architecture, pag. 206, and 209. The *Tuscan* is a plain, massie, rural Pillar, resembling some sturdy, well-limb'd laborer, homely clad; the length of it ought to be six Diameters of the grossest of the Pillars below.

Tutelar (*tutelar*) be-

Tutelarte } longing to a Guardian, or to the custody of a Ward, or to protection and defence.

Tutela (*tutela*) wardship, guardianship, custody of a child in nonage; also safe keeping, defending, protection.

Tutolina, the Goddesses having the protection of Corn.

Tutte (*tutta*) a medicinal stone or dust, said to be the heavier soil of Brasse, cleaving to the upper sides

and tops of brasse-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for *Tutie*; whereas the true *Tutie* is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wool, falling into dust, so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral *Calamine* hath been cast. *Cor.*

Tut-mouther, he that hath the Chin and nether Jaw sticking out further than the upper.

Twaist (an old Law word) signifies a wood grubbed up and turned to arable. *Cokes Instit. 4. b.*

Tupico was the most ancient and peculiar Idol-god of all the old Germans, from whence they called themselves *Tupichen*, that is, *Duytshes* or *Duytsh* people; and the day which yet among us retains the name of (*Tuif-day*) was especially dedicated to this Idol. See its posture in *Verslegan*, pag. 57.

Twee-day (*dies duodecimus* or *Epiphania*) the feast of the Epiphany of our blessed Saviour; so called, because it is the twelfth day after the Nativity exclusively. See *Epiphany*.

Twaist (Belg. *Tweest*) an instrument used by Carpenters to make mortiseholes.

Twilight (Belg. *Tweelicht*) cockshoot time either in the morning or evening,
S f 3 when

when tis betwixt day and night, or betwixt two lights, that is of the Sun and the Moon.

Tyberlake, a Topograph, the model or draught of a place; called so of a book of that name, composed by *Bartholus* the Lawyer, who was the first that graced his works with such figures.

Tydder. See *Theodore*.

Tymariots. See *Timariots*

Tympany (*tympantes*) a disease, wherein the body waxing lean, the belly swells up, having great store of wind and windy humors, gathered together between its inner skin and the guts, which being smitten with the hand, make a noise like a Taber.

Tympane (*tympannum*) a Tymbrel, Taber, Drum or Drumsale; Also an instrument of a Printers Press whereon he lays the sheet that is to be printed; so called, because it is made of parchment, and being stricken on, will sound like a Taber.

Tympanisin (*tympanismus*) a kind of torturing, used by the Jews, by beating one to death with Cudgels or Drumsicks, *Heb. 11. 25. 2 Mac. 6. 19.*

Tympanist (*tympanista*) a Drumster or Taberer; also one sick of a Tympany, or one that's well skil'd in curing that disease.

Tympanical (*tympanicus*) that hath a Tympany or Dropsie.

Tympantze (*tympantizo*) to play on a Drum, Taber or Tymbrel.

Typographer (*typographus*) a Printer.

Typography (*typographia*) the art of Printing.

Type (*typus*) a figure, under which is signified some other thing; an example, a likeness, the shadow of a thing.

Typical (*typicus*) mystical, or that which serves as a shadow or figure of another thing.

Typocomy (*Gr.*) a figure or type of the world.

Tyrannicide (*tyrannicidium*) the murdering a Tyrant, cruel Lord or Ruler.

Tyranthine (*tyranthinus*) belonging to purple.

Tyromancy (*Gr.*) divination by a cheese. *Cor.*

Tyrol (*tyro*) a fresh water Soldier; a young beginner in any art or science, a Novice.

Tyrocinny (*tyrocinium*) the first exercise in any thing, an Apprentiship, a first beginning.

Tyran. See *Tiran*.

V

Vacant (*vacans*) empty, void, having nothing to do.

Vacancy } (*vacatio*) a
Vacation } time of ceasing from

from labor or common business, leave, exemption; *Vacation* hath a special signification in this Nation, being used for all that time respectively, which passeth between Term and Term at London, which every *Almanack* will tell you. And when such times begun and ended in our Ancestors days, See *Roger Hovedens annals, parte posteriori. fol. 343 a.* where you shall finde this intermission was called *Pax Dei & Ecclesie*.

Vaccarie alius Vacharie (*vaccaria*) is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cowpasture. *Fleta lib. 1. cap. 41.* a word of common use in *Lancashire*.

Vacillation (*vacillatio*) a wagging or wavering; looseness, inconstancy.

Vacive (*vacivus*) empty, void; as *edes vaciva*, houses that stand void without a Tenant, or having all voided out of them.

Vacuity (*vacuitas*) emptiness, voidness, clearness, freedom from.

Vacuum (*Lat.*) an empty or void place. *Bac.*

Vacuna, The Goddess of rest.

Vadelet or **Vadelet** (from the *Fr. Valler*) signifies a servant, and is used in the accounts of the Inner Temple, for a Benchers Clerk or Servant. The Butlers of the house corruptly call them *Varlets*.

Vadimonny (*vadimonium*) a promise or bond to appear before a Judge at a day appointed; also the day of appearance, a suretiship.

Vasious (*vaser*) subtle, crafty, sly, guileful.

Vagabond (*vagabundus*) one that wanders about, an idle fellow.

Vagation (*vagatio*) wandering, straying or ranging up and down.

Vaginate (*vagino*) to sheath.

Vagripennetus (from *vagripennes*) pertaining to such Flies which have their wings closed, as it were in sheaths and cases, as the Eccle hath. *Dr. Br.*

Valk-bonner, to put off the Har, to strike fail, to give sign of submission.

Vatton. See *Vayvod*.

Vat's ombre or **Vatembur**, a sort of Religious, begun by *John Gualbert*, a Florentine, about the year 1030. who betaking himself to the study of Religion, retired to a place in the Appennine, called *Val ombreux* or the *shady vale*; his followers wear a smoaky coloured habit, and follow the rule of Saint *Bernet*. *Heyl.*

Vale (from *valeo*) farewell, God be with you, God keep you in health.

Valeure (*valentia*) puissance, might, power, strength.

Valemtines, are either Saints chosen for special Pa-

trons for a year, according to the use of the Romanists; or men or women chosen for special loving friends by an ancient custom upon Saint Valentines Day, the Fourteenth of February; about which day birds choose their mates.

Valentinian, certain Heretiques so called from *Valentinianus* their first Master, who held, our Saviour received not flesh of the blessed Virgin Mary; And therefore was wont to say, *Jesus, born by the Virgin, not of, &c.*

Valerian Law (*Lex Valeria*) made it lawful to kill him that took upon him the Magistracy without the command of the people.

Valer (*Fr.*) a Groom, Yeoman or Household-servant of the meaner sort. In old time it was a Title for all young Gentlemen in France, till they came to eighteen years of age.

Valeridary (*valetudinarius*) a place where sick men lye, a sick mans lodging, an Hospital for sick persons; or the place where they get health.

Valeridary (*valetudinarius*) subject to sickness, sickly, often sick, crasie; also one recovering out of sickness.

Valid (*validus*) strong, valiant, mighty, puissant.

Validation (*validatio*) a strengthening, inforcement,

confirming; an establishing or ratifying.

Valour (*validitas*) might, strength, force, power.

Valves (*valve*) folding doors or windows.

Van or Vanquard (*Fr. Avantguard*) the fore-ward in a battel.

Vancutlers (*Fr. Vincoueurs*) forerunners.

Vaniloquence (*vaniloquentia*) idle talk, vain babbling.

Vapid (*vapidus*) that gives an ill smack, that casts a vapour or ill savour, stinking.

Vapor (*Lat.*) a hot breath, reaking or moisture issuing out of a thing.

Vapor is defined to be a certain watery thing, and yet is not water; it is as it were a fume or smok which will easily be resolved into water.

Vaporization (*vaporatio*) a casting of vapours or hot breath; also a sweating or reaking.

Vaporiferous (*vaporifer*) that makes or stirs up vapours.

Vapulation (*vapulation*) a beating or scourging.

Variation (*variatio*) a garnishing with divers colours.

Vary or Verry (*Fr. vaire*) a term in Heraldry and signifies that which is diversified with argent and azure; as the fur of Ermines powdered thick with blew hairs.

Varbets (*Fr. Vervelles*) are

are like little rings of silver about Hawks legs, whereon the owners name is inscribed.

Vasiferous (*vasifer*) that carries a vessel.

Vasselage (*Fr.*) subjection, the duty or estate of a vassal or slave. Among the ancient Romans 'twas used for valor and a worthy deed.

Vastation (*vastatio*) a wasting, spoiling or destroying.

Vastity (*vastitas*) excessive greatness, destruction, destroying.

Vatican (*vaticanus*) the chief Library in Rome, called also the *Palatine*, founded by Pope Sixtus the fourth, who not onely stored it with the choicest books he could pick out of Europe, but allowed also a large revenue for its perpetual augmentation. It is so called from the Hill *Vatican*, where the Library stands; And that Hill was so called from *Vaticinium*, i. a foretelling; because it was famous for many divinations and prophecies uttered upon it.

Vaticinate (*vaticinor*) to Prophecy or Divine; to conjecture or foretell.

Vaticiny (*Vaticinium*) a prophecy; a foretelling.

Vaticinian (*vaticinius*) pertaining to prophesying or divining, or to those that practise it, propheticall.

Vasfour or Valsfour, is one that in dignity is next a Baron. *Cam. Brir. pag. 109.* It is also the name of an

ancient family in the North of England. Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part, for a jolly fellow, or a great man.

Vaubell (*Fr.*) a Country ballad or song, a Roundelay or *Vivelay*; so tearmed of *Vaudeville*, a Norman Town wherein *Oliver Bassel*, the first inventer of them, lived; also a vulgar Proverb, a Country or common saying.

Vauncouters. See *vancouriers*.

Vauntlay (from the *Fr. Avant*, i. before, and *lay*) a term of hunting, when hounds are set in readiness where they think a chase will pass, and cast off before the rest of the kennel come in.

Vaward the foremost part of an army in battel. See *Vanguard*.

Vatavode, a title of dignity in *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, &c.

Vibrate (*ubero*) to make plenteous and fruitfull; to fatten or give suck with the breast.

Vibron (*uber*) fertile, fruitfull, plentiful, abundant, copious, ample, great.

Viberty (*ubertas*) plentifulness, fertility, store, abundance.

Vibitation (from *ubi*) the being in a place, the locality of a thing. *Tr. of Schism.*

Vibiquitary (from *ubique*) that is every where, or in all places.

Ubiquitarian or **Ubiquitarii**, a late Sect, (ranked by some among those, called *Semilutherans*) holding that Christ's body is every where as well as his Divinity; in which kind of Doctrine one *Johannes Bodeker* was eminent.

Ubiquity (*ubiquitas*) a being every where and in all places.

Uccordy (*vecordia*) madness, trouble of mind, folly, doting.

Uccartious (*ueffarius*) belonging to a coach, waggon or any carriage.

Uccibit (*ueffibit*) that is or may be carried.

Uccigal (*ueffigalis*) that pays or pertains to paying tribute, subsidy, pension or rent. Also used substantively for toll, impost-money or tribute it self.

Uccion (*ueffio*) a carrying or portage.

Uccitation (*ueffitatio*) an often carriage.

Uccorian (*uefforius*) apt to carry, serving for carriage.

Uccetals ? (*uegetabilia*) **Uccetables** is a general name for all things that live and grow.

Uccetable (*uegetabilis*) able to live and increase in growth, as plants or other living things.

Uccetation (*uegetatio*) a making strong, lively and quick, a refreshing or comforting.

Uccetive (*uegetus*) that liveth and groweth; whole, strong, quick, lively.

Uccicic (*uehiculum*) a Cart, Wain, Wagon, or Chariot; a general name for all things serving to carry.

Uccicular (*uehicularis*) pertaining to any instrument or engine of carriage.

Uccin (*vena*) a vein in the body, an artery, a pulse; yet every vein is not a pulse, though every pulse be a vein; the several kinds whereof follow.

Uccipal or **Ucciposus** **Uccins** (*vena adiposa*) are two veins; a right (sometimes a branch of the right kidney-vein) and a left one (ever a branch of the descendant trunk of the hollow vein) which particularly nourish the fat and skin that's about the kidney, and generally breed fat in those parts by which they run.

Uccerial **Uccin** (*vena arterialis*) is one of the four principal veins of mans body, issuing from the right ventricle of the heart, the blood whereof it carries to the lungs for their nourishment.

Uccicular **Uccin** (*vena auricularis*) the ear vein, which runs up along by the kernels which are under the ear, and is there divided into two branches, the one whereof mounts up before the ear, and the other behind it; Chirurgeons open it against

against deafness, pain, and ulcerations of the ears.

Uccilary **Uccin** (*vena axillaris*) a great and large vein, which, being a branch of *vena cava*, is conveyed under the canal bone, and through the Arm-hole into the inner seat of the arm, where 'tis dispersed.

Uccilick **Uccin** (*vena basilica*) the liver vein, which issues from the second main ascendant branch of *vena cava*, and is divided into two branches, a deep and a superficial one; the later whereof being near the inward processes of the Arm, and very near the skin, is divided into other two; (*viz.*) a less which runs into the head vein, and together with it makes the *Median* or middle vein, whilst the greater passes along by the elbow, to the hand, and there makes the *Salvarella*.

Uccin caba (Lat.) the hollow vein which is a great one, issuing from the thickest part of the liver, and then divided into two main branches; and they into many others.

Ucciphalick **Uccin** (*vena cephalica*) the head vein which springs out of the *Axillary vein*, and passeth between the first and second muscle of the shoulder, stretcheth to the outmost parts, and there lies evident aloft. *Thom.*

Uccical **Uccin** (*vena cervicalis*) the vein of the brains

which passes by the cross processes of the neck-joynt, up to the film or thin skin, which is next the brain, and there ends.

Uccical **Uccin** (*vena celiacæ*) the blinde vein, a second branch of the *Mesenteric vein*, runs unto the blinde gut, and there ends in many branches.

Common **Uccin**. See *Medicinal vein*.

Uccional **Uccin** (*vena coronalis*) the Crown-vein; a branch of the spleen-vein, so termed because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

Uccrual **Uccin** (*vena cruralis*) the thigh-vein, a great vein which issues from the trunk descendant of the hollow vein.

Uccystique **Uccin** (*vena cystica*) a small, and sometimes double, sometimes single branch of the *Port vein*, whence it mounts to the neck of the gall, and there divides if self into two branches.

Uccaphragmatick **Uccin** (*vena diaphragmatica*) the midriff veins; two several branches of the *hollow vein*, from which they run into the midriff, and there end.

Ucculgent **Uccin**. See *Emulgent*.

Uccigastrick **Uccins** (*vena epigastrica*) an outward and an inward branch of the *black-veins*, both which, after divers passages at length joynt

joyn themselves unto those that belong to the dugs.

Dexter Epiploick vein (*vena Epiploica*) the second branch of the spleen vein, goes to the *Epiploon* and the gut *colon*; Also a fourth branch of the spleen vein, which, ending towards the upper part of the *Epiploon*, is called *Epiploick*, but with the addition of *Posterior*.

Frontal vein (*vena frontalis*) the forehead vein, a third branch of the outward throat vein, whence, mounting by the bottom of the nether jaw, it comes into the lips and nose, and thence ascends by the inside of the eye to the middle of the forehead.

Garter or gartering vein is a fourth branch of the thigh vein, from which it descends, among the back muscles of the thigh, unto the bought of the ham, where it gets this name.

Gastrepiploick vein (*vena gastrepiploica*) the third branch of the trunk of the *Port vein*, issuing side-ways out of the right side thereof, and spreading abroad in the bottom of the ventricle.

Gastrick vein (*vena gastrica*) the belly vein; a branch of the *Port vein*, from which it descends to the hollow part and backside of the ventricle; There is also another called the *Petty-Gastrick*, which is the first branch of the *Spleen vein*, and goes

to the right side of the ventricle.

Hederiform vein (*vena hederiformis*) a certain vein which passes down along by the sides of the womb.

Hemorrhoidal vein (*vena hemorrhoidalis*) the first branch of the *Mesenterick*, which runs to and ends at the *Colon* and strait gut, sometimes it issues from the *Spleen vein*.

Hepatick or liver vein (*vena hepatica*) the great carrying vein, which proceeds out of the hollow part of the liver.

Humeral vein (*vena humeralis*) the shoulder vein. See *Cephallick vein*.

Hypogastrick vein (*vena hypogastrica*) the third branch of the flank veins, and is it self divided into divers branches, the first whereof runs to the yard, bladder and strait gut, and thence to the bottom of the fundament, others to the Matrix, and others, after a long course, go down almost to the ham.

Iliack veins (*vena Ilica*) the flank veins; two main descendant branches of the hollow vein, a right and a left one, from either of which, five others issue, the right one is opened against the dropick and other diseases of the liver; the left for the passion of the Spleen.

Intercostal vein (*vena intercostalis*) the fourth branch of the trunk ascendant of the

the hollow vein; It feeds three distances between the upper ribs.

Intestinal vein (*vena intestinalis*) a fourth branch of the *Port vein*, from the posterior and right part whereof it issues and communicates it self sometime to the hungry gut.

Jugular veins (*vena jugulares*) the two throat or neck veins, (*viz.*) an outward one, which is sometimes double, and mounts along the sides of the neck to the bottom of the head, where it is divided into five branches; And an inward one, which ascends along by the wind-pipe to the bottom of the brain, and is there divided into two branches.

Labial veins (*vena labialis*) the lip veins, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip.

Lumbar vein (*vena lumbosa*) the vein of the loins, the fourth branch of the descendant trunk of *Vena cava*, divided, near its source, into divers parts, all which bestow themselves among the joynts of the loins.

Mammal vein (*vena mammaria*) is double, an inward and an outward one, distributed among the parts of the breast.

Matricious vein (*vena matricis*) the matrix vein, or a vein that runs along

the flank near the Reins.

Median vein (*vena mediana*) the middle, common or black vein; compounded of the two left branches of the liver and head-veins, and running along the middle of the arm, almost to the wrist, where it passeth in the form of a Y into the hand; There is likewise another of this name under the instep.

Mesenterick veins. See *Mesenterique*.

Mesenterique veins (*vena mesenterica*) two veins, one a branch of the *Port vein*, ends at the *Mesentery*, but is formerly divided into three branches, whereof the other is the third, and called so, because it likewise ends at the *Mesentery* in some fourteen or fifteen branches.

Musculous vein (*vena musculosa*) the first branch of the flank veins, teamed thus because it communicates it self with divers muscles above the belly and loins.

Nasal vein (*vena nasalis*) the nose vein, seated between the nostrils.

Ocular vein (*vena ocularia*) the eye vein, that part of the frontal vein, which runs along by the inside of the eye.

Organick veins, as *Iliack*

Pericardick vein (*vena pericardica*) the second branch of

of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein; whence it runs to the *Pericardium*, and there ends.

Popletich vein (*vena poplitica*) the ham-vein. See *Gar-ter vein*.

Port vein (*vena porta*) the carrying vein, seated in the liver by divers roots, which at length joyn in one stock or trunk, and so pass forth into the Ventricle, Spleen, Gall, Mesentery, and other parts of the body.

Ranular veins (*vena ranularis*) the first branch of the outward throat vein, ascends to the tongue, and parts in two, under each side thereof.

Renal veins (*vena renalis*) the kidney veins; two thick and short branches of the descendant trunk of the hollow vein, a right and a left one, divided into seven or eight others (when they come near the kidney, into the substance whereof they enter) there is likewise another of this name seated under the inslep.

Sacred vein (*vena sacra*) the second branch of the flank vein running to the *Os sacrum*, and thence getting this name.

Salvatel vein (*salvatella*) is made of the two bigger branches of the liver and head veins, from which it runs through the wrist into the hand, and unto the root

or division of the third and little fingers.

Saphen vein (*saphena*) the mother Vein; the first branch of the thigh vein, consisting of two divisions, the one inward, which ends among the inner kernels of the thigh, the other more outward, hath three branches, the first ends in the skin of the thigh, the second goes but to the knees, the third to the muscles of the leg, whence running along, above the inner ankle (where it is most opened and known by this name) it comes to the sole of the foot, and there ends.

Sciatic vein (*vena sciatica*) is a branch of the thigh vein, which descends down the leg to the outward ankle, where it is commonly opened for the *Sciatica*, and thereupon gets this name.

Spermatick vein (*vena spermatica*) the third branch of the trunk descendant of the hollow vein.

Splenetic vein (*vena splenica*) the Spleen vein, one of the two main branches of the *Port vein*, from which it runs to the spleen, and there ends, divided into four parts.

Stomachick vein (*vena stomachica*) the stomach vein runs to the hollow part of the ventricle, and there ends in two branches.

Subclavicular vein (*vena subclavicularis*) one of the

two

two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein, divided into six parts.

Sural vein (*vena suralis*) one of the two main branches of the thigh vein, most eminent in the bought of the knee, from whence it bestows and loses it self among the muscles of the calf of the leg.

Temporal vein (*vena temporalis*) the vein of the Temples, opened for the *Megrim*, pain of the ears, and extraordinary watering of the eyes.

Thorachique vein (*vena thoracica*) the breast vein, which is divided into two branches, both which bestow themselves among the muscles of the *Thorax* or breast.

Thymick vein (*vena thymica*) the first branch of the *subclavicular* goes to the sag pece or kernel, which is under the kannel bone.

Torcular vein (*vena torcularia*) the second branch of the outward throat vein, from which it ascends by the inside of the skull to the brain, which it moistens and feeds.

Umbilical vein (*vena umbilica*) is that whereby an infant in the womb receives nourishment, and which (it being born) closes it self, and serves as a ligament to settle the liver to the navel.

Veliferous (*velifer*) that bears sail, or is under sail, as a ship.

Velification (*velificatio*) a

falling forwards, or hoysling sail; a course or voyage.

Vellicial (*vellicium*) that is done with sails displayed or full spread.

Velitation (*velitatio*) skermishing by leaping from place to place, brawling, bicketing in words.

Velivolant (*velivolans*) running and (as it were) flying with full sail.

Vellicety (from *velle* the infinitive mood of *volo*, to will) an inclination of the will; a kind of willing or desiring, or (as the vulgar say) a wishing and wouling.

Vellication (*vellicatio*) a plucking, pulling, lugging; also a carping at, depraving or detracting.

Velocity (*velocitas*) swiftness, quickness, nimbleness.

Venal (*venalis*) set to sale, that doth or speaketh what one will for money, that will be bribed and sell his faith for money. *Lo. Herb.*

Venality (*venalitas*) vendibleness, a being saleable; a letting or setting to sale.

Vena porta. See *Port Vein* in *Vein*.

Venaltious (*venalitiu*) belonging to the sale of men or children, or of slaves; that is to be bought or sold.

Venatic (from *venor*) the sport of hunting or chasing wilde beasts.

Venatick (*venaticum*) belonging to hunting or chasing.

Venation

Venation (*venatio*) a hunting or chasing.

Venator (Lat.) a hunter or huntsman.

Venatorious (*venatorius*) belonging to hunting and chasing, serving for that game.

Vendible (*vendibilis*) saleable, easie, ready or fit to be sold.

Vendicare (*vendico*) to claim or challenge to himself.

Vendition (*venditio*) a vain ostentation, a glorious bragging, shew or setting forth.

Vendition (*venditio*) a sale or selling.

Venefice (*veneficium*) the art or craft of poisoning; poisoning, forcery.

Venefick } (*veneficus*)

Venefickal } that poison-

Venefickous } eth; venemous, poisonfull.

Veneniferous (*venenifer*) that bears poison, venemous.

Venenous (*venenosus*) full of poison or venom.

Venerate (*veneror*) to reverence, worship or honor.

Venerat } (*veneratus*)

Venerous } disposed to lechery; lecherous, lustful, fleshly, lascivious. *Venerale disease*, See *Morbis Gallicus*.

Veneris (*venus, eris*) carnal lust, lechery, fleshly wantonness, carnality.

Veneto. See *Venue*.

Ventable (from *venia*) pardonable. Dr. Br.

Venial (*venialis*) that may be forgiven without much difficulty, pardonable.

Sin is either *original* or *actual*; the first is a privation of original justice, which we inherit from our first parent *Adam*, being all by course of nature conceived and born in that privation or original sin; The latter is a thought, word or deed contrary to the Law of God and this Actual sin is, by many Divines, divided into *mortal* and *venial*; Mortal sin they account any great offence against the charity of God or our neighbour, and to be so called, because it kills the soul; and robs it of the spiritual life of grace; *Venial sin*, is any small and pardonable offence against God or our neighbour, as the stealing an apple or a pin; an idle word or such like.

Vent (*ventus*) wind, a blast, air, breath; also a bruit or report; a place for air to come in and out at.

Ventil (a diminutive of *vent* a little wine, a small puff, gentle gale, coole blast of winde.

Ventilator (from *ventus* and *duco*) a conduit or conveyance of winde, as an *Aque-duct* is of water.

Ventilate (*ventilo*) to gather winde, to give a vent, to fan or winnow corn; Also

to

to turn out of one hand into another.

Ventop (from the Fr. *ventau*) a fan.

Ventosity (*venositas*) windiness.

Ventricle (*ventriculus*) the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested; some use it for *Epigastrium*, others take it for the stomach itself; a little belly.

Ventricles of the heart, are two large holes, one on the right, the other on the left side thereof, that, the greater and closed within a slender flesh, contains the natural blood; this, of a harder substance, contains the blood wherewith our Arteries are nourished; and thereupon that is called the bloody, this, the spiritual *Ventricle*.

Ventriquoist (*ventriquoist*) one that hath an evil spirit

*Quid facies, facies Veneris cum veneris ante:
Ne sedens, sed eas, ne pereas per eas.*

Venustate (*venusto*) to make beautiful, fair or sightly.

Venustous (*venustus*) full of briars or brambles.

Veracity (*veracitas*) a speaking truth, or the quality or virtue of saying truth.

Verbal (*verbalis*) that is of, or that descends of a word; In Grammar those words are called *Verbals* which come from some verb, as *amabilis* from *amo*. *Leſtor*, from *Lego*, &c.

speaking in his belly, or one that by use and practice can speak as it were out of his belly, not moving his lips.

Ventripoten (*ventripotens*) big-paunch'd, belly-able, huge-gutted.

Venue or **Vici** (from *vici-nus*) a Law term, of frequent use, and signifies the next or neighboring place to that, where any thing that comes to be tried, is supposed to be done. 35 H. 8. 6.

Venundate (*venundo*) to buy and sell.

Venus, the goddess of lust; also lust it self, *venerie*, unchastness, lechery; also (among *Alchimists*) the mettall copper; also one of the seven Planets See *Saturn*, the day or morn-ing Star.

Venus & Scavage, is used for Knights (or nights) service to Ladies.

Verbalty (*verbalitas*) a belongingness to a word or verb; a fulness of words.

Verbatim (Lat.) word by word, that which is precisely spoken, according as it was delivered before.

Verberable (*verberabilis*) that may be, or is worthy to be beaten.

Verberate (*verbero*) to beat, punish, or strike.

Verbigerate (*verbigero*) to speak, to talk, to noisc abroad.

T t

Ver-

Verboſity (*verboſitas*) much talking or ſpeaking, talkativeness.

Verdon (from the Fr. *verd*) green, freſh, lively, new, in prime.

Verd-graſe or **vert-gree**, a green ſubſtance made of the ruſt of Braſs or Copper, which hath been hanged certain dayes over ſtrong vinegar; It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be uſed with great diſcretion.

Verdier or **Verdaz** (Fr. *Verdier*) a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forreſt; a great part of whoſe office is touching the *vert*, i. the wood and graſs in the Forreſt.

Verde or **Verdea**, a kind of white Muſcadine wine, made in *Toſcany*, which is ſometimes brought into *England* in bottles.

Verdict (*verdictum*) is the answer of a Jury or Inqueſt, made upon any cauſe civil or criminal, committed by the Court to their conſideration or tryal: And this Verdict is two-fold, either general or ſpecial: *Stawf. pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 9.*

Verditure, is one of the names of green Colour among Painters, whereof they have four moſt uſual; *Green Bice*, *Verdunre*, *Vert Greece*, *Sap-green*.

Verture (Fr. *Verdeur*) greenneſs, or green things, as herbs, &c. a raw or natural ſownneſs in wine, fruits, &c.

Verecund } (*verecun-*
Verecumbous } *dus*) modeſt, ſhamefac'd, demure, baſhfull.

Vereth, a term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, flowers and the like.

Verge (Fr.) a rod, yard, or wand; alſo a Sergeants *Verge* or Mace: It is alſo uſed for the compaſs about the Kings Court that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward and Coroner of his Houſe, and ſeems to have been twelve miles compaſs. *Anno 13. R. 2. Stat. 1. cap. 3. Fitzh. Nat. Br. fol. 241. B. Britton. fol. 68. b. 69. a. Flea lib. 2. cap. 2. and Colles Reports lib. 4. fol. 47. a.* For this ſee the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. cap. 12. But *Fleta* ſaith, this compaſs about the Court is called *Virgata*, *a virga*, *quam Mariſhallus portat ut ſignum ſue poteſtatis. lib. 2. cap. 4. Seſſ. 1.* Verge hath alſo another ſignification, being uſed for a ſtick or rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant, who, holding it in his hand, ſwears fealty to the Lord of a Mannor, and for that cauſe is called Tenant by the the *Verge*. *Old. Nat. Br. fol. 77.*

Virget (Fr. or *Virger* from *Virga*) one that bears a Verge or white wand before a Magiſtrate, &c.

Verobert (Fr.) a Mayor or BurgoMaſter; Among the ancient *Heduanes* it was an yearly

yearly elected chief Officer or Magiſtrate that had power of life and death.

Veridical (*veridicus*) that ſays or ſpeaks truth.

Veriloquy (*veriloquium*) the true expoſition of a word, the Etymology or right meaning of a word; Alſo a Speech, or Report.

Veriloquene, as *Veridical*.
Veriſimilitty (*verifimilitas*) great likelihood, or true likeneſs of a thing. *Dr Br.*

Vermicularen (*vermiculatus*) eaten with worms; alſo embroidered, wrought with checquer work, or with ſmall pieces of divers colours, repreſenting ſundry pictures, as we ſee in Tables and Counters.

Vermillon (Fr. *Vermillon*) a ruddy colour, made of Brimſtone and Quickſilver; Alſo Gules in Armory. See *Cinnaber*.

Vermination (*verminatio*) a diſeaſe with worms, properly in cattle, a vehement ache by the wringing of the Guts, as if they were gnawn with worms.

Vermiparous (*vermiparus*) that brings forth, or breeds worms. *Dr Br.*

Vernaccia (Ital.) a kind of wine like Malmſey, drunk much in *Rome*.

Vernaculous (*vernaculus*) that is born and brought up in our own houſe, that takes beginning in our own Country; Proper, natural.

Vernal (*vernalis*) belonging to the Spring of the year.

Vernant (*vernans*) ſpringing or waxing green, as herbs do, burgeoning.

Vernility (*vernilitas*) flattery, ſervile or flaviſh behavior.

Verrep. See *Varry*.
Verrucous (*verrucosus*) full of warts, hillocks or knaps.

Versable } (*versatilis*) that
Versatile } turns, or may be turned, turned or wounden one about another. *Bac.*

Verſation (*verſatio*) a turning or winding.

Verſicle (*verſiculus*) a little verſe or line; a ſhort ſong or ſentence.

Verſify (*verſifico*) to make verſes.

Verſion (*verſio*) a turning or tranſlating.

Verſutloquent (*verſutiloquus*) a crafty talker, one uſing words craftily.

Vert (Fr. *verd*, i. green) green colour in Heraldry. In the Forreſt Laws it ſignifies every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the Forreſt that may cover and hide a Deer. See *Manwoods*, 2. part. fol. 6. a. and fol. 33. b.

Vert Greece. See *Verdigreece*.

Vertible (*vertibilis*) that may be turned.

Vertical (from *vertex*, *icis*) wavering, inconstant, apt to change or turn; alſo ſtanding right over the head.. *Vertical Circle*. See *Azimuth*.

Vertical point, is the *Zenith*, or point of the Firmament, directly over ones head.

Verticillate, the being of a thing directly over ones head.

Verticillus, the top of a thing, or an apertures to turn.

Vertiginous (*vertiginosus*)

Vertiginous a giddy, dizzy, turning round, or that hath the disease *Vertigo*.

Vertigo (Lat.) a dizziness, giddiness or swimming in the head; a disease in the head, caused by winds, wherein the Patient thinks all things turn round; a whirling or turning about.

Vestal, Feasts dedicated to, or Books treated of the god *Vermunus*. *Broughton*.

Vermunus, a god among the Romans, that would turn himself into all shapes, and was supposed to have the government of mens minds.

Verru. See *Verru*.

Verrucosus (*verrucus*)

Verrucosus (*verrucus*) belonging to, or like a *Wen*der or *Sheep*.

Vesicle. See *Vesicle*.

Vesicular (*vesicularis*) mad, wood, furious, cut of his wit, cruel, outrageous.

Vesicular (*vesicularis*) apt to eat or feed.

Vesicator (*vesicatorium*) a cupping glass, or any sharp Ointment, Cataplasm, or Plaster, which has power to draw humors onward exulcerating the skin, and raising little

blisters on it. It is also used Adjectively.

Vesicula (*vesicula*) a little bladder.

Vesperal (*vesperalis*) pertaining to the evening, or West part.

Vesper or *Vespera*, Evening-song, or Evening prayers; so called among Roman Catholics. See *Prime*.

Sicilian Vesperas, is taken proverbially for mischiefs done, or death inflicted in a place and time of imagined security; from a general massacre of the French made on a sudden throughout *Sicily* (whereof they were ever insolent masters) by the incensed Islanders (*Anno 1582*) and about five of the clock in the afternoon at the toll of a bell.

Vesperis (Fr.) Evening-Exercises or Disputations (among the *Sorbonists*.)

Vesperitus (*vespertinus*) of the evening, done in the evening; also the hour of *Vesperas*.

Vespition (*vespitionis*) he that carries forth dead bodies in the night to be buried, as they use in time of plague and great sickness.

Vest (*vestis*) to cloth, array, attire, adorn, &c. See *Vestment*.

Vestals (*Vestales Virgines*) certain Virgins among the ancient Romans, consecrated to the Goddess *Vesta*, and therefore so named; they were alwayes chosen between

fix

six and seven years of age and continued thirty years in their Office; whereof the first ten years they bestowed in learning the ceremonies of their Order; the second in execution thereof, and the last ten in teaching others; After it was lawful for them to mar-

Nec tu aliud Vestam, quam puram intellige flammam. Ovid.

They were greatly honored in the City, and had divers privileges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefest Magistrates would do reverence to them; they had Officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any one, who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpose; they might also make a Will, and dispose of their Goods as they pleased; but if any of them were found to live unchaste, she was openly carried with sad silence to the Gate called *Collina*, where, being put into a deep pit, she was presently buried alive. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or (as some write) by *Romulus*.

Vestary (*vestiaryum*) a Wardrobe, Press, or Chest, where apparel is laid; also a Vestry in a Church.

Vestible (*vestibulum*) a void place without the door, a Porch, an Entry.

ry: Their chief Office was to keep fire continually burning in a round Temple at *Rome*, in honor of *Vesta*; and if it chanced to go out, they were to renew it again with new fuel, but such as they could get by art from the Sun-beams.

Vestige (*vestigo*) to seek out, to seek by the print of the foot, to trace, to search, diligently, to hunt after.

Vestige (*vestigium*) the print of a mans foot, a footstep, a trace, or track, or mark of any thing; the sole of the foot. *Spotswoods Hist.*

Vestitor (Lat.) he that clotheh, a Tailor.

Vestment (*vestimentum*) a Garment, Vesture, Apparel, Cloathing, Attire. It is particularly used by the *Romanists* for the uppermost Garment, which the Priest hath on, when he says Mass; and they say he is *vested*, when he is so attired. This *Vestment* the French call *Chasuble*.

Vetation (*vetatio*) a forbidding to do something.

Veteran (*veteranus*) ancient, old, one that hath served long in a place or office; it is used both substantively and adjectively.

Veteratosen (*veteratosus*) crafty, subtil, gotten by long use.

Veterinarian (*veterinarius*)

us) he that lets Horses or Mules to hire, a Muletter, a Horse-courser, a Hackney-man, also a Horse-leech or Farrier; it is also used adjectively. Dr Br.

Uterine (*veterinus*) that bears burdens, used in carriage.

Uetus (*vetustus*) old, ancient.

Vexillation (*vexillatio*) a company of men of arms under one Standard.

Vexillary (*vexillarius*) a Standard-bearer; also pertaining to a Standard or Ensign.

Vial (*phiala*) a plain pot, with a wide mouth; also the general name to all plate, serving for Wine or Water; a Glass or Glass-bottle. *Vials* of wrath, mentioned in the *Apocalypse*, signify Gods readiness to be fully revenged on sinners.

Viande (Fr.) meat, food, sustenance, victuals, especially of flesh. *Holy Court*.

Viarum (*viarum*) belonging to the way. *Feltham*.

Viatich (*viaticus*) pertaining to a journey, or travelling by the way.

Viatum (Lat.) all things necessary for a Traveller, be it in victual or other things: The Blessed Sacrament, as given to dying people, is also so called by the Fathers.

Viator (Lat.) a Traveller or way-faring man; but among Divines it signifies any

living person, who is in the state of meriting or demeriting, though by Mystics frequently taken as *contra*-distinguished to *comprehensor*, which is one that has attain'd the sight of God.

Viatorian (*viatorius*) belonging to the way, travelling or journeying, or serving to way-faring men.

Vibration (*vibratio*) a brandishing, shaking, or wagging, as men do drawn swords, when they threaten others.

Vibrillation (*vibrillatio*) a quavering or warbling in singing, a shaking a thing.

Vicarious (*vicarius*) that is in stead or place of another, that supplies another mans room, and takes pains for him; as an under-servant, or Vicar.

Vice versa (Lat.) contrary to what was before, the former course being changed into the opposit or contrary.

Vicentibus (*vicenarius*) belonging to the twentieth.

Vicinalis (*vicinalia*) solemn games and vows for twenty and thirty years.

Vicissimal the same with

Vicissine *Vicenarius*.

Victrige. See *Voissage*.

Vicinal (*vicinalis*) of or belonging to Neighbors or Neighborhood.

Vicinity (*vicinitas*) the company of Neighbors, dwelling nigh one; Neighborhood, nighness, likeness.

Vicissitudo

Vicissitudo or **Vicissitas**, }
Vicissitudo (*vicissitudo*), }
 changing or succeeding by course, the turn or course in altering, now one, now another, an interchangeable course.

Vicount alias **Vicount**, (*vicecomes*) signifies with us as much as *Sheriff*; Between which two words I finde no other difference, but that the one comes from our Conquerors, the *Normans*; and the other from our Ancestors, the Saxons. **Vicount** also signifies a degree of Nobility next an Earl, which (as *Camden* saith) is an old name of Office, but a new one of Dignity, never heard of among us till *Henry* the Sixth's dayes. But this degree of honor is far more ancient in other Countries. See *Cassan. de gloria Mundi. part. 5. Confid. 55.*

Victim (*victima*) the Beast killed in Sacrifice for Victory, an Oblation, a Sacrifice.

Victimate (*victimato*) to Sacrifice, to make an Oblation.

Vitor (Lat.) a Conqueror, he that overcomes.

Vidame (*Vicedominus*) an honour in France, of which there are but four; viz. That of *Chartres*. 2. *Amiens*. 3. *Chalons*. And 4. of *Gerbery* in *Beauvois*.

A **Vidame** was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him, as the **Vicount**

was to the **Count** or **Earl**, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a **Fief**, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to; so that even to this day the Estate of all **Vidames** depends of some Bishoprick, or is annexed to the Temporalities thereof, and therefore they are no better then *Seignieurs Mediocres* (as the French say) though the first of that rank; and in all other Priviledges and Rights equal to **Vicounts**, with some advantage of credit, in respect of high Jurisdiction, which those have usurped by degrees upon their Earls; and these had at the first, by the gift of their Bishops.

Vicelicet (Lat.) that is to say, to wit: It is usually written thus (*viz.*) And in the same fence we use (*i. e.*) for *id est*, and sometime alone.

Viduation (*viduatio*) a dividing, a leaving alone, a depriving, a making widow.

Viduity (*viduitas*) widowhood, or the estate of a widow: also lack of things.

Vetex (Lat.) a Cooper, that with hoops bindes Vessels, or he that makes baskets, or vessels of Osier, to be covered with Leather.

Vetis is a term of Hunting, and signifies the print of a Falow-Deers foot in the ground.

Vicissimal (*vicissinus*) pertaining to the twentieth in number.

Vigil (*vigilia*) a watching, abstaining from sleep; a watch by night, which they used to divide into four parts. The first *Vigil* began at six of the clock in the Evening, and continued till nine. The second began at nine and continued till twelve: The third was from twelve till three: And the fourth from three till six in the Morning. This word is mentioned *Luk. 12. 38. Exod. 14. 24.* Also the Eve or day next before any solemn Feast, because then Christians were wont to watch, fast and pray in Churches.

Vigintivirate (*vigintiviratus*) the Office of the *viginti viri*, or of twenty men in like authority. *Tacitus.*

Vigone (Fr.) a kind of Demicaster, or Hat of late so called, from the fine Wooll, which for the most part they are made of, borne by a kind of Sheep of *Spain* of that name.

Vigor (Lat.) strength, force, lustiness, courage.

Vigorous (*vigorosus*) strong, firm, lusty, courageous.

Villile (*villifico*) to make of no reputation or value.

Vilipend (*vilipendo*) to disesteem, to make light of, not to value.

Vilitt (*vilittas*) cheapness, vileness, baseness.

Villiation (*villitatio*) the rule of Husbandry under the Master or Owner of a Manor.

Vinimal (*vinimalis*) apt to wind or bind, belonging to Offers or Twigs.

Vini Chta, the most excellent wines of all Greece, so called from the Island *Chios* (now *Scio*) where they are made.

Vinarius (*vinarius*) of or belonging to Wine.

Vinatorian (*vinatorius*) belonging to the dresser of a Vineyard.

Vincent (from *vinco*) victorious, overcoming; a mans name.

Vincible (*vincibilis*) easy to be vanquished or overcome.

Vincture (*vinctura*) a binding or tying.

Vindictator (*vindemia*)

Vindictal (*torius*) pertaining to gathering Grapes, or ripe Fruit in Harvest, serving for such a purpose.

Vindictive or **Vindictive** (from *vin-*
dicare) revengeful, apt to vindicate, or revenge, wreakful, avengeful.

Vineatich (*vineaticus*) belonging to Vines, apt, or that serves for Vines.

Vinipore (*vinipotor*) a drinker of Wine, a Wine-bibber, a Drunkard.

Vinorian (*vinorianus*) of or belonging to the keeping a Vineyard or Vines.

Vinulent (*vinulentus*) given much to drinking Wine; also made with Wine.

Vinosity (*vinositas*) wininess, fullness of wine. *Dr. Br.*

Vintage (Fr. *Vendenge*) Vine-

Vine-

Vine-harvest, Grape-harvest, Grape-gathering. Wine-making, and the season wherein it is made.

Violate (*violare*) to corrupt, defile, make foul, transgress, or break; as a man doth a Law; to misuse.

Viper (*vipera*) a venomous Serpent in some hot Countreys, lying much in the earth, having a short tail, which grates and makes a noise as he goes; they are of a yellow colour, and sometimes red. The Male has but one Tooth on every side, but the Female more, &c.

Viperine (*viperinus*) belonging to Vipers or Adders.

Viragin or **Virag** (Lat.) a woman of stout and manly courage, a manly or manlike woman.

Viragon, a cool sea-gale of wind; so called in *Hispaniola*, or *Saint Domingo's* Island.

Virolay (Fr.) a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Free-mans Song.

Virgate of Land (*virgata terra*) See *Yard-land*.

Virger. See *Verger*.

Virginal (*virginalis*) Maidenly, Virgin-like; hence the name of that musical Instrument, called *Virginals*, because Maids and Virgins do most commonly play thereon.

Virgo (Lat.) one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*; so called, because as a *Virgin* is barren and unfruitful, whilst she lives without man;

so whilst the Sun continues in the Sign, it brings forth no issue, but only ripens such Fruit as the preceding part of the year has brought forth.

Viregule (*virgultum*) a company of young shoots, or many young tender Sprigs and Sprouts growing together out of the ground.

Viride (*virido*) to make green and lusty

Vivide (*viriditas*) greenness; also lustiness, strength, manliness.

Virile (*virilitas*) manliness, mans estate; also the privy parts of man.

Viripotent (*viripotens*) ripe for marriage, able to lye with a man.

Viruoso (Ital.) a learned or ingenious man, or one that is well qualified with virtue and ingenuity.

Virulency (from *virus*) fullness of poison or venom; rankness of favor.

Virulent (*virulentus*) full of poison, venomous.

Viscat (*viscatum*) dressed, or taken with Birdlime.

Visceration (*visceratio*) good cheer, a dole or distributing raw flesh at the death of rich men, or when hogs are killed; also the garbage that Hunters give their Dogs.

Visceral (from *viscera*) pertaining to the Bowels, or Entrails of Man or Beast.

Viscid or **Viscidous** (*viscidus* et *viscosus*) clammy, fast as glue

Viscosity (*viscositas*) clamminess.

mines, a birdlime-like sliminess, or cleaving to. *Br.*

Ulterior (*visibilitas*) visibility, a capacity or aptness of a thing to be seen.

Ulter, a President, chief Counsellor, or chief Statesman about the great Turk; as much to say a *Vice-Roy*, or Deputy to a King.

Ulston (*visio*) affecting an apparition or fantastic.

Ulter (*Lat.*) a Messenger sent to view or spy a thing, a Spy.

Ulterior (from *visus*) belonging to, or carried by, the the sight; extending as far as the eye can carry it.

Ulter (*vitalis*) lively, pertaining to the maintenance of life, likely to live.

Vital faculty; Ecce Faculty.

Ulter (*vitalitas*) life, liveliness, the Spirit of Life, whereby we live.

Ulter (*vitatio*) an eschewing, voiding or shunning.

Ulter (*vitellinus*) of, or resembling the yolk of an Egg.

Ulter (*virio*) to corrupt, destroy, deform, infect, or de-flower.

Ulter (*visifer*) that bears Vines.

Ulter (*viriositas*) vice, leanness, the contrary to virtue; corruption, an inconstant affection of mind in all manner of behavior.

Ulter (*virum*) belong.

Ulter } ing to Glass, glassie, glassie-green; clear like

glass, or resembling glass.

Ulter (*visibilis*) that may be turned or made into glass.

Ulter (*vitrification*) glassiness, or the making glass. *Vitrification* (says *Dr. Br.*) is the last work of fire, and when that arrives humidity is exhaled; for powdered glass emits no fume or exhalation, although it be laid upon a red hot iron. *Vul. Err. fol. 53.*

Ulter (*vitriolum*) a little glass; also *Copperas* is called, which is of a middle nature between stone and metall.

Ulter, of or pertaining to *Vitriol* or *Copperas*.

Ulter (*virulitus*) of or belonging to a Calf

Ulter (*vituperabilis*) blame-worthy, that may be reprehended.

Ulter (*vituperio*) to blame, rebuke, discommend, or dispraise.

Ulter his Dance, is a kinde of madness or disease so called, which *Senectus* affirms to proceed from a certain malignant humor gendered in the body, of near kin with the poison of the *Tarantula*.

Ulter (*vivacitas*) natural strength or liveliness, long life; lustiness, vigor.

Ulter (from *vivo*) a living, or enjoying life.

Ulter (from *vivo*) lively, or that may live long. A mans name.

Ulter (*vivifico*) to quicken or give life. *Felsh.*

Ulter

Ulter (*vivificus*) which quickens or gives life.

Ulter (*viviparus*) which brings forth their young alive, and do neither spawn, nor lay Eggs. *Dr. Br.*

Ulter; see *Visier*.

Ulter (*ulcerato*) to blister, to break out into an Ulcer or running soar, to exulcerate.

Ulter (*ulcerosus*) full of ulcers or running soars, ulcer-breeding.

Ulter (*uliginosus*) soaked with long abode of water; wet, plashy, moist, full of water.

Ulter (*ulophorus*) a venomous glue or clammy substance, made of *Mistletoe-Berries*; also the black or *Camelion Thistle*, whose Root is also venomous.

Ulter, *Psalt.*, *Psalt.* or *U*lter Games, in our Northern parts, are taken for Christmas games or sports; from the *Fr. Noël*, i. Christmas, which the *Normans* corrupt to *Nuel*, and from *Nuel* we had *Nule* or *Ule*. But *Dr. Hammond* thinks *Nule* should be taken immediately from the *Lat. Jubilum*, as that signifies a time of rejoicing or festivity, &c. See his Answer to six *Queries*, p. 464. But *Mr. Summer* more probably derives it from the *Sax. Geshul*, i. *natalis domini*, Christmas. In *Yorkshire* &c. our other Northern parts, they have an old custom, after Sermon or Service on Christmas

day, the people will, even in the Churches cry *Ule, Ule*, as a token of rejoicing, and the common people run about the streets singing

Ule, Ule, Ule,
These puddings in a Dule,
Crack nuts and cry *Ule*.

Ulter (*ulimus*) last, ultimate } final, extreme, the furthest or utmost.

Ulter (*ulimitas*) the lastness or end of a thing.

Ulter (*ultio*) a revenging, a taking vengeance.

Ulter (*ultramarinus*) coming from beyond Sea.

Ulter (*ultramundus*) supercelestial, beyond or above the Skie. *Dr. Char.*

Ulter (*ultronem*) willingly, with a free will, well-willing.

Ulter (*ululo*) to howl as a dog or wolf doth.

Ulter, somewhat a sad yellow colour used by Painters; also a Beast indred between *Musson* and another Sheep.

Ulter (*umbilicalis*) pertaining to the Navel. *Umbilical Vein*. See in *Vein*.

Umbilical Arteries, are two Arteries marching from the Navel, through *Peritoneum* to the sides of the Bladder; they are the first Arteries that in the Infant are begotten. *Tho.*

Umbilicality, the being of a thing, at or in the midst; as the Navel in the midst of the belly.

Ulter

Umbrage (Fr. or *Ombra*) a shade, a shadow; also jealousy or suspicion.

Umbrageous (Fr. *Umbrageux*) shady, shadowy, covert, full of shade, obscure, dark.

Umbratical (*umbraticus*) like, or of a shadow, making or casting a shadow; that is done in the shade, or very privately.

Umbrellatious, *idem*. **Bac.**

Umbrella (Ital. *Ombrella*) a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the *Indians* (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the Sun or Fire; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing, wherewith women guard their faces from the Sun.

Umbrellous (*umbrifer*) making or casting shadow.

Umbrosous (*umbrosus*) having much shadow, casting a great shadow, full of shade.

Un, is an English Privative, which may be added at pleasure to simple words, and deprives them of their natural sense, as *un-accessible*, which cannot be come to; to *un-bewitch*, *un-deceive*, &c.

Unanimity (*unanimitas*) concord of mind, consent of heart.

Unanimous (*unanimus*)

Unanimous (of one mind, heart and will, of one consent and accord.

Uncial (*uncialis*) belonging to an ounce or inch.

Uncouth (Sax.) unknown,

strange, unbeaten: In some of our Law books it is taken for one, for whose offence his Host is not bound to answer, till the third night, till when he is not accounted a Guest.

Unction (*unctio*) anointing. **Unctorian** (*unctorius*) pertaining to anointing or greasing.

Unctuous (*unctus*) anointing; c.l.; fat, oily, moist.

Unctuousness, oiliness or fatness.

Undation (*undatio*) a flowing or rising of waves.

Undifonant (*undifonus*) making a noise like waves.

Undulated (*undulatus*) made like waves of water.

Undulation (*undulatio*) a waving or moving up and down like waves. *Per. Instit.*

Unguent (*unguentum*) any sweet oyl or ointment, a liquid perfume, ointment or salve consisting of grease, fat, and liquors mingled with oyl, to the just thickness of an oyl.

Unitch (*unicus*) one onely, single, singular.

Unicornous (*unicornus*) that hath but one horn, as the beast called *Unicorn* is said to have. *Br.*

Unisco (*unisco*) to joyn or make one; as marriage doth Husband and Wife.

Uniformity (*uniformitas*) one and the same shape or fashion.

Unio (*unio*) peace, concord, agreement, the number one.

one. **Union**, is a combining or consolidation of two Churches in one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent, &c.

Union Pearls (so called by *Antiphrasis*, because they always grow in couples; *Nulli duo reperiantur indisereti*, says *Pliny*; *Unde nomen unionum, scilicet, Romanæ imposuere deliciae*) are the best sort of Pearl.

Uniparous (from *unus* and *pario*) that brings forth but one at a birth.

Unisson (Fr. *unisson*) an one; an oneliness, or loneliness, a single or singleness; a term in Musick, when two Strings or Notes agree in one tone.

Unition (*unitio*) a making one, a joyning two things together.

Uniter (*unitas*) an uniting or joyning two things or more together; also concord, agreement.

Unity of possession, in our Law, is a joyned possession of two Rights by several Titles. For example, I take a Lease of Land from one upon a certain Rent; afterwards I buy the Fee simple; this is an *Unity of possession*, whereby the Lease is extinguished, by reason, I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become Lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none but my self.

Univcrsality (*universalitas*) generality, the whole State, all in general.

Univocal (*univocus*) signifying but one thing; consisting of one voyce.

Univocality (*univocitas*) of the same signification; a term in Logick; wher in as oft as the same word in the same signification, that is, meaning the same notion, is applied to more, tis said to signify or be spoken *univocally*. *Per. Instit.*

Vocabulary (*vocabularium*) a Dictionary, an Index, or Table of words; also used adjectively (from *vocabulum*) with relation to words.

Vocal (*vocalis*) that hath a voyce, loud, making a noise, belonging to the voyce.

Vocal Nerves (*vocales nervi*) are those noble sinews, which have the vertue of forming the speech.

Vocal Prayer, is that which is uttered by words, as *mental* is conceived in the mind and spirit without pronunciation of words.

Vocaliter (*vocaliter*) a tune or sound of a voyce.

Vocation (*vocatio*) a Calling or course of life.

Vocative (*vocativus*) belonging to Calling.

Vociferate (*vocifero*) to cry out aloud, to bray, to exclaim.

Vociferation (*vociferatio*) an exclaiming, a crying out aloud, a braying.

Voculation (*voculatio*) the accent of every word, the due moderation and measuring the voyce in pronouncing a word.

Vogue (Fr.) *sway*, (winge, authority, power, clear passage, as of a Ship in a broad Sea.

Vober, great broad dishes to carry away the remains from a meat-table; also a term in Heraldry.

Votinage (Fr.) neighbor-hood, nighness, nearness. Dr. Taylor.

Volant (*volans*) flying, swiftly passing, fast running; also a term in Heraldry, when a Bird is born flying.

Volar (from *volo*, *as*) a place (for birds) to fly in.

Volant } (*volaticus*)

Volatil } (*volatilis*)

Volatilius } that flies, or can fly, stirring, passing swiftly; not fixed, apt to evaporate.

Volatilitas (*volatilitas*) swift passage, inconstancy, unfixedness; aptness to evaporate, and fly away. A term in Chymistry.

Volgibagant } (*volgiva-*

or } (*gus*) per-

Volgibagant } taining to the common people, poor, base, mean, incertain, inconstant.

Volitare (*volito*) to fly often, to run in and out, or to and fro often.

Volition (from *vole*, *vis*) a willing or an assenting act of the will. The disposition in the Soul upon which Operation follows, we call the Will, and the first beginning, Volition. Per. I. ff.

Volocety (*volocitas*) a fly-

ing or running hastily.

Voluta or **Voluta** (Ital.) a turn, a course about, a turning round, or coming about again; also the turn which Expert Riders teach their Horses, also a turning dance so called. Florio.

Volutary (*volubilis*) the turning of a thing, facility to turn round, aptness to roll, roundness, inconstancy, mutability. Also found or quick speaking without impediment or staggering, the falling or round going of words by measure. Tho.

Volutic (*volubilis*) that is or may be easily tumbled or rolled, inconstant, always turning; having a round pronunciation or good delivery of speech.

Voluntary (*voluntarius*) one that serves or does any thing, without pay or compulsion, of his own accord or will.

Voluntative (from *voluntas*, *atis*) that proceeds from the Will, wilful or full of desire.

Voluptable (*voluptabilis*) which brings pleasure, pleasurable, that causeth delight.

Voluptuous (*voluptuosus*) wholly devoted to worldly delights, unsatiable in sensual pleasure.

Volutation (*volutatio*) a rolling or tumbling, a tossing, a wallowing, a casting or revolving in the mind.

Volutina, a certain Goddess,

who was said to be the over-seer of the husks of corn, wherein the Grain is enclosed.

Vomit (*emitio*) a vomiting, casting or parbreaking.

Vomitous (*emittens*) that hath the nature or strength to vomit or spew.

Voracity (*voracitas*) gluttony, ravening, devouring, excessive eating.

Vorage (Lat.) a Gulf, a Whirlpool, a Quagmire, or marvellous deep place, that sucks or swallows up even Rivers, and whereout nothing can come; Also a glutinous waste-gut, and spend all.

Voraginous (*voraginosus*) full of Gulfs, and Whirlpits.

Voration (*voratio*) a devouring, or eating up greedily.

Vorary (from *voto*) he that makes a vow, or binds himself to the performance of a vow; a vowed Servant, a Devote.

Votive (*votivum*) that is vowed or promised by vow; also that is or hath been greatly wished or desired.

Vouch (Fr. *Voucher*) to cite, pray in aid, or call to aid in a suit. It is a word much used in our Common Law; Also to avow, or affirm boldly, to avouch.

Vowel (*vocalis*) a letter which makes a perfect sound of it self, of which there are five, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Vrania, one of the Muses, to whom the invention of

Astrology is attributed; called also the heavenly Muse.

Urastrop (Gr.) a speculation or view of the Heavens.

Urban or } (*urbanus*)
Urbanus } (*urbicus*) } belonging to a City, civil in curstic, gentle in speech and gesture, pleasant in behaviour and talk, comely, seemly.

Urbanity (*urbanitas*) civility, civility, civil life, good manners, &c.

Urbicarian (*urbicarius*) belonging to a City. And **Suburbicarian**, under or within the jurisdiction of a City, properly and specially attributed, by ancient Writers, to a certain part of Italy near adjacent to Rome; but extended by *Ruffinus*, a barbarous Author, to all those Countries of which Rome was then the Political Head; viz. all the West.

Urent (*urens*) burning, parching.

Urter (Lat.) the Pipe or conduit by which the Urine passeth from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urim and **Thummim**, a light of the knowledge of Christ, by the Word, together with perfection of virtue and holy manners; Exod. 28.30.

Thou shalt put in the Breast-plate of Judgement, the Urim and Thummim. Who made this Urim and Thummim, what it was, and of what made, is very hard, it not impossible to find out: Certainly, it was

not reckoned among the things wrought by Art, but was given to God by *Moses* alone, to put in the holy *Pothral*, as *Levit.* 8. 8. and written of Christ, *Colos.* 2. 3. *Dan.* 8. 13. See *Sir W. Ral. lib. 2. fol. 395.*

Umar (*urinaris meatus*) the Pipe by which the Piss runs from the Bladder.

Umaro (Lat.) one that dives or swims under water, and fetches up Merchandize from the bottom.

Urn (*urna*) a measure of liquid things, containing of old two Gallons and a Pottle; also the general name for a Pitcher or Pot; but most commonly taken for a Vessel or Coffin, wherein the ashes of the dead were kept; for the old Romans were wont to burn their dead bodies: Now it is often taken for a Grave or Sepulchre; also a vessel wherein the *Roman Pretor* did put the names of such as were to be elected or tried by lot. See a learned discourse of *Urns*, written lately by *Dr. Brown*, and entituled *Hypothaphia*.

Uriscap (Græ) an inspection of Urines, or casting of water, as Physicians do.

Ursine (*ursinus*) of or belonging to a Bear.

Ursula (Lat.) a little she Bear; a womans name, heretofore of great reputation, in honor of *Ursula* the British Virgin Saint, martyred under *Goths* scourge, *Attila*, King of the *Hunnes*.

Urus or **Uze Ox**, is a huge-bodied, hulk-backed, short-horned, and red-eyed wilde Ox. *Pliny.*

Ufance (Fr.) use, usage; it is a term among Merchants, as if a Merchant receive money here, and engage by Bill of Exchange to pay the like sum in *Paris* at *Ufance*, that is, at the moneths end; and double *Ufance* is two moneths.

Uigant or **Uababagh** Irish *Aqua vita*, the word in that language importing as much.

Ustion (*ustio*) a burning or searing.

Ustulare (*ustulo*) to burn or sear a thing: also to frizel or curl.

Uscaption (*uscaptio*) prescription or long possession, or the attaining a thing thereby.

Ustrutuary (*ustrutuarium*) one that hath the use, and reaps the profit of that, whereof the propriety rests in another.

Ustury (*usura*) usage; the occupation of a thing; also money or moneys worth given above the principal sum for the loan of it; interest, use.

Usturpation (*usturpatio*) an usurping, an unjust or often using, a taking against right and reason, an encroaching on another mans Right.

Utag (*Ostava*) is the eighth day following any Term or Feast; as the *Utag* of Saint *Michael*, the *Utag* of *St. Hilary*, the *Utag* of *St. Martins*, the

the *Utag* of *St. John Baptist*, and the *Utag* of the *Blessed Trinity*, &c. as you may read *An. 51. Hen. 3. Stat.* concerning general days in the Bench. And any day between the Feast and the Eighth day, is said to be within the *Utag*; the use of it is in the Return of Writs, as appears by the same Statute.

Urenail (*utensile*) any thing necessary for our use and occupation; Household stuff.

Uterine (*uterinus*) of or pertaining to the womb.

Freres Uterini, brothers of the same Mother, that came both of one Womb, or Belly.

Utrible (*utibilis*) that may be used, profitable.

Utunam (Lat. Adverb) God grant, Would to God; it is sometimes used substantively in English, for a wish.

Uthric. See *Outlawrie*.

Utopian, belonging to the feigned or imaginary place or Country, *Utopia*.

Utter Bar:sters. See *Barriers*.

Uvat (from *uva*) pertaining to a Grape or Vine.

Uvud (*uvudus*) wet, moist.

Uviferous (*uvifer*) that bears Grapes of Vines.

U Vulcan (*Vulcanus*) the god of Fire, who is also called *Zeus* Smith; it is sometimes used for fire it self; or for any Workman or Forger continually about the fire; or for a Hill that continually burns and casts out flame and smoak.

Vulgarity (*vulgaritas*) the common manner or fashion of the vulgar people.

Vulgatization, a making common or vulgar.

Vulgate (*vulgata*) published abroad, commonly used, set out to the use of all men.

Vulned (from *vulnus*) wounded. A term in Heraldry.

Vulnerate (*vulnero*) to hurt or wound.

Vulnerary (*vulnerarium*) he that healeth wounds, a Chyrurgeon; Also used adjectively, which relates to wounds or sores.

Vulnific (*vulnificus*) which woundeth, or makes wounds.

Vulpinate (*vulpinor*) to play the Fox; to deceive with crafty wiles or deccits.

Vulpinatries (from *vulpinor*) craftines, deccit.

Vulstion (*vulstio*) the twinging or pulling of the cramp, or any other thing.

Vultuosus (*vultuosus*) of a grave and solemn countenance, or of a heavy and sad look.

Vulturine (*vulturinus*) pertaining to the ravenous Bird called a *Vulture*, or *Cormorant*, also grey coloured.

Vuhla (Lat.) a little piece of flesh in the inmost roof of the mouth, which sometimes hangs loose downward, and hinders from speaking, and swallowing meat; the Palate of the mouth.

Uxorious (*uxorim*) belonging to a Wife; also that is very indulgent to, or fond of a Wife.

W.

Wage (from the Fr. *Gager*) i. to put in security for performing any thing; as to *Wage Law*, and *Wage Deliverance*.

When an Action of Debt or Detinue is brought against one (upon some secret agreement or contract had between the parties, without Specialty shewed, or other matter of Record) for goods lent or left with the Defendant, then the Defendant may *Wage his Law*, if he will, that is, Swear upon a Book, and certain persons with him, that he detains not the Goods, nor owes any thing to the Plaintiff in manner and form as he hath declared. *Terms of the Law*. Note that the offer to make the Oath is called *Wager of Law*, and when it is accomplished, it is called the *doing your Law*.

To *Wage Law* (in the common acception) seems to be, to follow, urge, drive on or prosecute the Law, or Law Sutes; as to *wage War* is *præliari, bellare*, to drive on the War, to fight in Battails as Warriors do.

The *Wain of the Moon* (from the ancient Belg. *Wan*,

i. defect or want, à lat. *vanus, quia evanesceit*) the decrease or declination of the Moon. Hence also *To look wan*, that is pale, as being in a decaying or defective health.

To *Waive* or *Waite*, is to forsake. As to *waive the company of Theeves*. *Stawf. pl. Cor. fol. 26.*

Waif or **Waist**. The nineteenth Chapter of the Grand Customary of Normandy, is entituled (*De choses waives*) and Latined by the interpreter, *De rebus waivis*, i. Of things waived, which are there thus defined. *Waiva sunt res, vel alia, quæ nullius proprietate attributa, sine possessionis reclamatione sunt inventa, quæ usque ad Diem & annum servanda sunt*. This *waif* or things waived, are nothing but things forsaken. The Civilians call it *Derelictum*. *Brass. (lib. 1. cap. 12. num. 10.)* reckons them *inter res, quæ sunt nullius, ea quæ pro waivio habentur; sicut de averiis, ubi non apparet dominus; where he also saith, Quod olim fuerunt inveniendi de jure naturali, & jam efficiuntur Principii de jure gentium*. This is a Regality, and belongs to the King, except it be challenged by the owner within a year and a day, as appears by *Britton, cap. 17*. Now the Kings in their times have granted this, and such like Prerogatives to Subjects within their Liberties and Fees; so that

Waifs

Waifs, *Estrays*, *Things lost*, are the Lords of the Franchiſe, where they are found, but must first be cried and published in Markets and Churches near about, or else the year and day runs not to the prejudice of him that lost them; and otherwise the Detainer may be accus'd of Theft.

The *Expositor of Law Terms* also saith, *VVaif* is when a Thief has feloniously stoln Goods, and being closely pursued with Hue and Cry, or else overcharged with the burden or trouble of them, for his ease or more speed, flies away, and leaves the goods, or any part of them behind him; then the Kings Officers, or the Reeve or Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor, who has such Franchiſe of *VWaif*, may seize the Goods, so waived, to the Lords use, who may keep them as his own proper, except the owner come with fresh Sute after the Felon, and sue an Appeal, or give in Evidence against him at his Arraignment upon the Indictment, and he be attained thereof, &c. In which cases the first owner shall have restitution of his Goods so stoln and waived. Also if a man be pursued with Hue and Cry, as a Felon, and leaves his own Goods, &c. these shall be taken as Goods waived and forfeited, as if they had been stoln.

VWaived also belongs to a

Woman, that being sued in Law, contemptuously refuseth to appear, as the word *Out-lawed* doth to a man: For Women cannot be *out-lawed*, because they are not (sworn in Leets to the King, nor to the Law, as men are; so that a Man is said *Out-lawed*, or without the Law, to which he was sworn, and a Woman *waived*.

*Waite*nter, a Sect or Congregation that took name from one *Waldo* of *Lions* in France, about the twelfth Century; and held, They were not bound to make profession of their Faith, denied the real Presence, Purgatory, &c. And condemned the eating of Flesh, Eggs, and Milk, &c. See *Rosset Vitem*, p. 223.

Waikes or *Country Feasts*, were most usually kept on the Sunday next after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated. And these Feasts took Origin from a Letter written by Gregory the Great to Melitius Abbot, sent into England with St. Austin, in these words. *It may therefore be permitted them (the English) that in the dedication days, or other solemn days of Martyrs, they make them Bowers about the Churches, and Feasting together, after a good religious sort, kill their Oxen now to the refreshing of themselves, to the praise of God, and encrease of Charity, which before they were wont to offer up in Sacrifice to the Devil, &c.*

Bede Eccles. Hist. c. 30. And they may be called *Wakes*, because on the Vigil of those Feasts, people were wont to watch and pray, or to awake from sleep at the several Vigils of the night; but now that Religious custom is prophane-ly converted into rude Sports, and Gluttonous Feasting for the most part.

Walter (Germ. a mans name, from *Walther*, for so it is most antiently written) a Pilgrime, according to *Re-necius*; others make it a Wood-Lord or Wood-man. *Cam.*

Wapentake, is all one with that which we call a *Hundred*, as appears by *Bract. lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 1.* In some Countries they are called *Hundreds*, in others *Wapentakes*, &c.

Wardmote, is a Court kept in every Ward in London. *An. 32. Hen. 8. cap. 17.* ordinarily called among the Citizens, the *Wardmote Court*.

Wardour *alias* *Ward wote*, is to be quit of giving money for keeping Watch and Ward. *Stow's Survey.*

Warp (from the old Saxon *arnap* or *arnyp*) to throw or cast; hence we still say a board warps or casts; and in some parts of England we call a Moul, a Mouldwarp, which is as much as to say, a Cast-earth. *Versleg.*

Ward and Liberty, a certain Court erected in *Hen. the*

Eighth time; and put down by *Aff. 1655. ca. 4.*

A *Wassail* of *Wassers* is ten Stricks.

Wassail or *Wassale* on Twelfth-day at night, or on New-years Eve. The Origin in the words of *Versleg*, thus. 'Lady Rowena, Nece-
' to *Hengist*, having invited
' King *Vortiger* to a supper, at
' his new built Castle, cal-
' led *Thong-Castle*, caused her
' after supper to come forth of
' her Chamber, into the Kings
' presence, with a Cup of gold
' filled with Wine in her hand
' and making, in very seemly
' manner, a low reverence to
' the King, said with a pleasing
' grace, in our antient Saxon
' Language, *Wassail deal tra-*
' *ford* *Wassail*, which is, ac-
' cording to our present
' Speech, *Be of health* *Lord*
' *King*; for as (*was*) is our
' Verb of the preter-imperfect
' tense, signifying have been,
' so (*Wassail*) being the same
' Verb in the Imperative
' Mood, and now pronoun-
' ced (*was*) is as much to say,
' as, grow, be or become, and
' *Wassail*, by corruption of
' pronunciation afterwards
' became *Wassale*. The King
' not understanding what he
' said, demanded it of his
' Chamberlain, who was his
' Interpreter, and when he
' knew what it was, he ask-
' ed him, how he might an-
' swer her in her own Lan-
' guage; whereof being in-
' formed,

' formed, he said unto her
' *Wassail*, i. *Drink health*,
' &c. *Versl. p. 101.* Some
say tis *Wassale*, quasi, wash
your throat with Ale.

Waters of *Shiloh*, pro-
perly Waters, which came
from a Fountain at the Root
of Mount *Sion*, and ran
through *Jerusalem* with a still
and quiet course. Therefore
in *Nehemiah 2.* it is called the
Dragons or Serpents Well, be-
cause the Waters of it crept
gently as a Serpent; but Fi-
guratively it denoted the pro-
mise of help to the men of *Je-
rusalem*, against the Kings of
Syria and *Israel*, from Gods
power alone (without hiring
forein forces) to repel their
enemies, *Isa. 8. 6.* The waters
of *Shiloh*, which run so softly.
See Psal. 46. 4. Wilson.

Warring-street, is one of
the four ways, which the *Ro-
mans* are said to have made
here in *England*, and called
them, (*consulares*, *praetorias*,
Militares, *Publicas*). This
Street is otherwise called
Gloucester-street, and leads from
Dover, to *London*, *Dunstable*,
and so to *Westchester*. *An. 39*
Eliz. cap. 2. The second Street
is called *Henild-street*, begin-
ning at *Iconis*, who were the
people inhabiting *Norfolk*,
Suffolk, and *Cambridgeshire*
as Mr. *Camden* declares in his
Britan. pag. 345. The third is
called *Fosse*, the reason of the
name he giveth, because he
thinks it was ditched of each

side. The fourth is called *Er-
myne-street*, &c. Of these read
more in the said Author, pag.
43. 44. And in the first Vo-
lume of *Holinsheds Chronicle*,
cap. 19.

Wattle-Doffering, were
certain loaves, which were
enjoynted to be paid, as the
first fruits of every years in-
crease, *Levit. 23. 17.* See *Mo-
ses and Aaron*, p. 219.

Woods of *Went*, is the
wooly part of the Country.
Cam. Britan. pag. 247. *Versle-
gan* says, *Wald*, *Wald* and
Wald, differing in Vowel, sig-
nifie one thing, to wit, a Fo-
rest or Wood; for so the
(*Teut.*) *Wald* also signifies.
Yet I have observed, in *Lei-
cester* and *Torke-shires*, those
places are now called *Woods*,
which have little or no Wood
on them; but it is very pro-
bable the woods thereof have
been cut down, since they
received that denomination.
From this word *Wald*, came
Waltham Forest, antiently cal-
led *Waldham Forest*. And
Waldgrave (an antient name
in *Norfolk*) took denomina-
tion from the disposing and
over-seeing the forest, for so
much the name imports.

Walden or *Walden*, is a
wood in the North of
England, where if you ask
how far tis to such a place,
they answer, a mile and a
Way-bit, by which is under-
stood a mile and a vantage, or
a mile and better. I finde it

written *Wear-bit*, but conceive it should be *Way-bit*; *quasi*, a bit or part of a way.

Wearon Salve, is that by which a wounded person is said to be cured, by applying it to the sword or weapon that made the wound; and was first found out by *Paracelsus*. Of this see Dr. *Charltons Paradoxes*, p. 1.

Wedding (*nuptia*) comes from the Germ. (*wed*) *i pignus*, a pledge; and *wedde* in Scotland signifies so much at this day. *Shene*.

Wetnessday. See *VVoden*.

Wetstah, is a certain weight of Cheese or Wool, containing 256 pounds of *Avoir-du-pois*. And in some parts of this land it signifies a quantity of corn (most commonly Barley or Malt) containing six Quarters, or forty eight Strikes.

Wetights (*pondera*) there are two sorts of them in use with us; the one called *Troy weight*, which has Twelve ounces in the pound, and by this, Pearl, precious Stones, EleQuaries, or Medicinal things, Gold, Silver and Bread are weighed; the other *Avoir-du-pois*, which contains sixteen ounces in the pound; by this all other things are weighed that pass between man and man: by weight, saying onely those above named: Why the one should be call'd *Troy weight* I have not learned; though I read it *libran & unciam Trojanam*, as if it came from *Troy*:

The other seems to be so termed by reason of the more full weight; for *Avoir du pois* in French, is to have good weight; but by these words *Avoir du pois* are sometimes signified such merchandize as are bought and sold by this kind of weight. *Fleta* l. 2. c. 12. saith, 15 ounces make the merchants pound; which 'tis like, though an ounce less, should be all one in signification with the pound *Avoir-du-pois*, and the other Pound, called by *Fleta*, *Troie weight*, plainly appears to be all one with that; which we call *Troy weight*; and I find not *Troy weight* mentioned by any other that ever I read upon this subject, but onely our own Countrymen. See *Troriage*. One *Phidon* an *Argive* is said to have bin the first finder out of *VVeights* and *Measures*. See *Ounce & Sarplar*.

Wethten or *Wethtin* (Sax.) a cloud; but now commonly taken for the Sky or Element.

Wetsh, the people of *VVales*, which were the old Britans, and those a people of the *Gauls*; from whence the Saxons (according to their manner of speech) instead of *Gallish*, called them *VVallish*, and by abbreviation *Walch* or *Welsh*.

Wetere-wulf or *Were-wolf* (were in the old Sax. was sometimes used for man) this name remains still known in the Teutonical, and is as much as *Man-wolf*; which is a certain

tain Sorcerer, who having anointed his body with an Ointment made by insinuat of the Devil, and putting on a certain enchanted Girdle, does not only to the view of others, seem as a *VVolf*, but to his own thinking, hath both the shape and nature of a *VVolf*, so long as he wears the said Girdle, and accordingly worries and kills humane creatures. Of these sundry have been taken in Germany, and the Neatherlands. One *Peter Stump*, for being a *Were-wolf*, and having killed thirteen children, two women, and one man, was at *Bedbur*, not far from *Gullen*, in the year 1589. put to a very terrible death. *Verst*.

Wetstphalia Bacon, so called from the Country *VWestphalia*, a Province in Germany, from whence it comes; which Province is wonderfully stored with Acorns, that feed Swine of an exceeding pleasant taste and nourishment.

Wetstaxonlage, See *Merchenlage*.

Wetharf (from the Belg. *Wetst*, idem) is a broad plain place near a Creek or Hiche of the water, to lay Wares upon, that are brought to or from the water. Or it is a working place for Shipwrights.

Wetharfrage, is a Fee due for any thing that is landed at the *VVharf*, or brought upon the *VVharf* to be carried by water.

Wetharfinger is the Keeper of a *VVharf*. An. 7 Ed. 6. cap. 7.

Wethard or *Wethard*, is a late word of fancy, and signifies to draw one in, by fair words or subtile insinuation, to act any thing of disadvantage or reproof.

Wetharlebat, See *VVhorlebat*.

Wethalle hall in Henry the eighth's time, was called *Torkhouse*, as being the Archbishop of *Torks* Palace, otherwise called *Cardinal VVolfsey*; upon whose conviction in a *Premunire* it fell to that King, who beautified and enlarged it, and called it *VVithhall*.

Wethersunday, *Pentecost*, *Wethersunday* (*i. albi soli tempus*) is a solemn Feast in memory and honor of the coming of the holy Ghost upon the heads of the Apostles, in tongues, as it were of fire. (*Act. 2.3.*) *Pentecost* in Greek signifies the fiftieth, it being the fiftieth day from the Resurrection. It is also called *VVithersunday* from the *Catechumens*, who were clothed in white, and admitted on the Eve of this Feast to the Sacrament of Baptism.

Verstegan says it was anciently called *Weth Sunday*, *i. sacred Sunday*; for *Weth* or *Weth* signifies sacred in the old Saxon.

Wethchase Boots, are whole hunting, or large riding Boots; and *Demichase*, are, with the French, half hum-

cing, or (as we call them) Summer riding Boots; though some of our Shoemakers do ignorantly apply the word *Demi-chase* to a certain colour of the leather.

Wiczelebat (*caelus*) is a Weapon with Plummets of lead, used in Games for exercise by the ancient Romans.

Wichet (from the Fr. *Wichet*) a little door (commonly) where great gates are.

Wichibits or *Wichibits*, the followers of *Wichlif*, who was Curate of Lutterworth in Leicestershire about the year, 1380 See his opinions in Mr. Fullers hist. lib. 1. p. 131.

Wichire (what it is, is well enough known) was invented by the Grecians about the year of our Lord 717. when Caliph Zuleiman besieged Constantinople, and therefore the Latines call it *Graecia ignis*.

Wichit the *Wichit*. See *Ignis fatuus*.

Wicham (Teut.) for sweetener sound drawn from *Wichel*, which is interpreted by Luther, much defence to many; as *Wichwaite*, Ruling many; *Wiched*, much reverend fear, or awful; *Wichfred*, much peace; *Wichbert*, much increase. *Cam.*

Wichmple (Belg *Wimpe*) a Streamer or Flag; but it is most commonly taken for the sinner's plaid cloth, which Nuns and Religious women wear about their necks.

Wichfred, if Saxon, signifies win or get peace; but some conceive it to be a British word, corrupted from *Wich* from *Wich* was the Saints name at first, but had the addition *Wich* (which signifies white in the Feminine Gender) from the white circle that remained in her neck, after she was revived by *Benno*, the Priest, and Pastor of the Church (as the story goes) by laying her cut off head, to her dead body. For it is a Tradition among the Britons, that in the very place where her head was cut off by wicked *Cradac*, there sprung the Well that has to this day continued under the name of *St. Winfreds Well* in *Flintshire*, esteemed to be the most plentiful and miraculous Spring in the world.

Wichin, i. An Obtrainer of Concord, or a win peace; for so it signifies in the old Saxon. An Englishman of that name, was by means of *Charles the Great*, made Archbishop of *Magunze*, by Pope Gregory the Second, and was afterwards called *Boniface*, he is accounted an Apostle of *Germany*, for his preaching and converting much people to the Christian Faith in Saxony, and thereabouts. At *Docum* in *Friesland*, hath been reserved unto our time, a Book of the four Gospels, all written with his own hand. *Verst.*

Wichin

Wichard or *Wichard* (perhaps from the Sax *Wichaga*, i. a Prophet or Foreteller of things to come) a cunning man, the Hebrews describe him thus; he put in his mouth the bone of a Beast named by them *Jadua* and burned Incense, and did other things, till he fell down with shame, and spake with his mouth, things that are to come. We commonly take him for a kind of *Witch*, or one that can tell where things are, that were lost, &c.

Wichere (from the Belg. *Wicheregher*, ex *Wichere*, i. veritas & *Sagen*, dicere) one that knows or tells truth; we commonly use it in *malam partem*, for a Fool.

Wich men of *Greece* were seven. See *Solon*.

Wichet, is derived from the Dutch *Wichelen* or *Wichelen*, which properly signifies whinnying and neighing like a Horse; also to foretell or prophecy; and *Wichet*, signifies a Soothsayer; for that the Germans (from whom our Ancestors the Saxons usually descended) did principally (as *Tacitus* tells us) divine and foretell things to come by the whinnying and neighing of their Horses; *Hinitu* and *Fremitu*, are his words. For the definition, *Master Perkins* (cap. 1.) saith, *Wichcraft* is an art serving for the working of wonders, by the assistance of the Devils, so far as God will

permit. *Delrio* defines it to be, An art which by the power of a contrail, entred into with the Devil, some wonders are wrought, which pass the common understanding of men. Lib. 1. cap. 2. de Mag. Disq.

Wichet, is a Cuckold that wits all, or knows all; that is knows himself to be so.

Wichden, among the old Saxons was honored for their god of *Battel*; the word signifies Fire or Furious. Hence we say, when one is in great rage, he is *Wood*; and hence we call *Wednesday* instead of *Wodnesday*, on which day he was chiefly honored. See *Verst.* 59.

Wichden. See *Weald*. Seven *Wonders* of the *World*, were these. 1. The *Pyramids*. 2. *Mausolam*. 3. The *Temple of Ephesus*. 4. The *Walls of Babylon*. 5. The *Collossus of Rhodes*. 6. The *Statue of Jupiter Olympicus*. And 7. The *Pharus* or *Watch Tower* built by *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus*.

Wichden (An. 2.3. Ph. & *Ma.* cap. 13.) are those that buy wool abroad in the Country of the Sheepmasters, and carry it on horie-back to the Clothiers, or Market Towns to sell again.

Wichden. See *Staple*.

Wichden, are such as winde up Fleeces of Wool, to be pack'd and sold by weight, into a kind of bundle, after it is cleansed as it ought to

to be by Statute. And to avoid such deceipt, as the owners were wont to use, by thrusting in Locks of refuse Wool, and such other stoffs to gain weight, they are sworn to perform that Office truly between the owner and the Merchant. See the Statute of 8.H.6. c.22. 23.H.8. c.17. And 18.Elix. c.25.

Warragland, seem to be misgrown Trees, that will never prove Timber. *Kitchin, fol. 169. 6.*

Wreath, a Boars-tail so called by Huntsmen; also in Heraldry it is that which is placed between the *Mantle* and the *Crest*, being most commonly made of two coloured silks, wreathed together; called also a *Force*.

Wreck (From the Fr. *Va-rech*) is where a ship perishes at Sea, and no person escapes alive out of it; the Civilians call it *Naufragium*. This Wreck being made, the goods that were in any part of the Ship (being brought to Land by the waves) belong to the King by his Prerogative, or to him to whom he has granted this priviledge. *An. 17 Edw. 2. cap. 11.* But if any person in the Ship come to land, it is on *Wreck*, or if either Dog or Cat escape alive, the goods are the owners still, so he comes within a year and a day to claim them. And for this the Statute is plain. *VVestm. 1. cap. 4. An. 3 Ed. 1.*

The Emperors of Rome made no advantage of this sad event, as appears *Titulo de Naufragiis, 11. Cod.* And *Richard* the first had some remorfe of poor Seamens miseries in this case, for he *quietum clamavit VVreck suis subditis. Hoved. Part. post. Annal. f. 386.*

Wroth (from the Belg. *Wreede*) angry, cruel, fierce, inhumane.

Wreke (from the Belg. *Wrechen*) to avenge or revenge.

Wurt or **Wost** (Sax.) an Herb, and **Wesburt** (now *Colewort*) an Herb much used for portage in time of old. The City **Wittemberg** in Germany (in Latin *Herbipolis*) had that name from the abundance of *Worts* or Herbs, which grew about the Hill sides by that Town. *Verst.*

X.

Xenodochy (*Xenodochi-an*) an Hospitall.

Xeriff, the name by which some Princes of *Barbary* are insilled.

Xerophagy (*xerophagia*) the eating dry meats.

Xerophthalmia (*xerophthalmia*) soreness or blearedness of the eyes, when they neither swell, nor run, but onely look somewhat red, having little or no pain, but a kinde of itching.

Xilinous

Xilinous (*xilinus*) of or belonging to Cotten.

Xylobassamum (Gr) a sweet and odoriferous wood, whereof Baulm naturally comes.

Xylopolist (*Xylopol*) a Woodmonger, or one that sells Wood or Timber.

Y.

Yardland (*virgata terra*) so called from the Sax. (*Yrlander*) is not the same quantity in all places; for in some Countries it contains twenty acres, in some twenty four, in some thirty, according to Mr *Lambert*; This *Yardland* *Braddon* calls *Virgata Terra* (*Lib. 2. cap. 10. & 27.*) but he expresseth no certainty what it contains.

Mr *Noy* (in his *Compleat Lawyer*, pag. 57.) saith, two *Fardels* of Land make a *Nook*, and four *Nooks* make a *Yardland*, and four *Yardlands* make a *Hide* of Land; and four (but some say eight) *Hides* make a *Knights Fee*, the relief whereof is five pounds, and so ratably.

Year (*annus*) was divided by *Julius Caesar* into twelve moneths, fifty two weeks, three hundred sixty and five dayes, and six hours, wanting eleven minutes, which odd six hours, every Leap or fourth year, make the odd day in February. The moneth is the twelfth part of the

Solar year, the week is neer the fourth part of the moneths, the natural week day, a seventh part of the week, the *Quadrant* the fourth part of the day, the hour the sixth part of the *Quadrant*; the Point the fourth part of the hour; the Moment or Minute about the fifteenth part of the Point, &c. The Greeks observed the *Lunary* year, that is twelve revolutions of the Moon, three hundred fifty and four dayes. *Br.*

Yeoman or **Peisan** seems to be one word made by contraction of two Danish words (*Young Wen*) which I gather out of *Cannus's* Charter of the Forest, Part 1. fol. 1. num. 2. in these words, *Sunt sub quolibet horum quatuor ex mediocribus hominibus, quos Angli (Wagespend) nuncupant Dani verò (Young Wen) vocant, locati, qui curam & onus, tum viridis tum veneris suscipiant.* These Mr *Camden* (*Brit. pag. 150.*) placeth next in order to Gentlemen, calling them (*ingenuos*) whose opinion the Statute affirms. *Anno 16 Rich. 2. cap. 4.*

Sir *Thomas Smith* in his *Repub. Angl. lib. 1. cap. 23.* calls him a *Toman*, whom our Laws call *Legalem hominem*, which (says he) is in English a *Free-man born*, that may dispend of his own Free-land, in yearly revenue, to the value of forty shillings Sterling; The former Etymology of the name he likes

likes nor, making question, whether it comes of the Dutch (*Poncker*) or nor; which in the Low-Countries signifies a mean Gentleman, or a Gay-fellow; but he that hath added the Marginal Notes to that Book, seems to draw it from the Saxon (*Geman*) which signifies a married man.

Verstegan (cap. 10.) saith, (*Gemen*) among the ancient Teutonicks, and *Geman*, in the old Saxon signifies as much as Common, and that the first letter *G.* is in this word, as in many others, turned into *T.* and so written *Temen*, and that therefore *Temen* or *Teomen* signifies *Commoners*.

Toman signifies an Officer in the Kings House, who is in the middle place, between the Serjeant and the Groom; As *Toman* of the *Chaundry*, and *Toman* of the *Scullery*, *An* 33. *Hen.* 8. cap. 12. This word (*Tongmen*) is used for *Tomen* in the Statute of 33 *H. 8.* cap. 10.

To *Pex*, is that we do, when we have the Hicket or *Hick* up; some take it, to sob or sigh.

Peul. See *Ule*.

Poncker (Belg.) a lusty Lad, a gay-fellow.

Z.

Zachary (Heb.) the memory of the Lord.

Zane (Ital.) the name of *John* in some parts of *Lombardy*, but commonly used for a Silly *John*, a simple fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish Clown, in any Comedy or Interlude. *Flo.*

Zanni (Ital.) men, that with foul mouths, unseemly speeches, disfigured faces, mimique gestures and strange actions, profess to procure laughter; used also for croels biting, cunning-catching knaves.

Zechine (Ital.) a coy of Gold currant in *Venice* worth about seven shillings and six pence sterling. But the Turkish *Zechine* is valued at nine shillings Sterl.

Zelots (*Zelotes*) they that fear lest the thing they love should be common to another, they that envy at one, or assay to follow another in living; but most used, for those that are zealous or fervent in matters of Religion.

Zelotypie (*Zelotypia*) jealousy.

Zenith (Arab.) the point of the Firmament directly over ones head; called the vertical point. See *Nadir*.

Zephyrus (Gr.) the West-winde; called also *Favonius*.

Zetseh, an Hebrew measure of nine inches.

Zero (Fr.) a Cyphre in Arithmatick, a thing that stands for nothing.

Zodiac (*Zodiacus*) is an oblique imaginary circle in the

the Firmament, dividing the Sphear athwart the Equinoctial into two points, viz. the beginning of *Aries* and *Libra*; in the midst whereof is the Ecliprick line; Its utmost limits are the two *Tropicks*, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; its length three hundred and sixty degrees, and breadth Sixteen. It is divided into Twelve signs, Six Northernly and Six Southerly; the Northern are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Cancer*, *Gemini*, *Leo*, *Virgo*; the Southern, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*; he turns upon his own Poles from West to East.

Zotlur, was a back-biting Poet, who wrote against *Homers* Works, from whence he was called *Homeromastix*, i. e. *Homers* scourge. Hence all envious persons, or such as back-bite or carp at other mens works, are called *Zolists*.

Zone (*zona*) a Girdle; In

Cosmography it signifies a division made of the Heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreame hot, two extreame cold, and two temperate. The hot or torrid *Zone*, is all that part of the Heavens, which is contained between the two *Tropicks* of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which *Zone* the Sun continually keeps his course. The two cold or frigid *Zones* are situate between the two *Polar* Circles, and the very Poles, continually wanting the neighbourhood of the Sun: The two temperate are betwixt the *Tropicks* of *Cancer* and the *Arctic*, and betwixt the *Tropick* of *Capricorn*, and the *Antarctic* Circles, enjoying an indifferency between heat and cold; So that the parts next the torrid *Zone* are the hotter, and those next the frigid are the colder. These five *Zones* are disposed according to the order of the five *Zones* in Heaven.

*Utque dux dextra Colum, totidemque sinistra
Parte secant Zona, quinta est ardentior illis:
Sic onus inclusum nuncio distinxit eodem
Cura Dei, totidemque plagas tellure premuntur.
Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu;
Nix tegit alia dux; totidem inter utramque locavit
Temperiemque dedit mistâ cum frigore flamma.*

Ovid.

Zone also signifies a Soldiers Belt or Marriage Girdle; the Soldiers Belt was lined in the inside, where, when they went to war they put their

money; whence *Horace* saith, of a man that has lost his money, *Zonam perdidit*.

Young Maids when they were married, were wont to have

have: a Marriage-Girdle, tied about their middle, which their Husbands, the first might did untie; whence *Zonath* solvere has been translated, to deslowr a Virgin.

Zonarius (*zonarius*) of or belonging to a Girdle, Purse, or Zone.

Zongrism (*zonigrismus*) an Instrument with a long and narrow neck, to convey poisons into the stomach with little taste of bitterness.

*Ipse mihi plaudo; nam stulta è sece populi,
Hic scripsisse feret me bene, & ille male.*

FINIS.

Zoography (*zoographia*) the painting or picturing of beasts.

Zoographer (*zoographus*) a Painter or one that draws the pictures of beasts. Dr Br.

Zoophytes (*zoophyta*) that are in part living creatures, in part plants; as Oysters, Spunges, &c.

Zygostatical (*Zygostaticum*) belonging to the pound weight of Sixteen ounces, or to a Clark of a Market that looks to weights.

ERRATA.

A Mort, read, what at court.
Appuntature, read, appointments.

Auxil. Forces, r. Countries.

For Babel r. Babel.

Banes, r. Abnman.

r. Battalogy.

Barabans, r. Barasi.

Bel, r. Belshazzar.

Belshazzar, r. Belshazzar's Feast.

Bignantine, r. Balaque.

Buggerie, r. 25 Nov. 18, cap. 6.

r. Cacaburgo.

Capuched, dele, into the.

Chronogram, r. 1638.

Commateral, r. matter or.

Concords, r. which is.

Conservator, r. candidum.

Crifal, r. crystallus.

Crotier, r. French, Croix.

Diatellaron, r. of four.

Direction, r. them away.

Disfidence, r. or disagreeing.

Edith, r. aftermath.

In Enclitic, r. trochive.

Esquillus, r. Hills and the better.

r. Euintegrous.

Exceptor, r. Writers.

Excommunication, r. of the law.

full communication of the.

Eximietie, r. eximiat.

r. Expatriate and Exorcist.

For Feuid, r. Feuid.

Flamens, r. of wooden.

For Gazel, r. Gazet.

r. Geld or Gelt.

Germination, r. germinatio.

For Gipsony, r. Gipsous.

Girafole, r. Opah.

r. Giromantic.

Grilliade, r. broiled on.

Halcyon, r. time, Halcyon.

Harold, r. use of them with.

r. Harmonick.

Hayward, r. Hays.

Hellefpont, r. Presentire.

r. Hierotolymitan.

Hypocavst, r. Stez.

Jannock, r. Avenzeum.

For Jeluats, r. Jeluati and Crant-

um.

Inhibition, r. a writ.

r. Infulture (*infultura*)

r. Interlation (*interlatio*)

Knoll, r. dani jaci.

r. Tactivate.

r. Locupleticy (*locupletiar*)

Embardect, r. See Canafines.

Zonganinity, r. exelling.

Loray Law, r. if it were.

r. Lullabough.

Malachite, r. dark green.

Measure, r. Fadom six feet.

Meridian, r. meridies.

Mesile, r. Mesico.

Moly, r. 18, 19, 20.

Morplay, r. Morplice.

r. Morole. Multivious.

Mumie, r. nania.

Nutes, r. Lenn.

Muteline, r. VVesfel.

r. Mutilate and Myning.

Numerical, dele the last one.

Pilgrim, r. differ thus.

Picpowders, r. court.

Plenilunary, r. full moon.

Portigreve, r. Prastim.

Dele Prepositior in a School.

Pullation, r. bringing.

r. Pyrenean Mountains.

Rapine, r. (*rapina*)

Relection, r. refreshing.

r. Residential.

Rouge Cross, r. Rouge dragon.

Sanhedrim, r. trium virorum.

Sooterkin, for Bat r. Rat.

r. Sphear (*sphera*)

Spiritualities, r. Pristation.

r. Spiffity (*spiffia*)

r. Stenography (*Stenogr.*

r. Strand or Strond.

For Splendit, r. Splendid.

r. Subterfluous.

Surrender, r. in intendments.

Synoper, r. Synops.

r. Tephramantic and Tetarch.

r. Tonnage and Tornada.

Transalpine, r. Italian.

r. Trinominal and Tripedaneous.

Turneament, r. remarc.

Vertunnals, r. treating.

With some other literal faults.